ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Friday, June 27, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of widows terse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau de Vente, 5, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

ADAMS.—On June 21, 1930, at 42, De Parr's-avenue, Bedford, to PATRICIA (*née* McMeekin), wife of JOHN LUPPARD ADAMS—a daughter.

CLARKSON.—On June 25, 1930, at the Vicarage, Castle Rythan, Grantham, to ALBERTA (*née* Kemble), wife of REV. THOMAS CHEVALLIER CLARKSON—a son.

DARLING.—On June 25, 1930, at Woodlands, Pembroke, Bermuda, to BEATRICE, wife of J. L. A. DARLING—a son.

ETHELSTON.—On June 23, 1930, at Hadley, Claremont, South Africa, to Mr. and Mrs. SIMON ETHELSTON—a daughter.

JAMES.—On Wednesday, June 25, 1930, at a nursing home, Southsea, to CAPTAIN and Mrs. KENNETH H. JAMES, Little Heath, S.E.7—a son.

MATTHEWS.—On June 23, 1930, at 33, Newbridge-road, Bath, to JOAN, wife of Dr. E. RUSSELL MATTHEWS—a daughter.

POPE.—On June 23, 1930, at 71, Gloucester-court, Kew Gardens, to the wife of GODFREY WILLIAM BADEN POPE—a son.

SHARP.—On June 25, 1930, at 27, Welbeck-street, to HELEN (*née* Robertson), wife of DR. B. BUCKLEY SHARP—a son.

SINCLAIR.—On June 20, 1930, to Dr. and Mrs. J. DENNY SINCLAIR, The Moorings, Erith, Kent—a daughter.

SWAN.—On June 26, 1930, at 10, Kingsway, Gerrards Cross, Bucks, to BLANCHE, wife of THOMAS SWAN—a son.

TATHAM.—On June 21, 1930, at the Kashmir Nursing Home, Srinagar, to MOLLIE, wife of CAPTAIN P. R. TATHAM, P.A.V.O. Cavalry, F.F.—a daughter.

MARRIAGES

BARCLAY : FRESSON.—On June 25, 1930, at Holy Trinity, Brompton, by the Rev. Prebendary Gough, INNES BARCLAY, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Barclay, of Hinckley Grange, Birmingham, to CHRISTINE D'ALMAYNE, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. FRESSON, of Grove End, Northwood.

BESLEY : BISHOP.—On June 23, 1930, at Sliema, Malta, by the Rev. C. LIEUT.-COL. FRANCIS WILLIAM (PAT) BESLEY to DOROTHY MARGARET (PEGGY) BISHOP, daughter of Mrs. Jack Bishop, Melville, Shelford, Cambs.

CAUTLEY : MEDWIN.—On June 24, 1930, at St. Benedict's Priory, Ealing, by the Rev. Everard E. Green, O.S.B., RONALD L. CAUTLEY, M.D.S., R.C.S. Eng., of Highgate, Jam., son of the late Captain John B. Cautley, R.A.M.C., and of Mrs. Story, of Ropley, Hants, to ENA LILLIE, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. JOHN MEDWIN, of Ealing.

COWLEY : POTT.—On June 25, 1930, at St. Mary Abbot's Church, Kensington, by the Rev. H. B. Cowley, Vicar of Stinsford, and the Rev. Canon Brook-Jackson, Vicar of St. Mary Abbot's, COLIN PATRICK, elder son of the REV. H. G. B. COWLEY and Mrs. Cowley, of Stinsford Vicarage, Dorchester, to DOROTHEA MINNA, only child of the late and Mrs. ARTHUR POTT, of 99, Victoria-road, Kensington.

DEWES : NEVILLE-ROLFE.—On June 25, 1930, at Flax Bourton, DR. GORDON CRIPWELL DEWES, M.D. Cantab, M.R.C.P., to IONE, eldest daughter of CAPTAIN ERNEST NEVILLE-ROLFE, D.S.O., R.N., and Mrs. Rolfe.

DOCKRAY : SANDS.—On June 25, 1930, at Kinross East Church of Scotland, by the Rev. Andrew M. Kelly, M.A., EDGAR DOCKRAY, M.B., Cobham, Surrey, to MARGARET MAUD, only daughter of DAVID SANDS, Esq., Kinross, formerly of Curityba, Brazil.

DONALDSON : GIFFORD.—On June 21, 1930, at St. Cross, Winchester, by the Rev. E. Donaldson, assisted by the Rev. C. S. Donaldson, Abbey Mansion, Bury, D. DONALDSON, Royal Artillery, only son of the late James T. Donaldson, Barrister-at-Law, and of Mrs. Donaldson, Deefa, Cevedon, to CELIA MARY, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. GIFFORD, Lynch Cottage, Winchester.

FRANCIS : PITT.—On June 25, 1930, at St. Leonard's Church, Sherfield English, near Romsey, Hants, HENRY ARNOLD FITT, The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, to JEANNIE EVELYN FRANCIS, elder daughter of Mr. F. E. Francis, of Baadra Hill, Bombay, India.

GALE : NORTHROP.—On June 25, 1930, at All Souls', Langham-place, by the Rev. Arthur Buxton, M.A., GEOFFREY ALAN GALE, fourth son of Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Gale, of Stevenage, to AGNES MARY, elder daughter of the late HAROLD J. NORTHROP and of Mrs. Northrop, of Farringford, St. Ives, Hunts.

GRAY : BAKER.—On June 25, 1930, at St. Bartholomew's Church, Edgbaston, Birmingham, Dr. JOHN TALBOT GRAY, of "Little Heath," Ealing, son of the late Dr. J. A. Gray and Mrs. Gray, of Wychnour Cottage, Battle, Sussex, to DORIS IRENE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. CLEMENT H. BAKER, of 230, Bristol-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

HENDERSON : MELVILLE KEY.—On June 25, 1930, at the Church of the Holy Child and St. Joseph, Bedford, by the Very Rev. Canon Tonks, EDWARD ERNEST HENDERSON, of Bedford, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. George Henderson, of Glasgow, to HELEN CLARE MELVILLE KEY, of 59, Warwick-avenue, Bedford, widow of Major Jasper Melville Key, and elder daughter of the late Sir Montagu F. Ommanney, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.S.I., &c., and the late Lady Charlotte Helen Ommanney.

HOPPER : HIGGINS.—On June 24, 1930, at Wesleyan Church, Bowdon, by the Rev. W. Bardsley Brash, D.D., assisted by the Rev. F. B. Gould, the Rev. H. E. HOPPER, second son of the late Rev. Richard Hopper and Mrs. Hopper, of Manchester, to WINIFRED, second daughter of the late JOHN H. and ANNIE HIGGINS, of Bowdon.

LUND : MacANDREW.—On June 24, 1930, at Rudgwick Church, ALFRED STEWART LUND, of Otto's Bluff, Natal, to KATHARINE FLORA MACANDREW, of Pallinghurst, near Horsham.

LUSH : HILL.—On June 26, 1930, at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, by the Rev. D. B. Kittermaster, M.C., assisted by the Rev. Prebendary Gough, MAURICE STANLEY, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. H. S. LUSH, 25a, Wilbury-crescent, Hove, to DIANA RUTH, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. HILL, 30, Queen's-gate-terrace, S.W.7.

McGREGOR : CUNNINGHAM.—On June 25, 1930, at St. John's Church, Bathgate, by the Rev. J. Lindsay, M.A., WILLIAM MCGREGOR, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., second son of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan McGregor, Burnside, Ardrishaig, to MARGARET BROWN HUNTER, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. CUNNINGHAM, Knowepark, Bathgate.

MITCHELL : JOY.—On May 28, 1930, at the Garrison Church, Deolali, India, ALEXANDER FRASER MITCHELL, R.A.M.C., to KATHLEEN MONICA, elder daughter of Dr. and Mrs. JOY, 78, Crescent-road, Reading, Berks.

MONTAGU : GOLLIN.—On June 26, 1930, JOHN ERIC, younger son of the late HENRY MONTAGU and of Mrs. Montagu, of 67, Holland-park, to BARBARA JOYCE, younger daughter of the late LIONEL GOLLIN and of Mrs. Gollin, of 21, Holland Villas-road.

PHILIPPS : KINDERSLEY.—On June 24, 1930 at St. Margaret's, Westminster, JAMES PERROTT, third son of SIR LAURENCE PHILIPPS, Bt., and Lady Philipps, of Llandephan House, Llyswen, Breconshire, to ELIZABETH JOAN, daughter of SIR ROBERT KINDERSLEY, G.B.E., and Lady Kindersley, of 11, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

PRATT : BICKERSTETH.—On Midsummer Day, 1930, at St. Eustace Church, Tavistock, by the Rev. Dr. Bickersteth, Canon of Canterbury and Chaplain to the King, assisted by the Rev. H. C. Pratt, BRIAN CHARLES COWPER, son of the Rev. H. Cowper Pratt, Vicar of Colebrook, Devon, and Mrs. Pratt, to AGNES LUCY, daughter of the late HUGH BICKERSTETH and of Mrs. Bickersteth, of Tavistock Vicarage.

ROSS : FRANCIS.—On June 25, 1930, at Wotton Church, Surrey, by the Rev. M. N. Rice, LESLIE ALEXANDER MURRAY, only son of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. ROSS, of Banstead, to NORA JULIA WILMOT, only child of Mr. and Mrs. WILFRED FRANCIS, of Westcott, Surrey.

STANDEN : DILKE.—On June 25, 1930, at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, by the Rev. Hetu Hamilton, HERBERT FRASER STANDEN, of Camberley, to MURIEL MARY WENTWORTH DILKE, of Hove.

STRINGER : CARTER.—On June 26, 1930, at Marylebone Register Office, PATRICK STRINGER to PHYLLIS CARTER.

TURNER : SWIFT.—On June 24, 1930, at St. Olave's Church, York, by the Venble. the Archdeacon of York (Canon Cecil Cooper), the Rev. W. F. Scott, R.N., uncle of the bridegroom, the Rev. W. J. M. Coombs, Rector of Sandford, and the Rev. W. Hobbs, Vicar of St. Olave's, CAPTAIN CHARLES EDWARD FRANCIS TURNER, Royal Engineers, elder son of the late Mr. Arthur Edward Turner, R.E., and Mrs. Turner, of Wadhurst, Sussex, to MARY VICTORIA SWIFT, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Lloyd Swift, of Clifton, York.

WILCOCKS : DALY.—On June 23, 1930, at the Church of St. Francis of Assisi, Midhurst, Sussex, by the Rev. H. E. Plummer, of Woking, with Nuptial Mass and Papal Blessing, ORPUND WILCOCKS, of Marysteys, Hatley, Ely-road, to KATHLEEN MARGARET, second daughter of the late Dr. WILLIAM JOHN DALY, of Eastbourne.

WILLIAMS : ROBERTS.—On June 25, 1930, at St. Guthlac's Church, Passenham, TREVOR GLYN HOWARD WILLIAMS, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Williams, of Stowe-grove, Bedford, to EILEEN MARY, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. BERTRAM D. ROBERTS, of "Lodore," Deanshanger, Northants.

DOUBLE SILVER WEDDING

CARMICHAEL : ARMSTRONG.—On June 27, 1905, at the Church of St. Michael and All Angels, Bedford Park, W., by the Rev. W. Paton Hindley, assisted by the Rev. F. G. Wright, Chaplain, R.V. Hospital, Netley, DONALD GORDON CARMICHAEL, Lieut., R.A.M.C., elder son, and JAMES CHARLES GORDON CARMICHAEL, R.A.M.C., younger son, of Colonel J. C. Gordon Carmichael, I.M.S., late P.M.O., Calcutta, the former to EILEEN MONA, elder daughter, and the latter to HILDA SADE, younger daughter, of LIEUT.-COLONEL J. ARMSTRONG, I.M.S., late Civil Surgeon, Cawnpore. Present address:—Lieut.-Col. Gordon Carmichael, 145, Sandhurst-hill, Putney, London, and Lieut.-Colonel J. C. Gordon Carmichael, "Almora," Cheam-road, Ewell, Surrey.

DEATHS

ADAMSON.—On June 25, 1930, at Crathall, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne, LIEUT.-COL. CHARLES HENRY ELLISON ADAMSON, C.I.E., elder son of the late Charles Murray Adamson, aged 94.

DEATHS (continued)

ALDOUS.—On June 24, 1930, at Hurts Hall, Saxmundham, Suffolk, EVELYN FRANCES, little daughter of ALINE and H. F. T. ALDOUS, R.E., aged three months.

BAYNE.—On June 25, 1930, at "Griqualand," Helensburgh, ANNIE BROCKIE, widow of ALEXANDER BAYNE, formerly of Kimberley, South Africa, in her 90th year.

BICKERSTETH.—On June 26, 1930, at Birkenhead, JOHN LANGDALE (JACK), eldest son of the late HAROLD BICKERSTETH, J.P., and Mrs. Bickersteth, of Hendrefechan, Dyffryn, Merioneth, aged 34 years. Funeral strictly private, and no flowers, by desire.

DIXSON.—On June 21, 1930, at Beaconsfield, ALASTAIR, dearly loved only son of A. H. and ALICE DIXSON, of Perriavurral, Munnar, S. India, aged 18.

FANSHAWE.—On June 25, 1930, in London, MAUD MARY, widow of BRIG.-GENERAL G. D. FANSHAWE, of Park Tower, Ryde, and daughter of the late Sir Frederick Saunders, K.C.M.G. Funeral at St. John's Church and Cemetery, Ryde, I. of W., to-morrow (Saturday), at 1.15 p.m.

FLETCHER.—On June 25, 1930, at Highgate, SARAH ANN MARSHALL FLETCHER (formerly Stogdon), the wife of Dr. George Fletcher, J.P., aged 83. Funeral 12 noon to-morrow (Saturday), at Highgate Cemetery Church, Swains-lane, N. No flowers, by request.

GOLDSCHMIDT.—On June 25, 1930, at Easthourne, GERTRUDE JOSEPHINE, eldest daughter of ERNEST GOLDSCHMIDT, of 17, Upper Phillimore-gardens, London, W.8. Funeral at Putney Vale Cemetery to-morrow (Saturday), at 10 a.m.

GOLLANCZ.—On June 23, 1930, SIR ISRAEL GOLLANCZ, the affectionate younger brother of Mr. Alexander Gollancz. Prayers at 29, Kingswood-avenue, Brondesbury, Sunday and Monday, at 8.

GORNALL.—On June 25, 1930, JOHN HAYWARD TAYLOR GORNALL, of Fairholme, Tisbury, Wilts, dearly loved husband of Mary Gornall.

HAMILTON-WHITEFORD.—On Thursday, June 19, 1930, in Madrid, MARUSSIA, the dearly beloved wife of Col. QUENTIN HAMILTON-WHITEFORD, (Foreign papers, please copy.)

HUTTON.—At Stansty, Wrexham, suddenly, MURIEL GERTRUDE, daughter of the late COLONEL HUTTON, 2nd Battalion, The Royal Welch Fusiliers.

KEOGH.—On June 25, 1930, at 32, The Green, Caine, Wilts, AMELIA, widow of FREDERICK ADOLPHUS KEOGH, R.N., in her 91st year. Funeral to-morrow (Saturday), 2.15 p.m.

LEE WARNER.—On June 25, 1930, at Thorpland Hall, Fakenham, Norfolk, AGNES LOUISA, widow of the Rev. JAMES LEE WARNER, aged 84. Funeral, to-morrow (Saturday), at Walsingham.

LYON.—On Wednesday, June 25, 1930, suddenly, at Harrogate, ESME, wife of JOHN STEWART LYON, of Kirkmichael, Dumfries.

McCULLOCH.—On June 24, 1930, of pneumonia, after a long illness, at 30, Prince's-gardens, S.W.7, MYRTLE ADELINE, beloved daughter of DUNCAN and FLORENCE MCCULLOCH.

MAUD.—On June 23, 1930, suddenly, at Sweatenham, North Hinksey, Oxford, BERTRAND MAUD, late of University Farm, Sandford-on-Thames.

MAWSON.—On June 25, 1930, at 43, St. David's-hill, Exeter, MARY ELIZABETH, widow of LT.-COL. W. A. MAWSON, I.M.S. Funeral service at St. Michael's, Exeter, at 2.30 p.m. to-morrow (Saturday). Burial at Higher Cemetery, Exeter.

MILLS.—On June 26, 1930, at Stoneswood, Limpsfield, very suddenly, HERBERT FITZMAURICE MILLS, of Culdrose, Helston, husband of Ella Grace Mills. Cremation at Golders Green, 12.30 Monday, June 30.

MITCHELL.—On June 25, 1930, at Dymchurch, EDITH, the wife of LIEUT.-COLONEL SPENCER MITCHELL, O.B.E.

NEWALL.—On June 24, 1930, passed peacefully away, at his residence, Castle Hill, Wylam, Northumberland, FREDERICK STIRLING NEWALL, aged 75. Memorial service St. Nicholas' Cathedral, Newcastle-on-Tyne, today (Friday), at 3 p.m.

PENKIVIL.—On June 26, 1930, at "St. Chads," Queen's-road, Richmond, Surrey, MARY HANNAH HOLLAND PENKIVIL, widow of Arthur George Burr Penkivil.

RADNOR.—On June 25, 1930, after a short illness, at Longford Castle, Salisbury, JACOB, 6th EARL of RADNOR, aged 64. Funeral at Britford Church, to-morrow (Saturday) at 1 p.m. By request, only male relatives and intimate friends at the funeral, but a memorial service will be held at Salisbury Cathedral simultaneously. No flowers.

RENSHAW.—On June 22, 1930, at Tauranga, New Zealand, after operation, REGINALD, younger son of the late W. H. RENSHAW and of Mrs. Renshaw, Woodburn, Broughton Park, Manchester, aged 48 years.

ROCKLIFFE.—On June 23, 1930, at Selsdon Heads, York, WILLIAM CRAVEN ROCKLIFFE, M.I.Mech.E., beloved husband of Agnes S. Rockliffe, aged 81. Interred at Hull General Cemetery, Thursday, June 26.

ROOKWOOD.—On Sunday, June 22, 1930, at 98, Claremont-road, Forest Gate, JOSEPH ROOKWOOD.

ROSE.—On June 25, 1930, at a nursing home in London, after a short illness, MAJOR RANDOLPH THOMAS HAMMOND RUST, V.D., of Port of Spain, Trinidad, B.W.I. (West Indian papers, please copy.) Funeral arrangements will be announced to-morrow.

SHORTING.—On June 25, 1930, at Monkwood, St. Albans, GEORGE HERBERT CORBOLD SHORTING, M.A., Honorary Canon of St. Albans Cathedral, dearly loved husband of Ida Evelyn Shorting, aged 55. Service at St. Peter's Church, Abbey-mews, to-morrow (Saturday). Burial at Kimpton 12.30 p.m. No mourning, by request.

SMART.—On June 24, 1930, at Rio de Janeiro, EDWARD JOHN SMART, aged 82.

SPENCER.—On June 21, 1930, JEMIMA (MIMY) SPENCER, eldest daughter of the late George Spencer, of Hillside, Blackheath.

STERT.—On June 26, 1930, MARION PATRICIA, beloved wife of LIONEL R. STERT, of 122, Thorneburyroad, Isleworth.

STRATTON.—On June 25, 1930, GEORGE EDMUND STRATTON, son of the late John Stratton, of Turweston House, aged 68. Funeral at Turweston, Monday, June 30, at 3 o'clock.

TRICKETT.—On June 24, 1930, at Wolverene, Cliftonville, Margate, JOHN JEROME SUCKLING, M.B., B.S. (London), beloved husband of Ethel Dagmar Suckling, son of Dr. and Mrs. Suckling, Beech Lawn, Edgbaston.

WILLIAM.—On June 23, 1930, suddenly, at Whyteleaf, Vancouver, JOYCE, the beloved daughter of COLONEL and Mrs. MILES TRISTRAM, of Wingfield Manor, Derbyshire.

VIGNOLES.—On June 24, 1930, at Thames View, Streatley, Berks, CHARLES AUGUSTUS VIGNOLES, late of Beechwood, Henley-on-Thames, aged 76.

WILLIAMS.—On June 25, 1930, after two days' illness, MILDRED CAROLINE, widow of JOHN WODEHOUSE WILLIAMS, of New House, Wadhurst. Funeral to-morrow (Saturday), at 1.30.

WRAGG.—On June 25, 1930, at Eureka Lodge, Swadlincote, MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of the late JOHN DOWNING WRAGG and dearly loved sister of Herbert, Emily, and Winnie Wragg. Funeral Bretby Church to-morrow (Saturday) morning, 12 noon. No flowers and no mourning, by her request.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

GREEN.—In ever-loving memory of CLIFFORD WHITTINGTON GREEN, Capt., 1st Royal Berks, June 27, 1915.

MATTHEWS.—In memory of my beloved husband, CAPT. T. MATTHEWS, M.B.E.(Mil.), 521st Household Siege Battery, R.G.A., killed in France, June 27, 1918.

"He did his duty.
Died, if he died,
In the knowledge of God's beauty.
And the rest can wait."

BUCHANAN.—To the memory of GEORGE BRUCE BUCHANAN, Civil Commissioner, Somaliland Protectorate, formerly of 1st Batt., Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, and Captain, Somaliland Camel Corps. Died at Erigavo, British Somaliland, June 27, 1927, aged 29.

CRAWSHAY. CONSTANCE ESTHER FRANCES.—In loving memory of the dearly loved wife of Walter Cubitt Crawshay, of Witton House, Norwich, and of our dearest Mother, who was taken suddenly, but peacefully, June 27, 1929—sadly, dreadfully missed.

KINGDON.—In ever-loving and grateful memory of THOMAS KARL KINGDON, who died at Agra on June 27, 1927, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Kingdon, of Innellan House, Basingstoke.

MADDOCK.—In ever-loving memory of my dearest Wife and devoted Mother, JEAN HELEN, who passed away at Montreux, June 27, 1928, after a long and painful illness. Very greatly missed.

MADDOCK.—In affectionate remembrance of a very dear friend, JEAN HELEN, beloved and admired by all who knew her. Died at Montreux, June 27, 1928.

ROGERS.—In loving memory of ANNIE MARY HARRIET, the dearly loved wife of STANLEY EDGCUMBE ROGERS, of Putney, S.W., who died June 27, 1925.

SMITH.—In ever-loving memory of my dear husband, WILLIAM THOMAS SMITH, who passed away on June 27, 1928.

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PERSONAL

P.B.—While life lasts we can never forget the past, but shall we deny ourselves the happiness which may yet remain?—C. A.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

MR. HERBERT SEMON wishes to THANK all those who so kindly wrote to him for their wonderful letters of sympathy. Owing to the very large number received it is impossible, much to his regret, to answer every one individually. He is therefore reluctantly compelled to adopt this method of expressing his heartfelt gratitude.

LOST, GOLD VANITY CASE, set sapphires, June 22nd, between Margate-Kingsgate. Handsome reward. —Janesich, 179, New Bond-street, W.1.

OLD HARROVIANS.—The TRIENNIAL DINNER will be on July 10th at the Savoy Hotel. Tickets 18s. from J. R. Stocken, Esq., Wyndham Lodge, Harrow.

MRS. MARY HAMILTON, M.P., will speak on "What I Owe to the Classics" at the Annual Meeting of the P.N.E.U. at WESTMINSTER SCHOOL, on Tuesday, July 1st, at 3.15. Admission free.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer ACKNOWLEDGES the RECEIPT of £17 1s. 8d.

NEWMARKET RACES.—Every comfort offered in gentleman's nice country home, half-hour course.—Write Box K.1047, The Times, E.C.4.

THE TIMES BOOK CLUB, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1, will be CLOSED entirely on SATURDAY, July 5th, the day of the Staff Holiday. Subscribers are therefore asked kindly to send in their week-end orders one day earlier than usual.

TRAILER CARAVAN for SALE.—9ft. 6in. De Luxe (model Eccles for sale; double walls, dark Jacobean finish; very little used and fully equipped. Cost £240. Price with 20 h.p. Sunbeam in perfect order, £160. View by appointment.—Apply Meade, Steeple Claydon, Bucks Tele., Steeple Claydon 15.

WASTE LINEN.—Supplies urgently needed at King's College Hospital, S.E.5. Please address Gifts to Sister Matron.

LADY wishes another as tenant of BED-SITTING ROOM (bedroom and sitting); mahogany (mainonette, quiet square); ground floor, own entrance; geyser bath adjoins; electric light, gas fire, ring.—Apply Shannon, 36, St. James's-square, W.11.

PINCHARD'S FARM, HAY TOR, S. DEVON.—Sheltered position on the Moors; both rooms, indoor sanitation; electric light. Noted for comfort and liberal catering; first-class chef. Good hacks and ponies. Terms from 3½ guineas.—Write for illustrated booklet.

£1 WILL SEND a tired East End MOTHER to the SEA for one whole week's glorious holiday and freedom from worry. Will you HELP?—Address, Rev. W. Noel Lambert, 84, Gabriel's Vicarage, Poplar, E.14.

"I DO MAINTAIN that for a man with some capital, ambition, and the will to succeed, South Africa is second to none in possibilities."—From a Public School boy settler now on his own farm to the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association, 199, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

GRATEFUL THANKS to Saint Teresa of the Child Jesus for temporal favour received.

HOLDER of professional appointment whose WELL-KNOWN WORK for public causes exhausts health and resources is, after hard-won recovery, in URGENT NEED of £175 to SAVE HOME; has raised thousands of pounds for others. Will some friend now help him?—Write Box K.742, The Times, E.C.4.

20GNS. termly, usually 30gns.—Good Girls' School, Sussex Coast.—Write Box K.727, The Times, E.C.4.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, S.E.1. URGENTLY NEEDS HELP in meeting ANNUAL EXPENDITURE £180,000. PRESENT DEBT OVER £120,000.

CHELSEA.—Very LARGE BED-SITTING ROOM to be LET Furnished; private house; telephone; meals optional.—Write Box K.361, The Times, E.C.4.

WHO NEED SEASIDE HOLIDAYS more than crippled children?—Lonsdale Convalescent Quarters! Kindly send one away for two weeks by a gift of One Guinea to Shaftesbury Society and R.S.U., John Kirk House, 32, John-street, W.C.1.

FIRST-CLASS tuition: Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Mechanics; good laboratories; near London.—Write Box J.147, The Times, E.C.4.

FOUR Heavy Wrought Iron ORNAMENTAL GATES for SALE, about 7ft. high by 2ft. 7in. £15 pair. Another pair, 4ft. high by 10in. £9. Little work required on latter.—West Hall, Upper Wartingham.

ARE YOU TOO STOUT?—Wonderful method of reduction; no drugs, massage, dieting, or appliance. Hours, 10-5.—Mrs. Square, 87, Victoria-street, London. Victoria 4048.

SAVILE-ROW.—A charming FLAT, two bed rooms, available. Rental £170 yearly. Eleven years' lease and Rights for business purposes.—Write Box 06197, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

FIRST-CLASS PREPARATORY SCHOOL, recently enlarged, South Coast, offers few VACANCIES for next September; 3rd, 2nd, 1st, 2nd, 3rd in the autumn T.T.; 1st in the Lightweight T.T.; also Senior and Junior Team Prizes were won on RUDGE WHITWORTH using Rudge-Whitworth Rims. Why not ride the machine that is an ALL-BRITISH Firm, C. C. Wakefield and Co., Ltd., Wakefield House, Cheapside, London, E.C.2.

A SAVILE-ROW LOUNGE SUITS from 8gns. built for you by EMMS.—Appointment, write or ph. EMMS, 14, Tallon-mews, 3rd, 2nd, in the Arcade, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 3564.

JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, EMERALDS, and PEARLS, OLD SILVER PLATE, &c., bought for cash or valued.—ROBERTSONS, DIAMOND MERCHANTS, JEWELLERS, 199, Edgware-road, London, W.2. Est. 1797. Telegrams: "Diamantaire, London."

ENORMOUS DEMANDS such as we have for LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S UNREQUIRED EFFECTS enable us to give exceptionally high prices for dresses, furs, jewellery, overcoats, and discarded clothing. Also household linen, jewellery, &c. Cash or offers same day as goods received. Buyers attend free anywhere.—PETER DEAN, 151-3, Edgware-road, W.2. Padd. 4320.

BECHSTEIN.—Owner's valuable grand Pianos and Player-Pianos at greatly reduced prices; payments by instalments accepted.—Apply for particulars of BLUTHNER and Co., Ltd., 17-23, Wigmore-street, W.1.

"JUVIGOR"—not only a delicious non-alcoholic drink (with Burgundy added) but a tonic beside giving, in one a large bottle contains the vital elements of 11lb. of fresh Burgundy grapes. Invaluable for loss of appetite and lassitude. Price per bottle or case. Store or post free from Kia-Ora, Limited, Blackfriars, London, S.E.1.

GOING ABROAD? Fresh Silk Washing Frocks for the sunshine ready at Fenwick's to-day. Leaf Green, Lupin Blue, Cherry, Mimosa, and Ivory. 69s. 6d.—FENWICK of Bond-street (corner of Brook-street).

"MELOX in the Morning and MARVELS at Night" keep your dogs healthy, happy, and bright." All corn merchants' stores. Ex. sell Melox. Trial 2s.

ANTIQUE SILVER of all periods wanted for present American demand; also OLD SHEFFIELD PLATE. BEST POSSIBLE PRICES. FINE JEWELS also PURCHASED.—Please write or call SPINK and SON, Ltd., 5, King-street, St. James's, Piccadilly, London, S.W.1. (Est. 158 years.)

ENTITLED AUSTRIAN is desirous of disposing of collection of jewels, comprising bracelets, brooches, rings, including fine large square cut diamond ring and pearl necklaces.—Write appointment F. B. Smith, Solicitor, 11, Gray's Inn-square, London.

AT ARDBRECKNISH HOUSE HOTEL, Port Sonachan (by Inimally, Argyllshire), amidst the loveliest scenery in all Scotland, you will find an hotel's every convenience, with the comfort of a country house, and fishing on Loch Awe and famous Beal of River Orchy; shooting, stalking, golf and tennis within easy distance, and the best air in Britain. Fully licensed. Suites of rooms. Moderate terms.—Illustrated brochure from Major Barnett, Proprietor and Manager.

ALL-WINTER HOLIDAYS, 11½ days from £295 and including excursions ashore. Sailing November 15: 20 countries; calm waters and sunshine. Motor Cruiser "Stella Polaris"; limited membership.—Illustrated booklet from Assistant Manager, Big Ben, Line Royal Mail, Ltd., 21, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1.

HAY FEVER.—Immediate relief obtained by using Hesivin, 3s. per bottle from all chemists, or direct Christy's Dept. C.4, Old Swan, Liverpool.

A GENTLEMAN always LOOKS WELL DRESSED in GOOD CLOTHES.—JUST PURCHASED from LESLEY and ROBERTS and SCHOLTE, a number of their NEW 17-guinea LOUNGE DRESS SUITS, &c. (made to our price 4 Gresham-street, Regent Dress Co., 17, Shaftesbury-avenue, W.1 (next Café Monico).

JANET WATSON, 23, Sloane-street, invites customers to her SALE MONDAY NEXT.

PERSONAL (continued)

"OUR God whom we serve is able to deliver us from the burning fiery furnace."—Dan. iii. 17.

LORD'S TEST MATCH.—SEATS AVAILABLE.—Phone Riverside 2329.

TEST MATCH.—MOUND STAND, third row, four days; £6; or would separate.—Abercorn 2418.

WIMBLEDON.—Lawn Tennis Championships. For daily programme see page 12.

WIMBLEDON and TEST MATCH TICKETS for odd days available.—Brighten 91, Regent-street, Gerrard 4846.

WIMBLEDON.—GOOD CENTRE COURT SEAT, odd days or whole meeting.—Richmond 2292.

WI

SHIPPING

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.
MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.
MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.
P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

HOLIDAY VOYAGES BY P. & O.
GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, TANGIER.
Weekly departures on Fridays from Tilbury.
For illustrated Handbooks, Cabin Plans, and Reservations apply P. & O. Passenger Offices as below.

P. & O.
(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)
Taking passengers † for Malta, ‡ for Port Sudan.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'sailles.
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4
*Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	July 4	July 11
Mantua	11,000	Bignell	July 11	July 18
*Macedonia	11,000	Martin	July 18	July 25
Comorin	15,000	Cartwright	July 25	Aug. 1
†Rampura	16,000	Furlong	Aug. 1	Aug. 8
Malwa	16,000	Britten	Aug. 8	Aug. 15
†Ranchi	16,600	Brooks	Aug. 15	Aug. 22
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	Aug. 22	Aug. 29
*Viceroy of India	19,700	Ohlson	Aug. 29	Sept. 5
Morea	11,000	Holland	Sept. 5	Sept. 12
*Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Sept. 12	Sept. 19
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
†Rampura	16,600	Cadle	Sept. 26	Oct. 3

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.				
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4
*Benalgo	13,000	Wyatt	July 11	July 17
Comorin	15,000	Cartwright	July 25	Aug. 1
†Moldavia	16,500	Allin	Aug. 8	Aug. 14
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	Aug. 22	Aug. 29
†Mongolia	16,500	Rhodes	Sept. 5	Sept. 11
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
Cathay	15,000	Niven	Oct. 3	Oct. 9

† Taking also 3rd Cabin Passengers. * Taking one class only at 3rd cabin rates.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.
Calling at Southampton.

Steamer	Tons	Date	Destination
Perim (cargo)	7,848	—	—
Burdwan (cargo)	6,000	—	—
Behar (cargo)	6,000	—	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Mantua	11,000	Hignett	July 11	July 18
*Berrima	11,000		July 19	—
Kashmir	9,000	Sudell	July 25	—
Malwa	11,000	Britten	Aug. 8	Aug. 15
Khyber	9,000	Bedwell	Aug. 21	—
Morea	11,000	Holland	Sept. 5	Sept. 12

* Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.
(Under Contract with the Government of India.)
BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Antwerp.	LONDON
**BURDWAN	6,000	July 2	July 5	July 18
*TREWYN	5,241	July 22	July 26	Aug. 2
*MUNDORA	5,275	Aug. 5	Aug. 9	Aug. 23
*WARFIELD	6,060	Sept. 2	Sept. 6	Sept. 13

* Cargo Steamer.
¶ Transhipping Karachi cargo at Bombay.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
†MASHOBRA	8,324	—	—	June 28
†MANDALA	8,246	—	July 5	July 12
†MANKLA	8,303	July 9	July 19	July 26
MEKARA	8,284	July 23	Aug. 2	Aug. 9

† Calls Tangier. ‡ Calls Port Sudan.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	M'sailles.
†MALDA	8,900	—	June 28	July 4	July 12
†MOOLTA	21,000	July 12	July 23	July 31	Aug. 7
MADURA	9,077	Aug. 9	Aug. 20	Aug. 29	Sept. 6
MATIANA	9,067	Sept. 6	Sept. 17	Sept. 26	Oct. 4

† Calls Tangier.

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham.	LONDON
A STEAMER	—	—	—	—

CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE,
Manager: F. H. GROSVENOR.
P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

City Passenger Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3. Strand Offices, Passage and Freight (A. P. Case, Manager), Australia House, W.C.2. Paris, Société Française P. & O., 41, Bld. des Capucines. Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent), Avenue de Monte Carlo.
FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS.
P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
B.I. Agents:—
GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
Freight Brokers:—
P. & O., Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3: B.I.S.N. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3: (Middlesbro' to Bombay and Karachi), Gosman and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line) Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.
Regular Four-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA
VIA PANAMA CANAL.
Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ships.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	17,000	July 4
†RUAPEHU	9,000	Aug. 1
RUAHINE	11,000	Aug. 15
RANGITATA(new motor vessel)	17,000	Aug. 29
RANGITANE(new motor vessel)	17,000	Sept. 26

† Saloon and 3rd Class Passengers only.
Apply the N.Z.S. Co., Ltd. (J. B. Westray and Co., Ltd., Agents), 138, London-wall, E.C.2 (Tele. No. London 2230), or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724).

UNION S.S. CO. of NEW ZEALAND
LTD., TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.
By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From †Vancouver.	From †San Francisco.
TAHITI		July 9
AORANGI	July 23	—
MAKURA	—	Aug. 6
NIAGARA	Aug. 20	—

† Canadian-Australasian Line, via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. ‡ Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington to Sydney.
Apply the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724) or for Vancouver Service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE
FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.
Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT CABIN FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plymouth	Liverpool.
†BENDIGO	13,000	July 11	—	—
†BARADINE	13,000	Aug. 1	Aug. 2	—
BARRABOOL	13,000	—	—	Sept. 20
BALRANALD	13,000	Oct. 10	Oct. 11	—

¶ Carrying His Majesty's Mails and calling at Aden.
† Calls Marseilles 17th July; not calling Malta.
Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for 3rd CLASS PASSENGERS.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
E.M.S. MOLDAVIA	16,500	Aug. 8	Aug. 14
E.M.S. MOOLTA	21,000	Aug. 22	Aug. 28

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1, or Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

AUSTRALIA
BY THE
ORIENT LINE.
Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.
Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA.
Tickets interchangeable with other lines.
HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.
CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
OTRANTO	20,000	July 19	July 25	July 27
ORMONDE	15,000	Aug. 16	Aug. 22	Aug. 24
ORVIETO	12,600	Aug. 30	Sept. 5	Sept. 7
ORONTES	20,000	Sept. 13	Sept. 19	Sept. 21
ORSOVA	20,000	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	Oct. 5
OBAMA	20,000	Oct. 11	Oct. 17	Oct. 19
OFFORD	20,000	Oct. 25	Oct. 31	Nov. 2
OTRANTO	20,000	Nov. 8	Nov. 14	Nov. 16

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES
CITY HALL
BUCKNALL
LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer	Tons	Date	Destination
City of York	7,844	July 5	Calcutta
City of Baroda	7,126	July 15	Bombay and Karachi
City of Hong Kong	9,679	July 19	Colombo
City of Benares	6,964	July 23	Bombay and Karachi

(a) Calls Marseilles. (b) Calls Port Sudan.
MEDITERRANEAN AND LEVANT.

Manchurian	2,819	July 2	Smyrna and Constant.
Malatian	5,537	Aug. 2	Malta and Alexandria.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Karachi	5,473	July 10	Port Elizabeth, Algoa Bay,
Trafford Hall	5,321	Aug. 16	E. London, Natal.

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.
REDUCED SUMMER FARES TO MARSEILLES AND EGYPT.
Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.
LONDON: 104-5, Fen. st., E.C. Tele. Avenue 9340
LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. " Cent. 3640
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street " Cent. 9222

SOUTH AMERICA.
LONDON TO RIO IN 12 DAYS.
TO BUENOS AIRES IN 15 DAYS.
VIA VIGO AND LISBON.
(By the Cap Verdes.)
HAMBURG-SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.
S.S. CAP ARCONA, from Boulogne .. July 6
*S.S. ANTONIO DELFINO from Boulogne .. Aug. 18
M.S. MONTE SARMIENTO, from Boulogne .. Aug. 25
† Calling at Teneriffe.
Train for 1st and 2nd class passengers leaves Victoria 9 a.m.
Attractive inclusive cruises.
SCANDINAVIA and the BALTIC.
For particulars apply: STELP and LEIGHTON, Ltd., 9-13, Fenchurch-buildings, London, E.C.3. Ph., Mon. 4561 Or principal passenger agents.

HOLIDAYS AT SEA.
Special reduced summer rates to
MEDITERRANEAN, ATLANTIC ISLES, S. AFRICA, and WEST INDIES. HOLIDAYS FROM £11.
HICKIE, BORMAN, GRANT & CO., LTD.,
25, Cockspur-street, LONDON, S.W.1. Gerr. 2094-5.

OCEAN PASSAGES
BOOK AT
COOK'S
Expert Travel Service. Lowest Fares.
No Booking Fees. Free Service of overseas branches.
Sailings and Fares Lists from
THOS. COOK & SON, LTD., & WAGONS-LITS CO.,
"BERKELEY-ST., LONDON, W.1. & 300 OFFICES.

SHIPPING (continued)

CUNARD LINE.
U.S.A.—CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.
AQUITANIA - - JUNE 28
*TUSCANIA June 28 BERENGARIA .. July 5
* Via Havre, not Cherbourg.
LIVERPOOL—CORK—NEW YORK.
†SCYTHIA - - JUNE 28
*SAMARIA .. July 5 †LACONIA .. July 12
† Via Galway and Boston.
* Calls Belfast, not Cobh.
‡ Calls Boston.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
***AUSONIA - - JUNE 28**
AURANIA .. July 5 ASCANIA .. July 12
* Calls Cobh.
LIVERPOOL—GLASGOW—BELFAST—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
‡ LETITIA - - JUNE 28
ANDANIA .. July 4 ‡ATHENIA .. July 12
‡ From Glasgow and Belfast previous day.
MIDSUMMER CRUISE.
By "CARINTHIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton, To BALTIC, NORWAY and RUSSIA (Leningrad and Moscow), Aug. 1st, 19 days, from 33 guineas.
Apply Cunard Line, London, 5), Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.
WHITE STAR LINE.
THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.
SOUTHAMPTON, NEW YORK, via Cherbourg
Olympic .. Tues., July 1 | Homeric .. Thurs., July 17
Majestic .. Tues., July 8 | Olympic .. Wed., July 23
LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.
Via Queenstown.
†(2) Britannic Sat., June 28 | (2) Baltic .. Sat., July 12
Adriatic .. Sat., July 5 | Cedric .. Sat., July 19
† Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown.
(2) Not calling Boston.
TO NEW YORK.
First sailing of the World's largest cabin Liner and Britain's largest Motor Vessel,
M.V. "BRITANNIC"
27,000 tons.
FROM LIVERPOOL,
via Belfast and Glasgow,
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), JUNE 28th,
carrying Cabin, Tourist Third Cabin, and Third Class Passengers.
RATES.

Cabin .. .. from	£33 15 0
Tourist Third Cabin ..	23 0 0
Third Class	19 5 0

LIVERPOOL—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
Doric .. Fri., June 27 | Laurentic .. Fri., July 11
Albertic .. Fri., July 4 | Doric .. Fri., July 25
SOUTHAMPTON—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
Megantic .. Sat., June 28
(Via Galway.)
LONDON—NEW ZEALAND, via Panama.
Ionic (Passengers from Southampton only), Fri., July 18.

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.
FROM SOUTHAMPTON & CHERBOURG.
(5) Lapland .. .. June 28
(4) Westernland .. .. July 5
TO CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON TO HALIFAX, N.S.
(4) Westernland .. .. Sat., July 5
(4) Pennland .. .. Sat., July 19
From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.
(5) Cabin, Tourist Third Cabin, and Third Class Passengers.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.
LONDON to NEW YORK
Via Boulogne.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
*Minnetonka, 21,908 tons .. .. July 5 | Aug. 2
*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons .. .. July 19 | Aug. 16
TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.
*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons. .. .. July 12 | Aug. 9
* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.
Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.
REGULAR
EXPRESS FIRST AND SECOND CLASS
FAST "CABIN" AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN SERVICES from
PLYMOUTH DIRECT to NEW YORK.
"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER" BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.

	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
"DE GRASSE" (c)	June 28	July 6
"ILE DE FRANCE" (c)	July 3	July 9
"PARIS" (c)	July 10	July 16
"LAFAYETTE" (c)	July 12	July 20

(c) Express Service First and Second Class only.
(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Service.
Also
HAVRE to HOUSTON, Texas (Cabin Class) MONTHLY.
Also
PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES.
TRINIDAD—SPANISH MAIN—CRISTOBAL.
S.S. "PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" .. .. July 14
S.S. "MACORIS" .. .. Aug. 11
Also
FRANCE TO CUBA & MEXICO
monthly.
Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.
LIVERPOOL TO
BOMBAY & KARACHI.
CALLING at GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.
*CASTALIA .. July 11 | *ELYSIA .. Sept. 12
*CIECASSIA .. July 29 | †BRITANNIA .. Sept. 24
* First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
† Calls Port Sudan. ‡ Leaves Marseilles Oct. 1.
† 1st Class and 3rd Cabin Passengers.
Vessels recognised by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
New S.S. CALIFORNIA 17,000 TONS.
Carrying FIRST CLASS and THIRD CABIN passengers, sails from LIVERPOOL Oct. 21, MARSEILLES Oct. 27. All 1st Class state rooms are fitted with Punkah Louvres and Wind Sails. This vessel has exceptionally fine 3rd Cabin accommodation.

GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.
CAMERONIA .. June 28 | CALEDONIA .. July 12
TRANSYLVANIA July 4 | CALIFORNIA .. July 16
ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3, and at 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

FABRE LINE.
Regular Sailings from Marseilles to :—
ORIENT, Calling Alexandria, Jaffa, Beirut.
WEST AFRICA, Calling Dakar, Conakry, Sierra Leone, Takoradi, Lome, Cotonou, Douala.
NEW YORK, Calling Naples, Palermo, Lisbon, Azores.
Also
MEDITERRANEAN HOLIDAY CRUISES.
Apply JAPP HATCH and Co., Ltd., 166, Piccadilly, London, W.1. Tele., Gerrard 4434.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.
SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton.
*ARUNDEL CASTLE ..	—	June 27
*WALMER CASTLE ..	—	July 4
‡GLOUCESTER CASTLE ..	July 10	—
*KENILWORTH CASTLE ..	—	July 11

* Via Madeira. ‡ Via Plymouth and Las Palmas.
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FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles	Naples.
KASHIMA MARU	10,000	July 4	July 10	July 12
HAKONE MARU	10,500	July 18	July 25	July 27
SUWA MARU	10,700	Aug. 1	Aug. 8	Aug. 10

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Commencing	LIVERPOOL	July 25th
Terminating		Sept. 11th

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to
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AIRES.
Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hamptn.	From Liverpool.
ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	July 4	—
*DARRO	11,484	—	July 5
*ARLANZA	14,622	July 18	—
†DESEADO	11,477	—	July 19
ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Aug. 1	—
†DESNA	11,483	—	Aug. 2
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Aug. 15	—
†DEMERARA	11,484	—	Aug. 16

* Calls Madeira. † Omits Cherbourg.
EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.
THE PACIFIC LINE
TO
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.
CHILE, BERMUDA, HAVANA, Via France, Spain. PERU. PANAMA CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORDUNA (calls Puna)	15,507	July 3
ORBITA	15,495	July 31
†OROYA (omits Bermuda)	12,257	Aug. 14
ORCOMA	11,580	Aug. 28

SPECIAL SUMMER TOUR TO BERMUDA, ORDUNA, July 3.
SPECIAL CRUISE BY R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS"
to
OSLO, COPENHAGEN, HELSINGFORS, LENINGRAD (for MOSCOW), STOCKHOLM, KIEL CANAL, HAMBURG (for BERLIN), &c., from IMMINGHAM, Aug. 15.
22 Days .. Fares 36 Guineas and upward.
Unsurpassed Cuisine.
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CANADA & U.S.A.
SOUTHAMPTON
TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL
(Via Cherbourg).
EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND (to Quebec only) .. June 28
MONTROSE (via Cobh) .. .. July 3
EMPRESS OF FRANCE (to Quebec only) .. July 5
MONTCLARE .. .. .. July 11
LIVERPOOL
TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

DUCHESS OF YORK (B.G.)	June 27
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL	July 11
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (B.G.) ..	July 11
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD	July 18

(B.) Via Belfast. (G.) Via Greenock.
GLASGOW TO QUEBEC & MONTREAL.
DUCHESS OF YORK June 28 MINNEDOSA .. July 4
JAPAN AND CHINA.
VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).
EMPRESS OF ASIA .. .. July 24
Latest connecting Steamer from Southampton July 12
EMPRESS OF CANADA (via Honolulu) .. Aug. 7
Latest connecting Steamer from Liverpool .. July 25
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From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).
CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
ANGERS .. June 27 and July 17 .. SPHINX
MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
CHAMPOLLION .. July 1 and July 15 .. PIERRE PIRÆUS, ISTANBUL, IZMIR & BEYROUT. LAMARTINE
EGYPT, PALESTINE AND BEYROUT. THEO. GAUTIER
CHAMPOLLION .. July 1 and July 8 .. LOTUS
For passage and all particulars apply to
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ANCHISES ..	13 Sept.	

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"ALMEDA STAR"	and Boulogne	24 JULY
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"AVELONA STAR"	and Boulogne	28 AUG.

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AMERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS. Catering as desired. Moderate prices. LADIES ONLY. 75, Linden-gardens, W.2. (Park 8957.) 19, Queen's-gate-terrace, S.W.7. (Kens. 1075.) LADIES OR GENTLEMEN 136, Holland-road, W.14. (Park 0183.)

18, LINDEN-GARDENS, W.2.

AN UNFURNISHED SERVICE SUITE is now available in this select quiet and attractive house; IN-TIRELY ENTIRELY REORGANIZED AND NOW UNDER THE PERSONAL SUPERVISION OF THE RESIDENT PROPRIETRESS ; excellent service and catering.—'Phone, Park 7044.

AN attractive ground-floor BED-SITTING ROOM, 3min. Lancaster-gate Tube; breakfast, bath, light, and attendance, 2gns.—Apply Redfern, 71, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park.

MARBLE ARCH.

AN unusually well appointed FRONT BED-SITTING ROOM; personal supervision; meals as desired.—44, Seymour-street, W.1. Padd. 4688.

APARTMENTS VACANT or BOARD-RESIDENCE. 'Phone, minute station and golf; strongly recommended.—"Portswood," Babbacombe-road, Bromley, Kent. Ravensbourne 4295.

ARMY & NAVY,

1, QUEEN'S-GARDENS, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2. Three minutes two Tubes, buses, and Hyde Park; exceptional table, meals well cooked and daintily served; four specially large bed rooms; box-spring beds; gas fires in all bed rooms; constant hot water; special service terms; single from £3 18s. 6d., double 7, 8, and 9 guineas; daily from 12s. 6d.; bed, breakfast, bath, 8s. Padd. 3538.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

A TTRACTIVE ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS, double and single; divan beds; cookers; meals optional; from 25s. to £3 3s. One exceptionally artistic ground-floor Flatlet, with own conveniences.—12, Bina-gardens. Tube. Kens. 8691.

A TTRACTIVE BOARD-RESIDENCE; Tube 3min.; quiet position; large double rooms; special terms; excellent table; tennis, croquet; 12min. City, West, End.—Chatley Court, Belsize-grove, Hampstead. (Primrose 4213.)

VICTORIA.

A TTRACTIVE DOUBLE and SINGLE BED-SITTING ROOMS, with breakfast; every convenience; 3 minutes station.—61, Warwick-street, S.W.1 (corner of Belgrave-road). 'Phone, Victoria 6213.

A TTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOMS gentlewoman's charming sunny house, very quiet yet central, from 25s. to 2½gns.; meals optional; excellent cooking and service (parlourmaid).—23, Durham-terrace, W.2. ('Buses 15, 36.) Park 3417.

A TTRACTIVE SERVICE ROOMS and Suites. Moderate, including breakfast.—6, Lower Porchester-street, Hyde Park (one minute Marble Arch). Padd. 3888.

VICTORIA.

A TTRACTIVE, up-to-date ROOMS, double and single; hot and cold water; breakfasts; moderate terms.—42, Belgrave-road, S.W.1. Victoria 6213.

A TTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly furnished; constant hot water; dinner optional.—117, Cromwell-road, South Kensington. Frobisher 2765.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS, Single 28s., double (large) 35s., including service, hot water, electric light, and hot baths; divan beds, gas fires, central heating.—8, Greyville-place, S.W.7 (Western 1256) (close Gloucester-road Tube); and 14, Emperor's-gate (adjoining) (Western 0266).

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS, single 22s., double 16s. each person, including service, gas fires, electric light, constant hot water and hot baths day and night. Divan and concealed beds with washstands, fitted wardrobes, gas fires, rings, running hot and cold water in every room; central heating; lounge.—147, Sloane-square, S.W.1 (Victoria 6000); and 2, Emperor's-gate; and Bayswater Court, St. Stephen's-road (Park 9000).

PARKSIDE.

AT 11, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.—First-class, overlooking Park; spacious, most comfortable and quiet; excellent cooking; gas fires bed rooms; passenger lift.

AT "THE CLYDE," 66, GOWER-STREET, W.C.—Excellent ROOMS, with good breakfasts, at 5s. 6d. reduction weekly; every convenience.—Museum 1224.

AT 45, MANCHESTER-STREET, W.1 (Welbeck 5667). Large, well-furnished BED-SITTING ROOM; hall floor; bath room adjoining; also bed room, breakfasts.

27, INVERNESS-TERRACE, W.2.

AT SHIRLEY'S.—Personal supervision. From 2½gns. Bed and breakfast from 35s. Park 6086.

THE NORFOLK.

AT KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2.—42 BED ROOMS (all gas fires); full board from 4½ to 6d. Two large first-floor double, with balcony. Park 3801.

THE QUEENS.

AT 86-88, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2. Direct entrance to garden. Friends, full-size Thurston table; personally owned, supervised by ex-Hindhead officer. Something out of the ordinary. From 6s. 6d. daily.

AT 34, HARRINGTON-GARDENS, LARGE BACHELOR ROOMS, two minutes Gloucester-road Tube; bathroom 2 floors; dinner, meals optional. From 18s.

AT the Abbey, 74, Cromwell-road, S.W.7.—En pension from 2½gns. single, from 4gns. double (good cuisine). Bed and Breakfast 6s. 6d. Western 0172.

AT 4, COURTFIELD-GARDENS, S.W.5.—DOUBLE and SINGLE BED-SITTING ROOMS, with Breakfast; meals optional. Gloucester-road Station. From 40s.

AT LANCASTER-GATE.—LARGE BED ROOM and SITTING ROOM; also Bed-Sitting Room, in lady's private house; tastefully furnished; everything new, all bath rooms; terms moderate.—Phone, Paddington 2261.

BACHELOR'S FURNISHED SUITE; bed room, sitting room, bath room; also bed-sitting room; breakfast only.—25, Bryanston-street, W. Mayfair 5083.

BACHELOR SELF-CONTAINED SUITE with own bath, vacuum serv.; divan beds; constant hot water; attendance. Breakfast.—Sloane 6765.

BARNES.—BED-SITTING ROOM, with hot and cold running water, use of garage, offered to gentleman; terms £2 2s., inclusive of breakfast.—White Box 96, Mays, 24, Bury-street, S.W.1.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

BEAUTIFULLY Furnished DRAWING ROOM and BED ROOM adjoining in exclusive residential quarter; private 'phone; meals served in own rooms as required; large entrance floor room also available.—'Phone Kensington 5745.

35, EMPEROR'S-GATE, S.W.7.

BEAUTIFUL CHAMBERS Furnished as sitting rooms in luxurious house; permanencies with breakfast from 32s. 6d.; dinner if required. Western 2593.

BEAUTIFULLY appointed BED-SITTING ROOMS and Suites; off Queen's-gate; meals as required.—'Phone, Western 6606.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, light, baths, from 25s.; constant hot water.—4a, Moreton-terrace, Old Brompton-road, S.W.5, near S. Ken. Station. (Kens. 7820.)

HYDE PARK.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, with breakfast, baths, light, service ; well furnished and decorated ; fitted hot and cold water, gas fires; clients from 30s., double 3gns.—12, Cambridge-terrace, W.2. Padd. 5268.

RADNOR CHAMBERS,

23, INVERNESS-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2. BED-SITTING ROOMS, unfurnished, newly decorated, with constant hot water; meals optional.

BICKLEY and CHISLEHURST.

BOARD-RESIDENCE in lady's quiet house, beautifully situated, three minutes station, near links; tennis, billiards; excellent table ; moderate.—Harcourt Lodge, Southlands-grove, Bickley. 'Ph., Ravensbourne 0393.

BOARD-RESIDENCE. — Excellent rooms and convenience ; gas fires ; very central ; terms moderate.—58, Gower-street, W.C.1. Museum 9351.

BOND-STREET (near).—FURNISHED DOUBLE SERVICE SUITE; private bath dressing room; also bed-sitting room; moderate terms.—Particulars Welbeck 3571.

BROMLEY, KENT.—"RAVENSCROFT." 16th CENTURY GUEST HOUSE, 2min. station, 20min. London ; tennis, billiards ; extensive grounds. 'Phone, Ravensbourne 3040 for illustrated tariff.

BROMLEY, KENT.

CRANFORD PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL. Twenty minutes Victoria. Charing Cross ; comfortable; good catering ; personal supervision. From 2½gns. 'Phone, Ravensbourne 0273.

BROMLEY.—Vacancies for three PAYING GUESTS ; constant hot water, gas fires in all rooms ; good cooking; ideal situation; from 2½gns.—Write Box K.757, The Times, E.C.4.

CHARMING CAMPDEN HILL.—Excellent Furnished Rooms (double and single), with breakfast and bath, from 35s. per week.—10, Observatory-gardens, W.8.

CHARMING BED-SITTING ROOMS to be LET, personally situated two minutes Hyde Park; meals if required.—Padd. 3382.

14, NOTTINGHAM-PLACE, W.1.

CHARMING BED-SITTING ROOMS near Baker-street Station; full service. Welbeck 7585.

COMFORTABLE ROOMS. KENSINGTON GARDENS, Queen's-road Tube. From 22s. 6d. Gas fires. Meals served.—38, St. Petersburgh-place, W.2. Park 2148.

BECKENHAM.

DELIGHTFUL Guest House, rural surroundings; 20 mins. City, West End; large garden; tennis; ball room.—" Montclair," Beckenham. 'Phone Bec. 2138.

9, NEVERN-SQUARE, S.W.5.

EARL'S COURT.—Well-appointed Rooms, good food, partial board, from 2gns.; bed, breakfast, 6s. 6d.

EVERY year finds an increasing number of women of advanced thought giving up the responsibility of housekeeping and becoming free to go and come at will. These are always glad to know of houses where they can find congenial company and be sure of the essentials of refined living.

LADIES' NATIONAL CLUBS

(60 branches) are just such houses. Western 6427. Offices, 11, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. (Stamp.)

FERNLEIGH COURT PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL, 8, Fitzjohn's-avenue; every home comfort; tennis; hot water all rooms; terms moderate; inspection.—Hamp. 8080.

77, HOLLAND-PARK, W.11.

FIRST-CLASS Residence and address; one minute Tube and buses; Flatlets beautifully furnished; ladies only; suit students or professional women catering for themselves.—Miss Jaine (late and cold); concealed beds, cookers, gas fires, central heating; hot water service and bath inclusive; 25s. to 3gns. Park 9343.

PEMBRIDGE-SQUARE

(Immediately adjoining).

FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE with private bath room; absolute quietude and comfort; double bed room communicating with sitting room; excellent cooking; constant hot water.—24, Pembridge-crescent, W. Park 4872.

GENTLEFOLK.—FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED ROOMS; food, service optional; Queen's-gate. Kelvin 8848.—Box 865, Harrods Advertising Agency, S.W.1.

87, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

GENTLEPEOPLE offer all the comforts of a private house, short or long periods; double and single from 3gns. each. Kens. 4044.

MAIDA VALE, W.9.

GUESTS RECEIVED; partial board; young society; tennis, bridge, dancing.—168, Sutherland-avenue. Abercorn 2457.

HAMPDEN HOUSE,

15, LEXHAM-GARDENS, KENSINGTON.—Sunny and attractive Bed-Sitting Rooms, fitted h. and c. water, gas fires, divans. Charming house. Terms moderate. Meals optional. Four min. Earl's Court Station.—Kelvin 9291.

HAMPSTEAD.—Quiet, fresh ROOMS, newly decorated and comfortably furnished; gas fires and rings; board as required; separate tables, excellent food; comfortable home for business and professional people; 20 minutes City. 15 minutes Piccadilly, four minutes Finchley-road Met. Station.—42, Greencroft-gardens, N.W.6. Telephone, Maida Vale 2705.

HAMPSTEAD (Finchley-road Met.).—English Family Home; best food; partial board from 35s., full 50s. —74, Broadhurst-gardens. (Maida Vale 2624.)

HAMPSTEAD.—Lady offers at greatly reduced terms, July and August, LARGE ROOMS in her private Guest House; excellent food; young society; tennis, bridge. Hampstead 2988.—Box R.M.77, 106, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

HAMPSTEAD (best part), 26, FROGNAL, N.W.3; close Finchley-road, Hampstead and Finchley Met. Station.—COMFORTABLE BOARD-RESIDENCE; excellent cuisine; moderate terms. 'Phone, Hampstead 4350.

HAMPSTEAD (best part).—Attractively FURNISHED, large garden; one minute train, bus, 20 minutes City, West End.—13, Netherhall-gardens. Hampstead 6744.

HAMPSTEAD, best part.—UNFURNISHED ROOMS in well-appointed house; ladies only; 19s. and 21 per week. Rent to include electric light, gas fires; meals and service may be obtained by arrangement with Resident Housekeeper.—105, Broadhurst-gardens, N.W.

HARRINGTON HALL,

11, HARRINGTON-GARDENS, S. KENSINGTON. Terms, 42gns.; and at 45-44, Harrington-gardens, from 2½gns. See also Hotel Column on Page Two.

BICKLEY, near CHISLEHURST.

HOLMFIELD PARK.—High-class RESIDENTIAL; five acres beautiful grounds; excellent cuisine; convenient City and West End; hard courts, golf, riding, &c.; from 3gns. inclusive.—Ravensbourne 2660.

HYDE PARK. — CAMBRIDGE RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS, 6 and 7, Cambridge-terrace, W.2.—BED-SITTING ROOMS fitted hot and cold water, gas fires; excellent breakfast, bath, light, and service, from 35s.; double 3gns.; other meals as required. Padd. 0051.

HYDE PARK CHAMBERS; Unfurnished; newly decorated SINGLE BED-SITTING ROOMS; running hot and cold water; meals optional.—Apply Secretary, 19, Inverness-terrace, W.2. Close Park. Park 5296.

HYDE PARK, W.2.

38, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE.

Just opened. Modernised Corner Residence facing South and West. Up-to-date bed-sitting rooms, some with private bath rooms adjoining. Exceptionally well furnished and decorated. Running hot and cold water in all rooms, divan beds. Connexions wardrobes and 'phone on floors. Single from 35s., including breakfast served in own room, bath, light, service. Inspection invited.

IDEAL BED-SITTING ROOMS, near Marble Arch; running hot water, portable reading lamps; breakfast, valeting. Padd. 4223.—16, Southwick-street, W.2.

QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

JUST OPENED, LUXURIOUS SUITES from 4½gns. JBED-SITTING ROOMS with breakfast from 2gns.; running hot and cold water in every room. Close District and Tube.—32, Elvaston-place. Western 6051.

LADIES' FURNISHED CHAMBERS, off Queen's-gate; comfortable and attractive; service; gas fires; private cooking facilities, but meals served in rooms as desired; constant hot water; central heating; from 25s., double 2gns.—24, Elvaston-place. 'Phone, Kens. 2602.

HAMPSTEAD.

LINDORES.—Delightful spacious rooms; good cuisine; partial board.—25, Belsize-park. (Primrose 2919.)

MAIDA VALE.—FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES and FLATS from 2½gns. to 4gns.; also rooms; restaurant.—Apply 4, Lauderdale Residential Club, 138, Lauderdale-mansions, Tele., Abercorn 2360.

MAYFAIR.—FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE; good cooking, valeting; telephone. Second bed room if required.—33, Charges-street.

MONTROSE, SOUTH SIDE, CLAPHAM COMMON, S.W.—Over 100 rooms, beautifully situated in four acres of grounds overlooking the Common; every modern convenience and comfort; tennis, billiards; garage. Tele., Brixton 2803. Trams and omnibuses pass. Tube five minutes. Room, breakfast, late dinner, full Sundays. Terms £2 2s. PER WEEK. No extras.

NEXT MADAME TUSSAUD'S. — BED-SITTING ROOMS; breakfast or full board; gas fires, electric light; bath; phone.—12, Nottingham-terrace.

OAK-HILL, SURBITON.

"OAKENSHAW."—Two acres beautiful grounds; 30min. station, 20 Waterloo; every comfort and convenience, constant hot water; individual attention; garage, near golf, river; from 2½gns. inclusive. Illustrated brochure.

PICCADILLY (5, DOVER-STREET).—Gentlemen's Furnished Chambers and Suites; light, linen, attendance, 3½, 4 and 6 gns. inclusive. 'Phone, Ith.

QUEEN'S-GATE (off).—Comfortable BED-SITTING ROOM; constant hot water; moderate; clean, quiet. —7, Manson-place, S.W.7 (minute S. Kensington Station).

QUEEN'S GATE (just off).—To be LET, on Lease, charming unfurnished First Floor BALCONY SERVICE SUITE, overlooking gardens; near stations; excellent service and catering.—82, Stanhope-gardens, S.W.7.

REGENT'S PARK.—Self-contained BED-SITTING ROOMS, with service, from 2½gns.; children accepted; restaurant for private meals.—'Phone Primrose 2854, or write Miss Dunbar, 11, St. George's-terrace, N.W.1.

ROTTINGDEAN, near Brighton.—NEWICK HOUSE. On cliffs, facing sea, Downs behind; large garden; separate tables; gas fires in bed rooms; ideal for holiday. Rottingdean 9185.

EXCELLENT ROOMS NEAR BAKER-STREET. SCOTCH Lady.—24, Upper Gloucester-place, Dorset-square. Padd. 6354.

SERVICE SUITES, well FURNISHED, fitted hot and cold water; bed room, sitting room, bath; phone; from 3gns.; meals as required.—90, Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park. Padd. 7535.

SITTING, BED and BATH (private), ROOMS communicating; moderate terms, including excellent service and cooking; meals as required in own rooms.—Apply 267, Finchley-road, Hampstead.

SOUTHWOOD PLACE,

BICKLEY, KENT.

TEN MILES FROM LONDON.

A charming Residence standing in 10 acres of wooded gardens. Tennis, croquet, billiards; West Kent Golf Club five minutes' walk.

Central heating; gas fires in all bed rooms. Close to Bickley and Chislehurst Stations.

Cuisine a special feature.

Terms from 3½ guineas.—Write for Illustrated Tariff. Ravensbourne 0869.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS, good as a flat; newly decorated house; every convenience.—112, Rhurystreet, S.W.1.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Exceptionally comfortable BED-SITTING ROOMS in lady's well-appointed private house; commodious bath room, constant hot water; terms, with breakfast, from 25s. 6d. weekly.—Western 1570.

SOUTH KENSINGTON, 4, QUEENSBERRY-PLACE (facing Museums).—ROOMS, Furnished or not; gas fires, geyser baths, 'phone; quiet tenants essential.

38, EMPEROR'S-GATE,

SOUTH KENSINGTON, close Gloucester-road Station. Select, quiet, no traffic; gas fires; from 2½gns.; double 4½gns. Western 3746.

UNFURNISHED.—Large front, redecorated ROOM, balcony; first floor; constant hot water; restaurant. —Inverness Chambers, 17, Inverness-terrace, W.2.

62, STANHOPE-GARDENS, S.W.7.

WELL-FURNISHED SUITE, newly decorated; two bed rooms, bath, sitting room; excellent service, food.

YOUNG LADIES in business or visitors find excellent ACCOMMODATION in small club (Kensington); very good food; moderate.—Write Box 06151, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

THE ABERCORN,

1, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2. Near Queen's-road Met. Railway and Tube. A few vacancies at 2½ to 3½ guineas. Personal supervision.

PRINCES-MANSIONS,

17-21, PORCHESTER-GARDENS, W.2.—Three minutes Tubes and Met.; 45 rooms; constant hot water; 3 lavatory basins; table d'hôte dinner, 4s., optional; bed and breakfast from 6s. 6d.; four minutes Gloucester-road Station. Western 2841.

NORLAND HOUSE,

51-52, NORLAND-SQUARE, HOLLAND PARK; Tubes and buses to all parts, close Olympia, tennis, bridge; en pension from 2gns. Park 6497.

55, HOLLAND-PARK, W.11.—BED and BREAKFAST in quiet, superior town mansion, newly furnished; cars handy; 4 minutes Tube; eight minutes West End; constant hot and cold, divans, gas fires; rooms from 27s. 6d., large double 2 guineas; meals as required. Park 9846.

ALERT AGENCY (117, Regent-street) ARRANGES ACCOMMODATION free; personally inspected addresses recommended; bed-sitting rooms, service suites, flats, private families. Foreign students, overseas visitors.

ACCOMMODATION

ALL requiring RECEPTION of any kind, LONDON, COUNTRY or SEASIDE, should apply for Harvey and Harvey's FREE LIST.

489a, Oxford-street, W.1. (Mayfair 2156.)

PERSONAL RECOMMENDATIONS and arrangements made FREE of CHARGE to all requiring ACCOMMODATION, LONDON, COUNTRY, SEASIDE.—Call, write, or 'phone Universal Accommodation Bureau, Abbey House, Westminster. (Vic. 7763.)

WANTED

EGYPTIAN GENTLEMAN REQUIRES BOARD-RESIDENCE, near Town, with small family; terms and particulars.—Write Box 05339, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

FRENCH YOUTH (16) seeks BOARD-RESIDENCE, August-September, good English family.—Write Mary, 37, Rue Laperoine, Paris.

WANTED, for July, by lady and gentleman, really comfortable, quiet APARTMENTS, Regent's Park neighbourhood preferred, where special diet cooking would be obtainable.—Write Box B.628, The Times, E.C.4.

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

CHILTERN HILLS.

A Country Residential of charm and distinction, surrounded by 10 acres of delightful grounds; own farm produce; tennis, croquet; from 2½ to 4 gns.; Prestwood Park, Gt. Missenden. 'Phone 189.—Mrs. Layman.

CAMBERLEY.

A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL, "HARCOURT HOUSE." FRIMLEY-ROAD; beautifully situated; 2½ acres grounds; every convenience; moderate garages. 'Phone, Camberley 908. Resident Proprietress.

ALDEBURGH-on-SEA, Suffolk.—PAYING GUESTS welcomed at the Crown; excellent home and garden, own tennis court; near sea and golf links.

ALDEBURGH-on-SEA, SUFFOLK.—The Grosvenor; sea front, best position; high-class BOARD-RESIDENCE; excellent cuisine; terms moderate.—Peake.

BELFAST.—Beautiful, large, sunny ROOMS, with board; golf; really excellent cuisine; comfort assured; picturesque Upper Falls district; farm produce; garden; garage; tram passes.—Miss Crozier, Lake Glen, Andrewstown, Belfast.

BEXHILL, ST. CATHERINE'S, 8, Dorset-road, minute sea, golf; really excellent cuisine; comfort assured; highly recommended; moderate inclusive terms.—'Phone 1299.

BOGNOR, W.: ½ minute sea front; full BOARD-RESIDENCE; until July 18; from 2½gns. per week; children half-price.—Tinley, Chelsea Lodge.

BOURNEMOUTH, EDENCOURT, SUFFOLK-ROAD, near Square, Garden, Sea, W. Station; bathing accommodation beach; from 3gns.—'Phone 3895. Stacey.

BOURNEMOUTH (Manor-road), in an acre beautifully secluded, yet handy, grounds, overlooking Meyrick Park; comfortable home for business and professional people; 20 minutes City. 15 minutes Piccadilly, four minutes Finchley-road Met. Station.—42, Greencroft-gardens, N.W.6. Telephone, Maida Vale 2705.

BOURNEMOUTH.—LAMMERMOOR.—Best position in EAST CLIFF; three acres of delightful gardens; own tennis and croquet lawns; sea; famous for cuisine.

BOURNEMOUTH.—"NEWLANDS." Frances-road.—BOARD-RESIDENCE; separate tables; few minutes sea; amusements; terms from 3gns. 'Phone 6235.

THE CHESTERWOOD.

BOURNEMOUTH, East Cliff. Own grounds on sea front, facing South. Ideal sun-trap. Excellent cuisine. Special July terms from 3½gns. Garages. Ph. 2037.

BOURNEMOUTH, BATH-ROAD.

LYNWOOD.

On sea front, overlooking Pier. Board-Residence from 3½gns.; excellent cuisine. 'Phone 4254.

TORBAY, WEST CLIFF,

BOURNEMOUTH.—Hot and cold water in all bed rooms; gas fires; good, wholesome food.—Mayer.

BOURNEMOUTH.—OAKLANDS, West Cliff; terms very moderate; close sea, gardens; gas fires bed rooms; separate tables, excellent cuisine.—A. Kean.

CHINE HALL.

BOURNEMOUTH (Boscombe Spa-road), overlooking Boscombe Chine; central situation; excellent cuisine. Tariff on application.—Proprietress, Miss M. Smart.

BOURNEMOUTH, BOURNE DENE, East Cliff.—3 Minute sea; hot and cold water, gas fires; sheltered pines. From 3½gns. No extras. Garage.

BOURNEMOUTH.—ILLUSTRATED ACCOMMODATION REGISTER, hotels, boarding and apartment houses, with map, gratis. Requirements to Hankinson and Son, Estate Agents, Square, Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH and SWANAGE.—Visitors before deciding where to stay should read the HOTEL and BOARDING RESIDENCE COLUMNS of "THE TIMES."—For reliable information concerning these advertisements write "The Times" Representative at Smiths' Library, The Square, Bournemouth.

BRIGHTON, 38 and 37, REGENCY-SQUARE.—High-class Residential facing sea; excellent cuisine; gas fires; from 2½gns. Mrs. Watts. Tele. 5342.

BUCKS.—PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED in modern farmhouse. 500ft. above sea level, commanding views over seven counties; gardens, tennis, riding; garage and all modern conveniences; moderate terms.—Dancer, Pitchcott, Aylesbury.

DEVON.—To be LET, APARTMENTS, BOARD-RESIDENCE, July, August, September; four bed rooms, sitting room, dwelling house and garden, 1,000ft. above sea level, overlooking Belstone Cleave, close to church, P.O.; garage close by.—Proprietor, Enslacott, Beech Croft, Belstone, Okehampton.

DEVON NORTH.—"HILLSIDES," MORTEHOE, in beautiful unspoilt country, facing Atlantic; every modern improvement; garage.—Tarrit, Miss T. Wright.

DORSET COAST.—PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED at old Manor House, West Bexington-on-Sea, Dorchester.

EASTBOURNE, Grand Parade, 30, Burlington-place. Large exterior ROOMS with breakfast, 35s.; gas fire and rings.

EASTBOURNE. — HOLMWOOD, WILMINGTON-TERRACE, minute sea, Devonshire Park; separate tables, excellent cuisine; gas fires. Tele. 1830.—D. Gordon.

EASTBOURNE.—Ideal position, well-appointed house, every comfort, five minutes sea, golf, Beachy Head. "Fernleigh." Meads. 'Phone 2675.

EASTBOURNE.—THE ANGLES. Facing sea; 125 bed rooms, dance and billiard rooms; English chef. Resident Proprietors. 'Phone, Eastbourne 311.

EFFINGHAM, adjoining Links.—Well FURNISHED ROOMS; two acres garden; garage; electric light, constant hot water; good cooking.—Yew House.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY occurs for those who REQUIRE a HOLIDAY in a house furnished and run in exquisite taste, less than 1½ mile from aerodrome and golf links and one-third of a mile from sea.—Apply terms to W. B., Smith's Library, Teignmouth.

FOLKESTONE.—EL KAHIRA PENSION, 15, Westbourne-gardens. Sea views. One minute Leas. Excellent cuisine. Separate tables. From 3 guineas weekly. Week end by arrangement. Also apartments. Prospectus on application.

GUESTS RECEIVED private house, Kent coast; large sheltered garden; tennis, golf; bridge; good cooking; good bathing.—Write Box S.1668, The Times, E.C.4.

GUESTS received large farm; modern conveniences; electric, wireless, 'phone; garage; tennis; 2½gns. Aug., 3gns.—Allott, Farm, Baldon, Marsh, Abingdon.

HAMPSHIRE FARM.—Good BOARD-RESIDENCE; 3 acres orchard, most of which can be fenced; 2 children 8 to 14 years of age. Terms inclusive, £5 monthly.—Write Box J.822, The Times, E.C.4.

HEMSBY.—Charming seaside village, glorious sands, safe bathing, close golf links, cliffs, caddies, golf and Broads. BOARD-RESIDENCE; excellent cuisine; private sitting rooms; garden; garage. Terms moderate.—D., Hill Garden House, Hemsby, Norfolk.

HINDHEAD.—Gentlewoman receives GUESTS; sunny modern house, near omnibus, church, moors; fine walks.—Miss Hogg, St. Jude's, Hindhead.

HOVE.—TWO well Furnished Ground-floor and First-floor ROOMS; all conveniences; good cooking and attendance; near sea; breakfast, 4½gns. rooms, or board residence 7gns., double. July 3rd.—Write Box K.1041, The Times, E.C.4.

LANCING, near Worthing.—BOARD-RESIDENCE, charming house; garden; tennis; near Station, sea, Downs, garage; from 2½gns.—Stavridi, Close Tower House.

MIDHURST.—THE GATE HOUSE is most comfortable; social business. Inclusive terms; electric light; excellent cuisine; golf, tennis. 'Phone 58.

NEWQUAY, one mile from town, on sea front of beautiful bay; grounds extend to sands; excellent bathing; magnificent views; highly recommended.—Resident Proprietress, Mrs. Chapman, Forth.

OXFORD.—Lady RECEIVES STUDENTS or GUESTS in her comfortable house; good opportunity for learning English.—Mrs. T., 181, Woodstock-road, Oxford.

PENZANCE.—Private GUEST HOUSE, charming old house, facing sea.—Mrs. Witter, The Abbey.

SEAFORD (Sussex Downs).—HADDON HALL, Esplanade, 2½gns.; August, 3gns.; excellent food; bathing from house; telephone.—Primrose Hill 9934.

SEVERN.—GUESTS RECEIVED farmhouse, standing in 80 acres meadow lands; large garden; house comforts, modern conveniences, good cooking, own farm produce; telephone; garage.—Fairview, Normandy, Guildford.

THE SUNTRAP, SUSSEX COAST.—VACANCIES for the SUMMER; every accommodation catered for; covered tennis courts, dancing, billiards, bridge, boating, fishing, golf (one mile distant); excellent cuisine; en pension from 2½ guinea weekly.—Apply Manager, The New City, near Seaford.

WILTS.—PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED, country rectory; large garden; tennis; car; wireless; poultry, cow; good cooking; 2½gns.—Wheeler, Ham, Marlborough.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

YORKSHIRE Moors, Woods, Dales, beautiful, bracing, quiet; large garden; house cooking; splendid ACCOMMODATION; garage. From 7s. 6d. day.—Hall, Dallowgill, near Ripon.

14TH CENTURY MANOR FARM, UPPER QUINTON, GLOS.—Modern conveniences; excellent cuisine; bracing; ideal for a quiet rest.

WANTED

HUNGARIAN GENTLEMAN desires send Daughters 17 and 18 years old as PAYING GUESTS to distinguished English family, seaside preferred.—Write Dr. Balkanyi, Poster Lloyd, Budapest. References required.

CON

Law Report, June 26

SUMMARY OF CASES

Mr. Justice Luxmoore upheld a demurrer by the Crown to a petition of right filed by North Charterland Exploration Company (1910), Limited. The company claimed that land which the Crown had directed by an Order in Council of 1928 should be allocated for native reserves was their absolute property, that the grant was in breach of a grant of territory to the company, and that the Order was void and of no effect. The Attorney-General, in a demurrer, pleaded that by virtue of the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, the Order in Council had the force and effect of an Act of Parliament. His Lordship held that the Order was a complete answer to the petition of right. (NORTH CHARTERLAND EXPLORATION COMPANY (1910), LIMITED v. THE KING.)

Of a quantity of timber which, under a contract between the buyers and sellers, was to have been loaded under deck, only 40 out of 3,996 pieces were so loaded. The remainder had been carried on deck and was wetted and damaged. The buyers refused to accept the goods and the matter went to arbitration, the sellers claiming damages for wrongful rejection while the buyers counterclaimed for loss of profit. The arbitrator having made an award, the matter came before Mr. Justice Rowlatt, who held that the words "under deck" were a condition of the contract and that the provisions in the specification were the description of the thing the subject of the sale. He therefore gave judgment for the buyers. (MONTAGUE L. MEYER, LIMITED v. TRAVARU A/B H. CORNELIUS, OF GAMLEBY.)

A common jury in Mr. Justice Talbot's Court awarded Mr. Oliver George Fardon £2,000 damages against Mr. Seaward Harcourt-Rivington, whose Airedale dog, left unattended in a parked motor-car, broke the glass panel at the rear of the vehicle causing a splinter to enter the plaintiff's eye, which subsequently had to be removed. The defendant denied that he was negligent in leaving the dog in the car. The animal, he said, was docile and must have been teased by someone. (FARDON v. HARCOURT-RIVINGTON.)

The Chancellor of the Diocese of London, presiding at a sitting of the Consistory Court, ordered a faculty to issue on the unopposed petition of the rector and churchwardens of St. Dunstan's in the West, supported by the parochial church council, for the erection by the Newspaper Proprietors' Association in the forecourt of the church, facing Fleet-street, of a memorial to the late Lord Northcliffe. (IN RE ST. DUNSTAN'S IN THE WEST.)

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
CHANCERY DIVISION

LAND IN RHODESIA; DISPUTED RESERVE FOR NATIVES

NORTH CHARTERLAND EXPLORATION COMPANY (1910), LIMITED v. THE KING.

(Before MR. JUSTICE LUXMOORE*)*

His LORDSHIP delivered judgment in favour of the Crown on the demurrer to a petition of right filed against the Crown by North Charterland Exploration Company (1910), Limited.

The company complained that, by the Northern Rhodesia (Crown Lands and Native Reserves) Order, 1928, the Crown had directed the allocation of certain land in Rhodesia for native reserves in breach of a grant of territory to the company. The company claimed a declaration that the land in question was their absolute property, that the Crown had no right to set aside any of the land for native reserves, and that the Order in Council of 1928 was void and of no effect.

The Attorney-General, in a demurrer, pleaded that, by virtue of the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, the Order in Council had the force and effect of an Act of Parliament.

Mr. Lionel Cohen, K.C., and Mr. T. Divine appeared for the suppliant company; the Attorney-General (Sir William Jowitt, K.C.) and Mr. Stafford Crossman for the Crown.

JUDGMENT

MR. JUSTICE LUXMOORE, in a considered judgment, said that Mr. Lionel Cohen claimed that the Order in Council of 1928 was void so far as it purported to set aside native reserves because the North Charterland Concession was, at the date of the Order in Council, the property of the North Charterland Company, having been granted to its predecessors in title by the Chartered Company, under its charter, which, in its turn, was granted to the Chartered Company by the Crown. In consequence, the North Charterland Company, in 1928, held the North Charterland Concession, including the land set apart for native reserves under the Order of 1928, by virtue of a grant from the Crown. It was further argued that it was a principle of the common law that the Crown could not derogate from its own grant and that that principle was not overridden, or affected in any way, by the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, under which the Order in Council of 1928 purported to be made, and that, consequently, the Order of 1928 was wholly inoperative and ineffective so far as it purported to take away from the North Charterland Company the land comprised in the native reserves.

The Secretary of State for the Dominions and Colonies had informed this Court that Northern Rhodesia was a territory under his Majesty's protection, and did not form part of his Majesty's Dominions.

There could be no question but that the legislative authority over territory which was not part of his Majesty's Dominions, but constituted a protectorate of the Crown, was the prerogative of the Crown, and that there could be no fetter on that prerogative except such as was imposed by the Imperial Parliament. By the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, the Imperial Parliament had enacted that the prerogative power of legislation in respect of protectorates was to be exercised by Order in Council, and that such Orders, when made, must have effect as if enacted by the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890—that was, they were to have effect as if enacted by the Imperial Parliament. There was a provision that if an Order in Council made in pursuance of the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, as regarded any foreign country, was in any respect repugnant to the provisions of any Act of Parliament extending to his Majesty's subjects in that country, or repugnant to any Order or Regulation made under the authority of any such Act of Parliament, or having in that country the force and effect of any such Act, it should be read subject to that Act, Order, or Regulation, and should, to the extent of the repugnancy, be void.

The legislative power of the Crown in respect of its prerogative over protectorates was, except as provided in the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, wholly unfettered unless it could be said that such legislative power was fettered in so far as land within any particular protectorate was concerned by the doctrine of derogation from grant. All grants of land, whether by the Crown in the exercise of its prerogative or by grantees from the Crown must necessarily be subject to the legislative authority, and the circumstances of the grant could not impose any fetter or check on that authority.

EXECUTIVE AND NOT LEGISLATIVE ACT

In the present case, assuming, as he was bound to assume for the purposes of the demurrer, that the North Charterland Concession was in fact granted by the Crown, the grant was an executive and not a legislative act, and it was difficult to understand how the mere grant without anything more could have imposed a fetter on the supreme legislative power of the Crown. The Crown, in exercising its supreme legislative authority, was exercising a prerogative to which every grant must necessarily be subject. To hold otherwise would be to deprive the Crown of any legislative power whatever in respect of land which had at any time before the exercise of its legislative powers been granted by the Crown and to that extent to put all land so granted outside the jurisdiction of the Crown as the supreme legislative authority.

In his judgment, the doctrine of derogation from grant could not be applied in the case of a grant by the Crown so as to deprive it of its paramount right to legislate for the protectorate in which the subject of the grant was situate. To do so would be to place the Crown, with reference to any land granted by it, in an inferior position to that occupied by other owners of land within the same protectorate. The Crown, in exercising its legislative powers, could not be said to be acting in derogation of grants made by it, although the effect of the exercise of the legislative powers might be to affect grantees of land from the Crown. The Crown could not deprive itself of, or fetter, its legislative authority by the mere fact that, in the exercise of its prerogative, it made a grant of land within the territory over which that legislative authority existed.

Assuming that the Order in Council of 1928 was valid (as he had held it to be) was the North Charterland Company entitled to compensation in respect of the native reserves that had been vested by the Order in Council in the Secretary of State? The answer to that question depended on the construction of the Order in Council. It had been urged that, in construing such an Order, the Court must bear in mind that it was a canon of construction that an intention to take away the property of a subject without any right to compensation would not be imputed to the Legislature unless that intention was expressed in unequivocal terms. That canon of construction was well recognized and had been repeatedly stated and acted on. Obviously, it could only be applicable in expropriation cases where there was ambiguity in the actual words to be construed. Further, it must be remembered that rights could not be inferred by implication in a statute and that, to justify payment out of the public exchequer, there must be clear authority of Parliament for the payment.

Approaching the Order in Council with those considerations in mind, it was, in his opinion, impossible to construe it as conferring on the North Charterland Company any right to compensation. On the contrary, he was satisfied that the Order, on its true construction, negatived any such right.

The demurrer, therefore, succeeded, the Order in Council of 1928 being a complete answer to the petition of right.

The demurrer was, accordingly, allowed with costs and the petition was dismissed with costs.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Parker, Garrett and Co.; the Treasury Solicitor.

* A full report will appear in *The Times* Law Reports.

"THE TIMES" LAW REPORTS

Among the cases reported in the issue of *The Times* Law Reports published to-day (Friday), June 27, price 1s., are:—Glen Line, Limited v. Attorney-General (Marine insurance); Peech v. Best and Others (Sporting rights); Lloyd del Pacifico v. Board of Trade (Arbitration costs); Huntoon Company v. Kolynos, Incorporated (Patents); Bowie or Ramsay v. Liverpool Royal Infirmary (Domicile); *In re* Fenton—*ex parte* Fenton Textile Association, Limited (Bankruptcy); Musical Performers' Protection Association, Limited v. British International Pictures, Limited (Copyright); Lever Brothers, Limited, and Others v. Bell and Another (Mutual mistake).

The reports of cases which appear under the heading of "Law Report" are prepared by members of the Bar and are accordingly accepted as authoritative by the Judges.

CONSISTORY COURT OF LONDON

LORD NORTHCLIFFE'S MEMORIAL

IN RE ST. DUNSTAN'S IN THE WEST; IN RE MEMORIAL TO LORD NORTHCLIFFE.

(Before the CHANCELLOR *of the* DIOCESE*)*

The CHANCELLOR (Mr. F. H. L. Errington, C.B., D.C.L.) in this case ordered a faculty to issue on the unopposed petition of the rector and churchwardens of St. Dunstan-in-the-West, supported by the parochial church council, for the erection by the Newspaper Proprietors' Association in the forecourt of the church, facing Fleet-street, of a memorial to the late Lord Northcliffe.

The Court sat specially in the Church of St. Dunstan in the West instead of in the Cathedral, as is usual.

Mr. H. B. Vaisey, K.C., and Mr. L. Tillard appeared for the petitioners.

Mr. VAISEY said that he appeared for the rector and churchwardens for a faculty for the erection in the forecourt of the church, facing Fleet-street, of a memorial to a very eminent Englishman, Lord Northcliffe. There would be no doubt that the forecourt formed part of the consecrated ground. The proposed memorial would consist of a stone pedestal and plinth, designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens, on which would be placed a bronze bust of Lord Northcliffe executed by Lady Hilton Young. It was proposed to carve on the pedestal, but not to colour, the arms of Lord Northcliffe. The inscription would consist simply of the words

NORTHCLIFFE,
1865-1922.

Both the barony and viscounty were extinct, as Lord Northcliffe left no heirs.

The parochial church council had passed resolutions approving the memorial.

The Newspaper Proprietors' Association, which desired to erect the memorial, offered to the church:—(1) A small fund to be placed in the hands of the Public Trustee for keeping the memorial in order. The sum was not named, but he (counsel) suggested that an annual income of £5 would suffice for cleaning and minor repairs from time to time, and that a capital provision of £100 would suffice. (2) A sum of £1,500 to be placed in the hands of the private trust company connected with Hoare's Bank, Messrs. Hoare Trustees, the income being applied as to one-half in augmenting the stipend of the incumbent, and as to one-half for general ecclesiastical purposes in the parish.

Further provision was necessary in view of the fact that St. Dunstan's was one of the churches the demolition of which had been at times contemplated, and that possible street widening schemes might involve the inclusion of the forecourt and the removal of the memorial. It was proposed, therefore, that in case, in the future, the rector and churchwardens should find it necessary to remove the memorial the £1,500 should be given up. It was not thought just that the parish should have the benefit of that fund for all time if it ceased to provide a site for the memorial. It had been suggested that the money should revert to the Newspaper Proprietors' Association to be applied by them, but it would be better that it should be applied to such charitable purposes as that Court might direct, bearing in mind the purpose for which the fund was provided—namely, the commemoration of Lord Northcliffe in some permanent way in connexion with that part of the Metropolis in which so much of his life's work had been carried on.

There could not, however, be a general provision of reverter unless the purposes were charitable, and one would not desire to place it in the power of any Court to dissociate the application of the fund from the commemoration of Lord Northcliffe. He suggested that a scholarship or bursary bearing Lord Northcliffe's name for the assistance of young journalists might be appropriate.

The CHANCELLOR.—It seems a very desirable proposal. It would be well that the parochial council and the Newspaper Proprietors' Association should agree a scheme, which I can approve in Chambers.

Mr. VAISEY, continuing, said that the propriety of commemorating Lord Northcliffe in Fleet-street was beyond doubt. "Fleet-street" had indeed a local meaning of a street in London of inconsiderable length, bordered by houses, but it had also a wider meaning synonymous with the Press, a great institution, potent for good, which was nowhere more alive to its responsibilities and nowhere more zealous to defend the right than in this country. Lord Northcliffe had been associated with Fleet-street in both senses. Nowhere else in Fleet-street was there a site suitable for a memorial to this very great man.

He had not been connected with the parish, as such, but as the only church abutting on Fleet-street it might appropriately offer, as it were, sanctuary to his memorial. It was of no great architectural beauty, but it was founded before the Conquest, and had historical associations. Tindale, translator of the Bible, was a lecturer in the church; Izaak Walton had been a vestryman there, though he was buried at Winchester; and John Donne, poet and Dean of St. Paul's, was once vicar of the parish. Those associations with the literature of our country might make it not inappropriate for a memorial to Lord Northcliffe.

TRIBUTE TO LORD NORTHCLIFFE

It was notorious, said counsel, that Lord Northcliffe had not only achieved spectacular personal triumphs in journalism, but that he had laboured, and laboured successfully, to improve the status of those who, in humble as well as in exalted positions, laboured in the calling of journalism. By his efforts their hours of toil had been shortened and their salaries or wages increased. Of those who would pass down Fleet-street and see this memorial there would be many whose conditions were bettered by the exertions of Lord Northcliffe.

The committee responsible for the proposed memorial, who were unanimous in their approval of the petition, was a large one. Lord Riddell was its chairman, and the treasurers were Mr. Lints Smith and Mr. William Harrison. Among the many distinguished members were the Marquess of Reading, the Earl of Birkenhead, and Major the Hon. J. J. Astor, M.P.

The stone selected by Sir Edwin Lutyens for the proposed memorial was Portland stone. He had also given consideration to the question of weight, and was of opinion that the footings of the wall at this particular site could well support the weight.

The rector of the parish, the Rev. A. J. Macdonald, D.D., gave evidence approving the petition and the financial proposals.

Mr. Edward Hoare, a partner in the banking firm of Messrs. Hoare and Co., said that he had been a churchwarden of St. Dunstan's for more than 20 years, and his family had been associated with the parish for upwards of 250 years, and partners in the bank had been churchwardens for more than 100 years. The associated company of Messrs. Hoare's Trustees, which was incorporated by Act of Parliament, not a limited company, was willing to hold the fund of £1,500 in trust free of charge.

JUDGMENT

The CHANCELLOR, in giving judgment, said that the application was for the sanctioning of certain proposals for the erection on the forecourt of the church, facing Fleet-street, of a memorial to the late Lord Northcliffe, taking the form of a bronze bust, designed by Lady Hilton Young, on a stone pedestal and plinth, designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens. He need hardly say that such names assured the excellence of the work.

This Court, he continued, is a jealous guardian of church territory, but the interests of the church are amply guarded by the proposed transaction, proper provision being made for the event of the ground being needed hereafter for church purposes. This being so, the only matter which I have to consider is the congruity, or otherwise, of the site with the person to be commemorated.

Happy in her identity with the life of the nation, this great National Church, when housing within the precincts of her cathedrals and churches the effigies of famous men, holds no inquest into their precise spiritual status. Her Courts confer no diplomas of sanctity. It is enough if, in the judgment of their contemporaries, and particularly men in their own profession, who alone swim the same seas and breast the same tides, they are adjudged worthy. Lord Northcliffe in his youth fought and won a gallant struggle against adversity. He quickly attained an assured, even a predominant, position in the Press and beyond, and his influence was largely used to ameliorate the position of his fellow-workers by shortened hours and increase of reward.

In quality of valour, and of prescient imagination, he was in the line of the great adventurers; he cleared new ways; he extended the horizons of us ordinary men and women. Passers-by may well be encouraged to greater fortitudes, to less material aims, by the steadfast gaze of Lord Northcliffe. Nor will he be lonely. By a happy chance two giant figures of Fleet-street will be within hail of each other—Lord Northcliffe at St. Dunstan-in-the-West, Dr. Johnson at St. Clement Danes.

For these reasons I have come to the conclusion there is no reason why I should not sanction these proposals and every reason why I should. The Faculty will, therefore, issue in the terms desired.

A flashlight photograph of the Court was then taken, and the proceedings terminated.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Thicknesse and Hull.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION

INJURY FROM DOG LEFT IN MOTOR-CAR: £2,000 DAMAGES

FARDON v. HARCOURT-RIVINGTON AND ANOTHER

(Before MR. JUSTICE TALBOT *and a Common Jury)*

This unusual action, of considerable interest to motorists and the public, was brought by Mr. Oliver George Fardon, an engineer's mechanical draughtsman, of 150, Vivian-avenue, Wembley, Middlesex, against Mr. and Mrs. Seaward Harcourt-Rivington, of 42, Langham-street, W., for damages for personal injuries resulting in the loss of the plaintiff's left eye.

On the evening of April 4, 1929, Mr. Fardon had parked his motor-car in Somerset-street, Oxford-street, W., at the rear of Selfridge's Stores, and was walking past a saloon car which was also parked with its back to the kerb, when, he alleged, a large Airedale dog, which had been barking and jumping about in the saloon, smashed the glass panel in the rear of the vehicle. A splinter of the broken glass entered the plaintiff's left eye, which organ was operated on and removed four days later.

The particulars of negligence alleged against the defendants were that they were negligent in parking the car in Somerset-street, placing the dog in the saloon, and leaving the car and dog unattended on the public highway. The plaintiff alleged that the defendants were also negligent in failing to tie up or secure the dog in a safe and proper manner, or to provide an attendant to control or restrain the animal when they knew, or ought to have known, that the dog would attempt to break through the glass. He said that by leaving the motor-car with a ferocious and mischievous dog therein, unattended, on the public highway the defendants committed a nuisance.

The defendants denied negligence, and also denied that they committed any nuisance, that the dog was ferocious or mischievous, or that they knew that it was of such a nature. Alternatively, they said that the plaintiff brought the injuries on himself by irritating and provoking the dog by his acts, words and demeanour.

Mr. Martin O'Connor appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Eales, K.C., and Mr. Wilfrid Bennett for the defendants.

OF CONSIDERABLE IMPORTANCE

Mr. O'CONNOR, in opening, said that the case was of considerable importance to the public.

His LORDSHIP pointed out that whereas it was pleaded that the dog was ferocious and mischievous, it was not alleged that its nature was known to the defendants.

Mr. O'CONNOR said that to leave any dog in a motor-car in a public street without some control rendered the owner liable. The dog in question had been left for upwards of an hour in sole charge of the motor-car, and that was an offence against the public. The defendants said that someone must have irritated the dog, but he contended that it was negligent in the circumstances to leave the animal in the motor-car unattended. It was the nature of a young dog such as that was to want to get home and to resent the approach of a stranger. The animal was probably a good watch-dog, but it was acting in that capacity in wrong places.

Counsel went on to say that at the time of the accident the plaintiff was in receipt of about £7 a week, but he was dismissed from his employment at the end of three months owing to his impaired eyesight and was now out of work.

Miss Kenney, assistant supervisor at Selfridge's, said that shortly before 6 p.m. on the day in question she was walking along Somerset-street towards Orchard-street and saw the plaintiff park his motor-car against the kerb. In the defendants' saloon car, which was parked two or three cars away, a dog was dancing about and barking furiously. As the plaintiff passed the back of the car she heard a crash of glass, and on looking round saw him holding his hand to his eye. She saw that the dog had broken the glass in the panel at the back of the saloon car.

In cross-examination by Mr. EALES, the witness said that just before the dog broke the glass a girl friend had run after her, laughing, and had caught hold of her and twisted her round.

The plaintiff, giving evidence, said that when he parked his own car his attention had been drawn to the defendants' car by the dog which was inside. The animal was barking and jumping about on the seat. As he was passing the car he turned to see what was the cause of the commotion, and immediately there was a crash of glass and a splinter entered his left eye. A woman screamed and shouted "Mind that dog," and he saw the broken panel and the dog's head and paws protruding from it. He was taken to Middlesex Hospital, where two operations were performed on his eye, and on the fourth day after he was admitted the eye was removed. He was now unable to do the work of a skilled draughtsman.

In cross-examination by Mr. EALES, the plaintiff denied that he peered through the panel of the motor-car and teased the dog.

Mr. Alexander Wilson, a veterinary surgeon, of Pembury-road, Clapton, said that in his opinion it was extremely risky to keep a dog in an enclosed car for an hour in a busy London street. The animal would become angry after long confinement. An Airedale was a fighting dog of the nervous type.

That concluded the plaintiff's case.

"DOCILE AND QUIET"

Mr. Harcourt-Rivington said that he was a journalist. Both the motor-car and the dog were his property, and he did not understand why his wife should have been joined as co-defendant. He was driving the motor-car. The dog was docile and quiet, and it had been his invariable practice to leave it in the car when shopping. It was between two and three years old, and after the accident he kept it on a short lead. The animal had since mysteriously disappeared. He agreed that if a person touched the car the dog inside might become irritable, but he had never known it to lose its temper. When he left the car outside Selfridge's the animal was asleep, and on his return he was annoyed to find that the glass panel at the back of the car had been smashed.

His LORDSHIP said that there was no evidence that the dog was otherwise than of a docile disposition. He also held that there was no cause of action against Mrs. Harcourt-Rivington, and she was dismissed from the suit.

In summing up, his Lordship said that to succeed the plaintiff must prove not only that the dog caused the glass to strike him on the eye, but that the owner was responsible for what the animal did. There was no evidence that the dog was of a ferocious and mischievous disposition and that allegation had been abandoned. It was now said on behalf of the plaintiff that the defendant had no business to leave the dog alone in a motor-car without anybody looking after it, and that it was the nature of dogs, when cooped up in a narrow place, to want to get out. Dogs shut up in a room sometimes got restive and did damage, but the owner had had no trouble with this dog before and it was for the jury to say whether, because some dogs got restive when left in a motor-car for some time, the defendant ought to pay heavy damages because he left his dog in the motor-car on this occasion. However much they might sympathize with the plaintiff, the jury should not award damages unless the defendant had done wrong and the plaintiff had to satisfy them that Mr. Harcourt-Rivington had done some legal wrong. Had he done anything which an ordinary reasonable man would not have done?

The jury found for the plaintiff and awarded him £2,000 damages.

Judgment was entered accordingly, with costs, and a stay of execution was refused.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Darracourt Seymour and Co.; Messrs. Watson, Sons and Room.

"PATCHWORK" DIVORCE LAW

A JUDGE'S COMMENTS

During the hearing of a divorce suit yesterday Mr. JUSTICE HILL made several observations on divorce law anomalies. The subject arose on the law of evidence which limits the right to ask a party questions concerning his or her own adultery.

Mr. JUSTICE HILL said that as that was the law they must shuffle along as best they could. There were so many things in the divorce law which he would like to see altered, but he despaired of Parliament ever doing anything. The administration of justice in the Divorce Court was exceedingly difficult in many respects owing to the state of the law. At present there was a bundle of detached rules and scraps of legislation, all inconsistent one with the other, and one could get no principle out of them. One had to do the best one could with each problem as it arose.

Mr. ACTON PILE.—The principles of the old Ecclesiastical Courts have been mixed with the principles of the common law, and that is bound to cause confusion.

Mr. JUSTICE HILL agreed, and said that an ecclesiastical garment was turned into a patchwork garment by scrappy legislation. There were patches big and small, and they had all been put in without any reference to any consistent pattern, and the Divorce Court had to do the best that it could.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION

CARRIAGE OF TIMBER "UNDER DECK": CONDITION OF CONTRACT

MONTAGUE L. MEYER, LIMITED, v. TRAVARU A/B H. CORNELIUS, OF GAMLEBY

(Before MR. JUSTICE ROWLATT*)*

His LORDSHIP gave judgment on this award in the form of a special case in favour of the buyers, Montague L. Meyer, Limited. The question raised was the effect of the words "under deck" in a timber contract under which the buyers had bought a quantity of timber from a Swedish company, Travaru A/B H. Cornelius, of Gamleby.

Mr. Stranger appeared for the sellers; and Mr. Willink appeared for the buyers.

The contract in question was in the Albion, 1922 form, adopted by the Timber Trade Federation of the United Kingdom and by the Swedish Wood Exporters' Association. The material parts of the contract were as follows:—

Sold to [Meyer].
Bought of [Travaru].
The goods hereinafter specified. . . . Prices include first cost freight and insurance to London S.C. or M. Docks. Under deck.
Specification.
Mark H×C.
About 15 stds. 2×3in. u/s Whitewood 15 feet average length at £14, c.i.f. London. Surrey Commercial or Millwall Docks. Under deck. For shipment not later than middle of December, 1929.
Clause 14. . . . The buyers shall not reject the goods herein specified, but shall accept or pay for them in terms of the contract against shipping documents.

The sellers shipped the goods under a bill of lading dated December 9, 1929. The bill of lading did not state whether the goods were on deck or under deck, but the sellers believed that they were under deck. When the goods arrived the buyers found that only 40 out of a total of 3,996 pieces had been loaded under deck and that the remainder had been carried on deck and had been wetted and damaged by sea water. The buyers refused to accept the goods on the ground that they were not the goods specified in the contract. The dispute was referred to arbitration, and the sellers claimed damages for wrongful rejection, while the buyers counterclaimed for loss of profit.

The umpire awarded, subject to the opinion of the Court on this special case, that (1) under deck shipment was part of the specification; and (2) the goods were carried on deck and were damaged by sea water, but that fact was not enough to justify the buyers in rejecting.

The question for the Court was whether the buyers were entitled to reject on the ground either that the words "under deck" formed part of the description of the goods, or that the term relating to under deck shipment was a condition precedent of the contract.

Mr. STRANGER, in opening for the sellers, said that when the goods arrived they were discharged from the ship into the buyers' craft, and the buyers then said that they would not accept because the goods had been carried on deck. But, he submitted, on the goods being placed in the buyers' craft the property passed, and even if there had been a right before to reject it was lost from that moment.

Mr. JUSTICE ROWLATT pointed out that nothing was said about that in the special case, and he could only deal with the facts set out in the case.

Mr. STRANGER then submitted that the only question was whether the words "under deck" were a condition of the contract or were only a warranty. Section 11 (*b*) of the Sale of Goods Act showed, he contended, that the words were only a warranty. The breach of it could be satisfied by the payment of damages.

Clause 14 of the contract was specially put in to prevent rejection in cases such as this. It might be that the buyers might have a right of action against the ship for carrying the goods on deck, but that had nothing to do with this case.

Mr. WILLINK, for the buyers, submitted that the words "under deck," being twice mentioned in the contract, were evidently considered important, and were intended to be a condition. All the terms in the specification were conditions. Clause 14 of the contract was only applicable where the goods complied with the specification, and did not apply where, as here, the goods were not goods specified. The words "under deck" were part of the description of the goods.

Mr. STRANGER, in reply, referred to Benjamin on Sale (1906 ed., p. 560), for the test whether any provision was a condition or a warranty.

JUDGMENT

Mr. JUSTICE ROWLATT, in giving judgment, said that he was clearly of opinion that the words "under deck" were a condition of the contract. Generally speaking, he thought that the question whether goods were to be carried on deck or under deck went to the whole performance of such a contract, just like provisions as to the time or place of shipment. It was a material term of the contract. And, further, where provisions were set out in a specification, those provisions became the description of the thing which was the subject of the sale, and if the goods did not comply with the specification they did not comply with the contract description. He therefore answered the question raised by the case in favour of the buyers.

Mr. Stranger had contended that in fact the property had passed to the buyers, and they had therefore lost any right which they might have had to reject. That was a serious point, but it was not raised in the case, and he could not deal with it. For all he knew there might be answers to it. The parties had chosen their own tribunal, and in the absence of any suggestion of misconduct by the umpire the Court could not deal with anything but the particular question left to it. The award must be in favour of the buyers.

An application for stay of execution was refused.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Trinder, Kekewich and Co.; Messrs. William A. Crump and Son.

MR. BARBU JONESCO'S AFFAIRS

A sitting of the Bankruptcy Court was appointed to be held yesterday before MR. REGISTRAR WARMINGTON for the public examination of Mr. Barbu Jonesco, described as of Park Lane Hotel, Piccadilly, and Oakhurst Court, South Godstone. The receiving order was made on the petition of Mappin and Webb (France), Limited, and the debtor was adjudged bankrupt on December 24, 1929.

Mr. E. PARKE, Official Receiver, reported that although the receiving order was made on December 11, no statement of the debtor's affairs had yet been lodged. A letter had been received from Mr. Jonesco explaining that he had been unable, despite repeated correspondence with bankers in France and Belgium who held valuable securities, to get any satisfactory information regarding his position with regard to their claims. Further, that as he had no Rumanian passport and had been unable to obtain the necessary French visa to the travelling document granted to him by the British authorities, he had been unable to go abroad. He had every hope, however, that, now at last political persecutions had ceased to be directed against him, he would be allowed to travel and collect the data necessary for the preparation of his statement of affairs, which would be lodged at the Court as early as possible.

Mr. KYFFIN attended on behalf of the debtor, and in reply to his HONOUR, who asked: "Is the debtor not going to pay all his creditors in full?" said: "I have not heard that."

By consent of all parties the sitting was adjourned until July 24, and the debtor was directed to submit his statement of affairs within three weeks.

A SOLICITOR STRUCK OFF THE ROLL

The Committee of the Law Society, constituted under the Solicitors Acts, 1888 and 1919, met yesterday for the first time in the new Court room in the society's new premises in Carey-street. Sir Roger Gregory presided, the other members present being Mr. Hickley and Mr. Holme.

After a short opening address from Sir Roger Gregory, explaining the purposes of the committee, the committee pronounced its findings and order in the following case:—

Mr. Frederic John Shaw, of 59 and 60, Chancery-lane and 19, Devereux-court, W.C., was found guilty of professional misconduct in misappropriating three sums which had been paid to him for a specific purpose, and his name was ordered to be struck off the Roll of Solicitors.

BRIGHTON STABBING CHARGE

CHARLES GASSON, 46, a carpenter, described as of Spring-gardens, Haywards Heath, appeared on remand at the Brighton Police Court yesterday on a charge of attempting to murder Alice O'Grady in August last year. O'Grady was, at the time of the alleged offence, in the company of Beatrice Prendergast, who was found early on Whit Sunday stabbed three times to the heart in a narrow passage off St. James's-street, Brighton. Gasson, a man of less than normal height, was in the dock for a little more than two minutes. The case was adjourned till next Monday for the convenience of the Director of Public Prosecutions.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION

£1,000 DIVORCE DAMAGES FOR ARMY OFFICER

NOYES-LEWIS v. NOYES-LEWIS AND WILSON

(Before the PRESIDENT*)*

In this petition Captain Denys Mortimer Noyes-Lewis, of the South Wales Borderers, whose home address was stated to be at Belmont, Surrey, sought the dissolution of his marriage with Mrs. Kathleen Maude Noyes-Lewis, *née* Roach, on the ground of her adultery with Dr. George Frederick Wilson, against whom damages were claimed.

The respondent and co-respondent by their answers denied the charges, and, in the alternative, pleaded conduct conducing by way of certain letters written by the petitioner to his wife.

The petitioner, by his reply, denied that he had been guilty of conduct conducing.

The marriage took place at Chingford parish church, Essex, on December 14, 1918. The petitioner was now on special leave from the Gold Coast, where he had been seconded to another regiment.

On August 3, 1927, Captain Noyes-Lewis presented a petition for divorce on the ground of his wife's adultery with Dr. George Frederick Wilson. That petition, which was undefended, was dismissed on January 11, 1928, because the Court was not satisfied that the case was made out on the evidence.

Adultery was alleged in the new petition at the Granville Hotel, Ramsgate, in the early summer of 1929. It was now admitted that the respondent and co-respondent had been on terms of guilty relationship since July, 1927, and the petition was contested only on the issue of damages.

Mr. Bayford, K.C., Mr. Clifford Mortimer, and Mr. William Latey appeared for the petitioner; Sir Henry Maddocks, K.C., and Mr. Noel Middleton for the respondent and co-respondent.

JUDGMENT

The PRESIDENT (Lord Merrivale), in giving judgment, said that, when the parties married, the petitioner was about 27 years old and the respondent about 21. Their married life was of a very remarkable and unfortunate kind. There had never been relations between them, and he (his Lordship) was satisfied that the petitioner was telling the truth when he said that it was due to the respondent's unwillingness.

From time to time matters became strained, but there was a mutual affection between them down to the summer of 1926, when the petitioner left for India on duty. The respondent remained in England and made the acquaintance of the co-respondent. In September, 1926, having left three of the petitioner's letters unanswered, she wrote to him making proposals for proceedings for divorce, which would probably have been held to be collusive. The petitioner's answer to that letter showed that he had such an unbounded affection for her that he was ready to go to any length to make her happy, to commit what would have been, from the professional point of view, social suicide and the destruction of his ambitions, and was even ready to consider if he would put himself in a position to let her divorce him.

Further letters by the petitioner to her were dictated by the same influences, and if the Court had been satisfied that the respondent and co-respondent proceeded to live together on the basis of the terms of that correspondence, the petitioner might have failed on the ground of collusion. But the petitioner had entirely repudiated any suggestion that he acquiesced in their relations, or that he was ready to give up his wife. His were the letters of a man who abased himself to the utmost degree before a wife on whom he put a fictitious value, in the hope that he might retain or regain the affection which she no doubt once had for him. It was his last desire that he should lose her.

Finally he consulted his solicitor, who gave him sound advice, as a result of which, in November, 1926, he wrote to his wife forbidding any future association with the co-respondent. But the petitioner's infatuation for her was such that at the same time he wrote a covering letter in which he said:—

> I have said, and still say, that if you are convinced that your happiness lies with another man rather than with me, then, since you have my word that it shall be as you wish, you are free to go to the man of your choice. . . . Should you go to Wilson things will be easier for you (which is what I am and always have been striving for) and also for me, although I ask you to believe that I have not considered myself throughout this business, and have resolutely thrust all thought of self away. I am trying hard to play the game by you and it is up to you to do likewise by me. It will help us both if you should decide to change your mind and join me in India. Then no one could be more glad than I should be. I hope you will believe (you must since you know me) that I am only trying to do the best by you.

The petitioner, his Lordship went on, besought her by every means in his power to do her duty. The petitioner came home and told her in February, 1927, that he would not countenance her association with the co-respondent. She absolutely refused either to return to him or go to her parents.

He (his Lordship) held that there was no affirmative evidence of adultery having taken place at any time before February, 1927, and he saw no reason to believe that adultery had occurred when that meeting took place. But the relationship between the respondent and co-respondent did not cease. That summer the respondent and co-respondent were found living in adultery. He (his Lordship) had the strong conviction that whatever the petitioner had said adultery would have taken place. Any prohibition by him would have proved idle. The petitioner's conduct had not conduced to the adultery, nor had he connived at it.

The damages would be assessed at £1,000.

The President granted the petitioner a decree *nisi*, with costs against the co-respondent, and directed that the damages be paid into Court in a month.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Edmund Beal and Davey; Mr. Wm. Daybell.

POISONS FROM AUTOMATIC MACHINES

SALE DECLARED ILLEGAL

The friendly test action brought by the Pharmaceutical Society against HARRY RONALD WATKINSON, a chemist and a member of the society, of Lordship-lane, Tottenham, to decide whether it is legal for a chemist to allow poisons to be taken from a slot machine outside his shop was continued before Judge Crawford at Edmonton County Court yesterday. The article concerned was a bottle of disinfectant labelled "Poison."

The society's case is that the business of a chemist and druggist must be conducted by a qualified chemist, and an automatic machine is not a qualified chemist, Mr. Glyn Jones, counsel for the society, stated at the hearing that the use of these machines was enormously extensive.

At the last hearing the case was adjourned for judgment, and yesterday Judge Crawford found in favour of the Pharmaceutical Society for the amount claimed (£5), with costs.

In his written judgment Judge CRAWFORD said:—"In my judgment the defendant carried on the business of a chemist and druggist through the medium of an automatic machine, through which he sold to the public a dangerous poison. In my judgment, any other conclusion would be most unfortunate in the public interest. The evidence satisfies me that any child tall enough to place the coin in the slot and take a bottle of lysol could do so without the knowledge of the defendant, or any person in his employment. Beyond all question this ought not to be allowed to continue."

"A highly qualified analyst," said Judge Crawford, "had found that the bottles contained over 47 per cent. of homologues of carbolic acid—a very dangerous poison. No supervision had been exercised over the sale of the poison. The sale of such a dangerous poison as lysol certainly ought to be part of the business of a chemist and druggist rather than of any other trader."

LORANG AGAIN IN COURT

FRANCES LORANG, 49, company director, who was extradited from France to answer charges of fraudulent conversion in connexion with the Blue Bird group of companies, was brought up in custody at the Justice Room, Guildhall, yesterday. There was no hearing yesterday, however, and the presiding magistrate, ALDERMAN SIR ALFRED BOWER, formally remanded him till Friday. Mr. Harry Myers, Lorang's solicitor, said that Mr. Beeston (Chief Clerk to the City Justices) had kindly arranged to put a private room at the disposal of the accused and his advisers, where the books of the different companies involved, and a mass of documents, could be inspected. He understood that the same arrangements held good for Friday. Lorang spent the rest of the day at Guildhall with his solicitor and accountants, examining books and accounts, returning at night to Brixton Prison.

ALCOHOLIC EXCESS

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Sporting News

RACING

NEWBURY MEETING

VICTORY OF PAUL CARET

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

For a wonder the second day of the Newbury Summer Meeting had fine weather. As a rule one of the two days of each Newbury meeting is wet and, as the first day had been fine some people expected rain on the second. The going was still firm but no one could help that. The attendance of visitors was apparently above the average, showing what can be done with a meeting out in the middle of the country if the railway authorities will help as they have always done here.

The most important event of the meeting was the Newbury Summer Cup, for which there was a field of eight, rather smaller than one usually associates with a Newbury event. Among the starters was Paul Caret, who had been so much expected to win the Chester Cup and the Manchester Cup. He had failed in both but once more he was nicely handicapped, and once more he was trusted to recover the money lost over him before. He was really well backed, starting at 5 to 2 against after longer odds had been offered and taken about his chance. Fox rode Paul Caret with fine judgment, for it may well be that he is not an easy horse to ride. He was always well placed behind Whitsbury and Coligny II., who made the running until the Straight was reached. Two furlongs from the finish Fox took the lead on Paul Caret and was soon two or three lengths in front. This advantage was to prove of inestimable value, for Paul Caret was being caught rapidly in the closing stages of the race and won by only a head from Buoyant Bachelor, who was a neck in front of Old Orkney. The second and third started joint second favourites at 4 to 1 against. Noble Star was fourth, and King's Oven, who won this race last year, fifth. He was a long way behind the leaders at one time, but was running on well at the finish and will probably win a nice race before the season is over. Paul Caret was bought by his present owner, Mr. W. M. G. Singer, after winning a selling race at Newmarket. He then belonged to Wootton.

St. George won the Berkshire Foal Plate for Sir L. Philipps. This colt had run well in the race at Ascot won by Lemnarchus and is quite useful. He won yesterday by running on gamely. Sherab, in the colours of the Aga Khan, had at one time seemed the probable winner. He was in front below the Distance and going well, but had nothing left when challenged by the Nectarinia colt and St. George, the latter winning by nearly a length. St. George is by Gay Crusader out of Salamandra, the dam of the St. Leger winner Salmon Trout. Rialto Bridge made a fine effort to carry successfully the 7lb. penalty which he had incurred at Windsor, but he found it just too much, and so was beaten into third place in the Ogbourne Handicap, which was won by Lord Marcus after a close finish with Musical Prince. There was no evidence in the betting on the race that Lord Marcus was fancied at all. On the totalisator he started at nearly 70 to 1, while in the Ring his starting price was 100 to 8. Little R. Smyth showed good promise as a rider when he won the Apprentices' Plate on Orpenda. He is a son of H. Smyth, the Epsom trainer, who was himself a good rider years ago, if never so accomplished as his younger brother, V. Smyth, who is also now a successful trainer.

There is little that needs to be written about the two selling races. Carslake rode Double Spot in the Wiltshire Selling Plate. This seven-year-old gelding had run very well and without any luck in a selling race at Epsom which was won by The Urchin, and on that form he had a good chance here. He was well backed at 5 to 1 and won by half a length from Smile, with Missionary third. Saint Fortunat had failed here earlier in the season in a selling race. He had since been taken to Ascot for the Wokingham Stakes, in which, after Donoghue had at last got him down to the start, he refused to take any interest whatsoever and came in by himself a long time after the race was over. He behaved better yesterday in the All-Aged Selling Plate, which, ridden by H. Wragg, he condescended to win from County Guy, who rather more than a year ago was made favourite for the Lincolnshire Handicap, although why that honour was done him I have never been able to understand.

NEWCASTLE MEETING

The Newcastle Summer Meeting was concluded yesterday afternoon, when the racing was the best of the three days, both as regards general interest and the size of the fields. Irishman's Queen, who had won the Ascot Plate on the first day of the meeting, appeared to have a good chance of following up that success in the Camperdown Handicap, for she had only a small penalty to carry. She was a pronounced favourite, but failed to reproduce her earlier form, Cynos winning easily from Gaga, with the favourite third. Richards rode the winner, who started at 100 to 8. Cynos is now ten years old, but he can still do a good gallop. Quarter Sessions, who was ridden by Childs, was a clever winner of the John Osborne Handicap, a race named after a celebrated Turf character. At one time during the race Sir Picton and Compound Fracture, the latter of whom had won a selling race at Hurst Park recently, were many lengths in front of Quarter Sessions. In the Straight, however, Quarter Sessions made up the ground easily and then when asked for a final effort drew away to win with a few pounds in hand.

Oratorium followed up his Epsom success in the colours of Mrs. S. B. Joel by winning the Gosforth Park Cup from Lundy Light, with Arguide third. Lundy Light was the first to show in front, and even quite close home it seemed that he would win, but Oratorium ran him out of the race and won by a length and a half. Weston rode a strong finish on the winner, who has been entered for the Stewards' Cup. The first and the second appeared to be the pick of the handicap. Pot-pourri, by winning the rich Seaton Delaval Plate, made some compensation to Lord Derby for the defeat of West Wicklow in the more important Northumberland Plate on the previous afternoon. Apart from Pot-pourri, Tippets, who was actually favourite, and Yellow Dun, a daughter of that fine mare Blue Dun, the other starters were not backed at all seriously. The choosing was good, for, as so often happens in such cases, the three backed horses finished in the first three places, but not quite in the order in which they were backed, Pot-pourri winning by a head from Yellow Dun, with Tippets a good third. Pot-pourri was in front two furlongs from the finish, but she had to be ridden all out to hold off the challenge from Mr. Straker's filly, who is trained by T. Cannon, and not by Peacock, as are most of his horses in training. Watts, the Newmarket trainer, who had saddled Show Girl when she won the Northumberland Plate, followed up that success with another winner, Tanit Bay, who won the Stewards' Selling Plate after a good race with Tuesday's winner Colkitto, who was beaten by a neck. Watts completed a treble when Good Fish from his stable won the Gosforth Park Biennial Stakes at 5 to 2 on.

In spite of the small fields the meeting was in every way a success and enjoyable. It seems a great pity that so fine a course should be used so little.

SANDOWN PARK PROSPECTS

2.0.—CLAREMONT HANDICAP (1m. 5½f.).—Lulworth Cove does not seem to be as good as he was and is best left alone until he has shown some signs of returning to form. Mallock, who will be ridden by G. Richards, missed the Northumberland Plate for this event. He had appeared to be nicely handicapped at Newcastle. He is certainly fairly in here. At the changed weights he seems to have the beating of Gay Amour on their Bath event. He had appeared to be nicely handicapped on Hurst Park form than Porthaon. Brown Tony has a chance on Ascot form. I like best the chance of MALLOCK and suggest that the danger and alternative selection is Brown Tony.

2.30.—HAMPTON SELLING PLATE (5f.).—Bundaberg was beaten by the best two-year-old plater yet seen out when Icarus won at Newmarket and must have a good chance here. Sea Music, Huzzah, and the Hurst Park winner the Whinnie Brae filly seem to be the best of the others. My choice is BUNDABERG.

3.0.—SANDRINGHAM FOAL PLATE (1¼m.).—The field here is hardly worthy of the race, which is worth £1,000. Walter Raleigh last ran in but failed to win a selling race at Kempton Park, and that hardly seems good enough to win here. Singapore comes from a stable in form and did not run badly in very good company at Ascot. Lynton has been placed twice this season, his best form being a second at Newmarket in the race won by Barkaway when known as The Sponger. Singapore has to give him 12lb. and should be able to do that. SINGAPORE seems the probable winner.

3.30.—WADHAM SELLING PLATE (1m.).—There will be a large field here, but most of the runners are very moderate. The best of them would appear to be BALDERNOCK, who has only run once this season when unplaced at Kempton Park. He has been a disappointing horse, but he should still be good enough to win such a race as this.

4.0.—WELLINGTON HANDICAP (5f.).—This should be a good race. Teacup, on his two-year-old form, has a nice chance, but he has not run this season. Even with a penalty, Flute has a fair chance, as has Devonie on her Manchester form. Pamplona has not run for a long time, but will be well suited by this sharp track. She won her last race. Tetrapodos ran well at Ascot, and will be ridden this afternoon by G. Richards. On that actual running, however, he has no chance against Cedarwood, who was so narrowly beaten at Ascot, where, however, he got a flying start. I am not at all sure that that form is correct; still, until it is proved to be wrong on the racecourse I must accept it, and if I do that I must take Cedarwood to win this race, for it is certain that if this handicap had been made after Ascot he would have been given considerably more weight. CEDARWOOD, therefore, is my selection.

4.30.—ROOKERY MAIDEN PLATE (5f.).—This is for maiden two-year-olds at closing. A few of them have won since the race was closed, but their form does not amount to much. It is not easy to make a selection, for a newcomer might well win, while it is always possible in such a race as this for some horse to show much improved form. Perhaps FLEUR will win. She ran promisingly at Hurst Park.

HAYDOCK PARK PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR NORTHERN CORRESPONDENT)

2.15.—FLIXTON HIGH-WEIGHT HANDICAP (6f.).—This event probably will fall to GWILT'S SELECTED. Most danger may come from Joan Haste, who was unlucky at Redcar, and Prismus, who ran well at Hamilton Park. Paper Boy is likely to be fancied.

2.50.—ALL-AGED SELLING PLATE (5f.).—The race should fall to F. ARMSTRONG'S SELECTED, who, however, will have Darboy to beat.

3.25.—GREAT CENTRAL HANDICAP (1m.).—Sir E. Hanmer's SPIONELLA missed an engagement at Newcastle on account of hard going, but will take a lot of beating in this event. Merton Abbey ran well over the course at the last meeting and afterwards won in good style at Doncaster.

3.55.—FRIDAY SELLING HANDICAP (1m.).—The race should not require much winning. Royal Heroine, Self Help, Chirpy, and Lebanix appear the pick. My choice rests with SELF HELP, who has ran well over the course.

4.25.—JUNE PLATE (5f.).—The prospects are that this race will be won by FIESOLE, who represents Lord Derby, instead of St. Oswald.

4.55.—LOWTON (APPRENTICES') STAKES (1m.).—I like best the chance of MAUGRE although Petard, if sent, cannot be left out of consideration.

NEWMARKET PROSPECTS

SANDOWN PARK

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

Our trainers will not be represented in three of the races at Sandown Park to-day, the Claremont Handicap Plate, the Hampton Selling Plate, and the Wadham Selling Plate; and for the Sandringham Foal Plate I believe that SINGAPORE will give us the only chance of winning. Lord Glanely's colt will now be found to be a better horse than when he ran at Ascot, and I am confident that he will require a lot of beating in this race.

Our six runners in the Wellington Handicap are all more or less fancied by their connexions, and this race looks like being the best of the day. Peppermint moved well in a useful gallop on Wednesday, and he will require beating in spite of his 7lb. penalty. Golden Legend has run very well in all his races this season, and his chance here is a very good one. Pamplona was galloped on Saturday last with Velocity and Mount of Olives, and she gave every satisfaction. Belligerent is very fit and well. CEDARWOOD is very nicely handicapped, and if only he shows the same form that he did at Ascot I think he will win this race.

Our runners in the Rookery Maiden Plate will be LONDON WALL, Slip filly, and Greenland, and of these I like the first-named best, as he has done so well lately.

HAYDOCK PARK

For the first day of the Haydock Park Meeting we will have 11 runners and will be represented in four of the six events.

In the Flixton High-weight Handicap Paper Boy, who is fancied, has been given a very good chance, but I doubt if he will beat JOAN HASTE, whose form at Redcar was useful and who has improved since that race.

MERTON ABBEY has missed one or two races to wait for the Great Central Handicap, and in spite of being top-weight I believe that he will be the winner. Cannon will saddle Richelieu II., who has done good work lately, but I do not like his public form.

FIESOLE will be our only representative for the June Plate. He is one of the best of the Stanley House two-year-olds, and it will require something very good to beat him.

The Lowton Apprentices' Stakes may go to CAP-A-PIE.

ENTRIES

STEWARDS' CUP, GOODWOOD

Oak Ridge, Holokoki, Tag End, Songe, Lemin, Grandisson, Probite, The Hermit II., Guards' Parade, Pachalik, Fleeting Memory, Dark Fire, Orastorium, Pingle Bridge, Grandmaster, Livid, John Silver, Le Phare, Contakl Pasha, Beachcomber, Arguide, Candino, Midlothian, To You, Rattlin the Reefer, Knight Error, Bulwark, Sargo, Reedsmouth, Triptych, Quothquan, Whoopee, Xandover, Loyal Scout, Grace Dalrymple, Fair Diana, Sister Norah, Redgrave, The Mosher, Quartrain, Democratie, Pegasus, Scotford, Phonemeter, Strongbow, Fanatist, Polverais, Flute, Poor Lad, Polar Bear, Duchess of Marn, Priarvine, Early Chaim, Flying Argosy, Diockctian, Nick of Time, Zambelli, Boundless.

CHESTERFIELD CUP, GOODWOOD

Kings Oven, Sledmere, Knight of the Grail, Silverstead, Siegfried, Oz and Ass, Six Wheeler, Leonidas II., Elton, Cheerio, Sawston, Baytown, Song of Essex, Moyreesque, Grand Terrace, The MacNab, John Dory, Artist's Proof, Walter Gay, Golden Lyre, Hightide IV., Argonaute II., Brown Tony, Hot Bun, Malakoff, Ravenscar, Masked Bandit, Lion Hearted, Ghost Train, N.P.R., Steenforth, Grand Prince, Regain, Manipulator, Lord Bill, The Recorder, Energic, Annis, Advancer, Lucille, Fair Isle, Ferrule, Sardana, Nick of Time, Rear Admiral, Glennary.

FIRST CLAIMING AND SELLING RACE

The first Claiming and Selling race is advertised to be run at Newmarket on July 16. This is the Kirtling Claiming and Selling Plate for two-year-olds, and 15 entries are stipulated for. Horses entered, unless struck out two hours before the time of the race, are liable to be claimed by any person, except the owner, not later than an hour before such time. A claimed horse cannot run in the race. A horse may be claimed for not less than the advertised value of the race, plus the entered selling price. The value of the Kirtling Plate is £200, and the entered selling price the same.

BLENHEIM FOR THE STUD

Blenheim, the winner of this year's Derby, will be sent to the stud next season, and will stand in France at a fee of 50,000f. (£400).

HAYDOCK PARK PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

2.15.—The FLIXTON HIGH-WEIGHT HANDICAP, a plate of 200 sovs.; for three-year-olds. Six furlongs.

	st lb
MEDITERRINGER (Mr. S. W. Beer) ..... Leach, jun.	9 5
REDGRAVE (5lb. ex.) Mr. F. H. Bowcher) ..... Gwilt	9 5
MILLENNIUM (Mr. S. Vlasto) ..... Ireland	9 4
DEVONIE (9lb. ex.) (Lieutenant-Colonel O. C. Clare) ..... Alden	9 4
HIGH PEAK (Mrs. D. Crasseman) ..... Pope	9 0
QUEEN'S ORD (Mrs. E. Walker) ..... J. Beary	9 1
aBLUE HAZE (Sir J. B. Jardine) ..... Leach, sen.	9 0
WOODCRAFT (5lb. ex.) (Mr. F. H. Bowcher) ..... Gwilt	8 11
SAINT GAEL (Mrs. V. D. Sainsbury) ..... Holland	8 10
PERFECTIVE (Sir D. Cooper) ..... Leach, jun.	8 10
CONE OF FIRE (Lord H. de Walden) ..... D. Waugh	8 10
MISS COLES (Mrs. R. C. Fairfax) ..... Major Morris	8 10
FRIAR'S PLUTTER (Mr. A. E. Faulkner) ..... Leach, jun.	8 9
ARRAN COMRADE (Mr. J. J. Dugdale) ..... Peacock	8 7
SOLVENT (Mr. R. H. A. Gresson) ..... Rimell	8 5
PRINCE OF SONG (Mr. M. Markham) ..... Barling	8 4
NEGLIGENCE (Mr. W. J. Peck) ..... Basley	8 3
aLINGERIE (Mr. C. V. James) ..... Templeman	8 3
aPHARMUS (Mr. E. J. Nolan) ..... E. J. Colling	8 2
SOMERSET (Lord Glanely) ..... Hogg	8 2
aJOAN HASTE (Lord Zetland) ..... Dundas	8 0
SONOMETER (Mr. F. Wright) ..... Templeman	8 0
ROYAL BAZAAR (Mr. S. H. Combe) ..... Ireland	8 0
SWAN'S NEST (Mr. G. S. L. Whitelaw) ..... Whitelaw	8 0
NORANDA (Mr. H. Leader) ..... H. Leader	8 0
KISS CURL (9lb. ex.) (Mr. H. J. Simms) F. Rendall	8 0
THE TOUCAN (Mr. E. N. Lyons) ..... Barling	7 13
LAND O' BURNS (Mrs. Bendir) ..... M. Hartigan	7 13
CYLLARUS (Mr. F. W. Wilmot) ..... Gwilt	7 11
PHARAMOND II. (Mr. A. Mansell) ..... Leach, jun.	7 10
THE CRUSADER VI. (Mr. A. K. Macomber) ..... Leach, jun.	7 10
SCOTCH LEGEND (Miss H. V. Smith) ..... J. Childs	7 10
ROYAL BLOOM (Mr. M. Vasey) ..... Vasey	7 10
SECRET PAPER (Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Birkin) ..... Leach, sen.	7 7
REMONT (Mr. Friend Sykes) ..... Major Morris	7 7
aLINDINA (Lady Bradford) ..... Hammett	7 5
UPPERCOURT (Miss M. Marks) ..... G. Armstrong	7 5
SCOTSMAN (Mr. H. R. Greenwood) ..... Rimell	7 5
TONOKING (Mr. W. J. Peck) ..... Basley	7 5
SEA WRACK (Sir L. Green) ..... G. Armstrong	7 4
aPARK RAT (Mr. L. Jones) ..... Renton	7 4
aPAPER BOY (Mrs. J. Reaity) ..... T. R. Leader	7 4
ROYAL RUBY (Mr. J. Hamer) ..... Carr	7 4
LINTON SPRINGS (Captain R. Whitworth) Bellerby	7 4
NAUGHTY SUE (Lord Glanely) ..... Digby	7 4
WINK (Mr. G. Peck) ..... J. Cannon	7 4
ALBIN (Lord Wavertree) ..... Fergusson	7 4
aDANCING TOY (Mr. A. E. McKinley) ..... Elsey	7 4
NORMAN DUCHESS (Mr. F. Ellison) ..... Butchers	7 4
ASTRIDGE (Mr. H. Dyke Dennis) ..... Barthropp	7 4

2.50.—The ALL-AGED SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs. Five furlongs.

	Yrs st lb
aJOLIMENT (Mr. B. Warner) ..... F. Armstrong	6 9 0
aDARBOY (Mr. J. Brown) ..... D. Taylor	6 8 11
DARNLEY (Sir E. Bushby) ..... F. Armstrong	5 8 11
CASTELLANE (Major R. Master) ..... H. Leader	5 8 11
GLEWERSING (Mr. C. Hibbert) ..... P. Smyth	5 8 11
aWEE DAME (Mr. A. A. Williams) ..... Coldbeck	6 8 7
PEP (Mr. S. McGregor) ..... Bullock	2 6 7

3.25.—The GREAT CENTRAL HANDICAP, a plate of 400 sovs. One mile.

	Yrs st lb
aMERTON ABBEY (Mr. J. A. Dewar) ..... Pickering	4 9 0
aSPIONELLA (Sir Hanmer) ..... Peacock	5 8 7
CAPTAIN CUTTLE (Mr. Field) ..... F. Armstrong	6 8 7
aKEN HILL (Sir L. Green) ..... R. Armstrong	6 8 7
AUSTIN (Mr. J. M. Clayton) ..... J. Cannon	5 8 5
RICHELIEU II (Mr. J. Peck) ..... J. Cannon	5 8 12
aSERENE GIRL (Mr. J. Tait) ..... D. Taylor	6 7 11
NUN'S VOW (Mr. C. R. Baron) ..... Peacock	4 7 4

3.55.—The FRIDAY SELLING HANDICAP, a plate of 150 sovs. One mile.

	Yrs st lb
ROYAL HEROINE (Mr. T. R. Rimell) ..... Rimell	6 9 5
SILVER LUTE (Mr. J. W. Harvie) ..... Leach, jun.	5 8 8
SELF HELP (Mr. G. T. Eastman) ..... V. Smyth	6 8 7
MUTE SWAN (Mrs. H. S. Martin) ..... Gilbert	5 8 5
aELIZABETH ANN (Mr. G. Lyall) ..... Lyall	5 8 2
ALCHEMIST (Mr. C. Robinson) ..... Bullock	5 7 2
BOHUN (Mr. Mosley) ..... Reader	5 6 10
DRUX MILLES (Mr. H. Boardman) ..... Carr	4 6 10
aBLACK KITE (Mr. J. E. Smyth) ..... H. Smyth	4 6 10
aLEBANIX (Miss M. Drake) ..... F. Armstrong	3 6 10

4.25.—The JUNE PLATE of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds only. Five furlongs.

	st lb
FIESOLE (Lord Derby) ..... Frank Butters	9 2
DOUCEUSE (Captain E. B. Brassey) ..... Boyd-Rochfort	9 2
LADIES' CHAIN (Mrs. S. Whitburn) ..... Cottrill	9 2
VIXEN'S PET c, by Allenby (Mr. R. Warner) ..... O. Anthony	9 1
JEROME FANDON (Mr. A. E. McKinlay) ..... Riley	9 0
WELFARE (2stone) (Mr. L. Artern) ..... Leach, jun.	8 12
LADY OF RANK (Mr. J. B. Joel) ..... C. Peck	8 12
MISS JACKIE (Mr. A. McAlpine) ..... Barthropp	8 12
CLOVER WORM (Mr. P. Universite) ..... Childs	8 12
SILVERDARE (Mr. A. Mansseh) ..... Beedle	8 10
THE LYNX (Major H. C. Colmore) ..... J. Beary	8 7
WATCH LIGHT (Mr. H. J. Joel) ..... Channon	8 7
SOPPOSES (Mr. C. Hibbert) ..... Dingle	8 5
WING SHOT (Mr. J. A. Dunn) ..... J. Beary	8 5
KRAKTOUN (Lord Glanely) ..... Hogg	8 5
BOY RACHAEL (Mrs. J. Reed) ..... Major Morris	8 5
SUNNY SIDE UP (Count McCormack) ..... Ireland	8 5
MASCAN (Lord Wavertree) ..... Fergusson	8 5
EDGAR'S LADY F, by Jackdaw (Mrs. F. A. Clark) ..... Cottrill	8 2
aREDFELLOW (Mr. D. Crossman) ..... Pope	8 2
TUCKSHOP (Mr. H. Dennis) ..... Barthropp	8 2
ST. OSWALD (Lord Derby) ..... Fred Butters	8 2
IVERSARA (Lord Ellesmere) ..... Pickering	8 2
TRALUCENT (Mr. E. Jenks) ..... Templeman	8 2
SEA CAT (Lieutenant-Commander E. W. B. Leake) ..... Burns	8 2
ROSA F, by Junior (Mr. D. Macnee) ..... Macnee	8 2
TENSE (Mr. G. Peck) ..... Cannon	8 2
PASTORELLA (Mr. J. A. de Rothschild) ..... Pratt	8 2
NIGHT BELLE F, by Beresford (Mr. J. Ryan) ..... MacColl	8 2
SCOTCH THISTLE (Sir V. Sassoon) ..... C. Wraith	8 2
aTORRELLY (Mr. E. M. Sykes) ..... Bellerby	8 2
FEARNAN (Mr. Friend Sykes) ..... Major Morris	8 2
MADAME D'ARBLAY (Lady Wentworth) ..... C. Chapman	8 2
FALSE DOCTRINE (Mr. C. W. S. Whitburn) ..... Cottrill	8 2
KNIGHTHOOD (Mr. D. L. Wilson) ..... Leach, jun.	8 2

4.55.—The LOWTON APPRENTICES' STAKES of 2 sovs. each, with 150 sovs. added; winner to receive 150 sovs. (less stake) and the balance to be divided—two-thirds to the second and one-third to the third. One mile and a half.

	Yrs st lb
aCAP-A-PIE (Lord Derby) ..... Frank Butters	6 8 8
CAMP FIRE (Mr. H. G. Barthropp) Barthropp	6 8 5
aTELESCRIPTION (Lady A. Compton-Vyner) Cole	4 7 12
PETARD (Mr. J. Herrington) ..... W. Smyth	4 7 12
LEXINGTON LASS (Mr. R. L. Glasgow) ..... C. Elliott	2
aMAUGRE (Mr. S. W. Beer) ..... Leach, jun.	3 7 4
LUPESCA (Mr. G. D. Smith) ..... Rimell	3 6 4

4.25.—The JUNE PLATE of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds only. Five furlongs.

	st lb
FIESOLE (Lord Derby) ..... Frank Butters	9 2
DOUCEUSE (Captain E. B. Brassey) ..... Boyd-Rochfort	9 2
LADIES' CHAIN (Mrs. S. Whitburn) ..... Cottrill	9 2
VIXEN'S PET c, by Allenby (Mr. R. Warner) ..... O. Anthony	9 1
JEROME FANDON (Mr. A. E. McKinlay) ..... Riley	9 0
WELFARE (2stone) (Mr. L. Artern) ..... Leach, jun.	8 12
LADY OF RANK (Mr. J. B. Joel) ..... C. Peck	8 12
MISS JACKIE (Mr. A. McAlpine) ..... Barthropp	8 12
CLOVER WORM (Mr. P. Universite) ..... Childs	8 12
SILVERDARE (Mr. A. Mansseh) ..... Beedle	8 10
THE LYNX (Major H. C. Colmore) ..... J. Beary	8 7
WATCH LIGHT (Mr. H. J. Joel) ..... Channon	8 7
SOPPOSES (Mr. C. Hibbert) ..... Dingle	8 5
WING SHOT (Mr. J. A. Dunn) ..... J. Beary	8 5
KRAKTOUN (Lord Glanely) ..... Hogg	8 5
BOY RACHAEL (Mrs. J. Reed) ..... Major Morris	8 5
SUNNY SIDE UP (Count McCormack) ..... Ireland	8 5
MASCAN (Lord Wavertree) ..... Fergusson	8 5
EDGAR'S LADY F, by Jackdaw (Mrs. F. A. Clark) ..... Cottrill	8 2
aREDFELLOW (Mr. D. Crossman) ..... Pope	8 2
TUCKSHOP (Mr. H. Dennis) ..... Barthropp	8 2
ST. OSWALD (Lord Derby) ..... Fred Butters	8 2
IVERSARA (Lord Ellesmere) ..... Pickering	8 2
TRALUCENT (Mr. E. Jenks) ..... Templeman	8 2
SEA CAT (Lieutenant-Commander E. W. B. Leake) ..... Burns	8 2
ROSA F, by Junior (Mr. D. Macnee) ..... Macnee	8 2
TENSE (Mr. G. Peck) ..... Cannon	8 2
PASTORELLA (Mr. J. A. de Rothschild) ..... Pratt	8 2
NIGHT BELLE F, by Beresford (Mr. J. Ryan) ..... MacColl	8 2
SCOTCH THISTLE (Sir V. Sassoon) ..... C. Wraith	8 2
aTORRELLY (Mr. E. M. Sykes) ..... Bellerby	8 2
FEARNAN (Mr. Friend Sykes) ..... Major Morris	8 2
MADAME D'ARBLAY (Lady Wentworth) ..... C. Chapman	8 2
FALSE DOCTRINE (Mr. C. W. S. Whitburn) ..... Cottrill	8 2
KNIGHTHOOD (Mr. D. L. Wilson) ..... Leach, jun.	8 2

NEWCASTLE RESULTS

1.30 (1.32).—The CAMPERDOWN SELLING WELTER HANDICAP PLATE of 200 sovs. Six furlongs (straight).

CYNOS, ch h. by Arnos—Los Angeles (Mr. J. N. Boyd). aged, 9st. 12lb. ..... G. Richards 1
GAGA, b g. by Thunderer—Idle Lady (Mr. G. S. L. Whitelaw), 3 yrs, 8st. 9lb. ..... J. Collins 2
IRISHMAN'S QUEEN, ch m. by Irishman—Emmeline (Mr. R. W. Colling), 5 yrs, 7st. 10lb. ..... T. Weston 3
Africorn (Lord Grimthorpe), 3 yrs, 8st. 5lb. ..... J. Thwaites 0
Abitibi (Lord Beaverbrook), 3 yrs, 8st. 2lb. C. Elliott 0
Downholme (Mr. F. Armstrong), aged, 7st. 12lb. ..... A. Wragg 0
B.H.P. (Mr. P. Higgins), 4 yrs, 7st. 4lb. E. Crossley 0
Inspired (Mr. A. W. Greenwood), 4 yrs, 7st. 9lb. ..... Dines 0
Neige (Mr. J. C. Lund), 4 yrs, 7st. 3lb. ..... W. Craig 0
Abbey Wood (Mr. A. E. McKinlay), 3 yrs, 7st. 6lb. ..... W. Nevett 0
Saugor (Major J. B. Foster), 5 yrs, 7st. 11lb. (car. 7st. 2lb.) ..... G. Skelton 0

(Winner trained by Boyd, at Peebles)

STARTING PRICES.—6 to 4 agst Irishman's Queen, 100 to 30 Gaga, 7 to 1 Saugor, 6 to 1 Downholme, 100 to 8 Cynos, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 30s. Places, 4s. 9d., 3s. 6d., 2s. 9d. Total win pool, 6,479 units; total place pool, 6,409 units. Won by a length; a length and a half separated second and third. Abbey Wood was fourth and Abitibi last.

There was no bid for the winner.

2.0 (2.0).—The JOHN OSBORNE HANDICAP PLATE of 400 sovs. One mile and a half.

QUARTER SESSIONS, br c, by Son-in-Law—Princess du Quart (Mr. M. Field), 3 yrs, 9st. ..... J. Childs 1
SIR PICTON, br g. by Sir Berkeley—Pictonetta (Mr. R. P. Botterill), aged, 6st. 11lb. ..... C. Elliott 2
COMPOUND FRACTURE, b g. by Periosteum—Double Event (Mr. H. Stobart), 4 yrs, 7st. 9lb. ..... T. Weston 3
Master Mint (Mr. T. Davidson), 3 yrs, 7st. 11lb. ..... J. Dines 0

(Winner trained by Boyd-Rochfort, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—7 to 4 agst Quarter Sessions, 2 to 1 Master Mint, 100 to 30 Compound Fracture, 10 to 1 Sir Picton.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 6s. 3d. Total win pool, 4,209 units.

Won by a length and a half; a head separated second and third.

2.30 (2.31).—The GOSFORTH PARK CUP (handicap); a plate of 350 sovs. Five furlongs (straight).

ORATORIUM, b g. by Flamboyant—Oratory (Mrs. S. B. Joel), 5 yrs, 8st. 9lb. ..... T. Weston 1
LUNDY LIGHT, gr h. by Tetratema—Star of Light (Lord Lonsdale), 5 yrs, 8st. 2lb. (car. 8st. 3lb.) ..... C. Elliott 2
ARGUIDE, br g. by Argosy—Guidanstown (Lady Hillingdon), 4 yrs, 8st. 11lb. ..... J. Childs 3
Chichester Cross (Lord Woolavington), 6 yrs, 8st. 5lb. ..... P. Beasley 0
Nunnery Lane (Lady Green), 6 yrs, 7st. 12lb. ..... J. Dines 0
Grandiflora (Lord Glanely), 4 yrs, 7st. 12lb. ..... G. Richards 0
Negligence (Mr. W. J. Peck), 3 yrs, 7st. 9lb. ..... J. Caldwell 0
Mount Lothian (Mr. W. G. Mason), 4 yrs, 7st. 4lb. ..... A. Harris 0
Hartforth Cottage (Mr. V. Thompson), 4 yrs, 7st. 3lb. ..... W. Stephenson 0
Princess Foote (Mr. T. Davidson), 3 yrs, 7st. 3lb. ..... H. Gunn 0

(Winner trained by Major Beatty, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—9 to 4 agst Oratorium, 3 to 1 Lundy Light, 7 to 1 each Arguide and Grandiflora, 8 to 1 Chichester Cross, 10 to 1 Mount Lothian, 100 to 7 each Nunnery Lane and Princess Foote, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 6s. 9d.; places, 3s., 3s., 5s. Total win pool, 7,980 units; total place pool, 7,596 units.

Won by three-quarters of a length; a neck separated second and third. Mount Lothian was fourth and Hartforth Cottage last.

3.0 (3.2).—The SEATON DELAVAL PLATE of 1,000 sovs. (750 sovs. to owner of winner, 100 sovs. to breeder of winner, 50 sovs. each to breeder and owner of second, and 25 sovs. each to breeder and owner of third); for two-year-olds. Five furlongs (straight).

POT-POURRI, ch f, by Rose Prince—Sweet Lavender (Lord Derby) ..... T. Weston 1
YELLOW DUN, b f, by Orpheus—Blue Dun (Mr. F. Straker), 8st. 3lb. ..... W. Nevett 2
TIPPETS, b c, by Gainsborough—Chipchilla (Mr. J. J. P. Hornung), 8st. 5lb. ..... C. Elliott 3
Royal Warden (Mr. J. A. Hirst), 8st. 5lb. D. Morris 0
Lionella c, by Gay Crusader (Mr. W. M. G. Singer), 8st. 5lb. ..... G. Richards 0
Blobinford (Mr. W. W. Hope), 8st. 5lb. W. Stephenson 0
Club Room (Captain J. R. Renwick), 8st. J. Thwaites 0
President Wilfred (Mr. T. Davidson), 7st. 10lb. ..... J. Dines 0
Lady of the East (Mr. J. B. Joel), 7st. 7lb. (car. 7st. 9lb.) ..... C. Peck 0

(Winner trained by Frank Butters, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—7 to 4 agst Tippets, 2 to 1 Pot-pourri, 4 to 1 Yellow Dun, 10 to 1 each Lionella colt and Lady of the East, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 9s. 3d.; places, 2s. 3d., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d. Total win pool, 5,735 units; total place pool, 8,594 units.

Won by a head; one length separated second and third. Lionella colt was fourth and President Wilfred last.

(Continued at foot of next column)

SANDOWN PARK PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

2.0.—The CLAREMONT HANDICAP PLATE of 400 sovs. One mile five furlongs and a half.

	Yrs st lb
REC (Mrs. A. Mackintosh) ..... F. Hartigan	4 9 0
LULWORTH COVE (Lady Curzon of Kedleston) ..... W. Nightingall	5 8 11
THE NICHE (Sir L. Phillipps) ..... J. Jarvis	4 8 11
MALLOCK (Mr. E. H. Gregory) ..... Golightly	4 8 9
CHARNWOOD (Mr. F. W. G. Weeden) ..... Morton	4 8 8
PIANOLA (Mr. B. Davis) ..... B. Davis	4 8 6
PORTHAON (Sir M. McAlpine) ..... J. M. Bell	4 8 5
BROWN TONY (Mrs. J. de Selincourt) J. Anthony	4 8 3
GAY AMOUR (Mr. R. C. Dawson) ..... R. Dawson	4 8 2
WESTERN FLIER (Lord Glanely) ..... Hogg	4 8 2
NOTICE BOARD (Colonel R. FitzGerald) H. Lowe	4 7 13
BIG BLACK BOY (Major C. H. Stevens) Stevens	4 7 12

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

LULWORTH COVE, R. Dick; MALLOCK, G. Richards; CHARNWOOD, —; PORTHAON, H. Wragg; BROWN TONY, T. Burns; GAY AMOUR, M. Beary; NOTICE BOARD, C. Richards; BIG BLACK BOY, A. Burns.

**2.30.—The HAMPTON SELLING PLATE of 300 sov

Sporting News

(Continued from page 6)

CRICKET

THE SECOND TEST MATCH

ENGLAND'S CHANCE AT LORD'S

(Play will be begun 11.30. Stumps drawn 6.30)

(FROM OUR CRICKET CORRESPONDENT)

The second Test Match will be begun at Lord's to-day, when the teams will be selected from the following players:—

ENGLAND

A. P. F. Chapman (Kent) (captain).
R. W. V. Robins (Middlesex).
K. S. Duleepsinhji (Sussex).
J. C. White (Somerset).
G. O. Allen (Middlesex).
J. B. Hobbs (Surrey).
W. R. Hammond (Gloucestershire).
E. Hendren (Middlesex).
F. E. Woolley (Kent).
M. W. Tate (Sussex).
G. Duckworth (Lancashire).
H. Larwood (Nottinghamshire).
A. Sandham (Surrey).

AUSTRALIA

W. M. Woodfull (Victoria) (captain).
V. Y. Richardson (South Australia).
A. F. Kippax (New South Wales).
W. H. Ponsford (Victoria).
E. L. à Beckett (Victoria).
D. G. Bradman (New South Wales).
A. Jackson (New South Wales).
S. McCabe (New South Wales).
A. Fairfax (New South Wales).
W. A. Oldfield (New South Wales).
C. V. Grimmett (South Australia).
C. W. Walker (South Australia).
T. Wall (South Australia).
P. M. Hornibrook (Queensland).
A. Hurwood (Queensland).

The team which will play for England against Australia is practically the team which has won six out of the last seven "Ashes" matches brought to a definite conclusion. That fact in itself goes a long way towards justifying the hope that it will once again prove itself stronger than Australia's best. Mr. A. C. Maclaren, always generous in his appreciation of youthful talent, does not agree. Whosoever dissents from Mr. Maclaren's considered opinion about the theory or practice of cricket runs a grave risk of being proved wrong by the event.

Two considerations, supplementing the historical record above mentioned, make it worth while to face that risk. Mr. Chapman must discard two from his hand of 13 cards, all honours. If the rules of the game allowed him to do so, Mr. Woodfull would gladly include those two discards in his own holding. Secondly, an authoritative rumour says that the Australian selectors have not yet made up their minds whether to play Ponsford or Jackson at Lord's. It is a very pure and perfect joy to watch Jackson bat. The trouble has been that he has persisted in getting out just as we in the ring were settling down to the anticipated treat. So far he has been definitely out of form. The inference from the facts is that Ponsford is also less trustworthy than he used to be.

England's team in being is only to be beaten by another of highly distinguished capacity, every member of which is at the top of his form. Up to date, this year's Australian side has been obliged to place too much reliance on three richly gifted individuals—Woodfull, Bradman, and Grimmett. It was hinted in this column yesterday that England has a slight but definite advantage in all four departments of the game—batting, bowling, fielding, and captaincy. In view of Mr. Maclaren's pronouncement, it would be unwise to enlarge that hint into a positive statement, and it becomes something of a public duty to impress upon Chapman the importance of winning the toss.

It is the weather rather than the wicket which makes choice of innings so valuable. There is surely rain about somewhere, and it would be comfortable to have a nice large parcel of runs made and stacked before the rain reaches St. John's Wood. If it never gets there the pitch may be trusted to last for the whole four days. In fact, the side which goes in first may have a little the worse of it. White has eliminated much of the waywardness from the turf at Lord's, but it can still behave eccentrically. One has often seen conditions more favourable to batsmen on the second day of a match than on the first. It is some years since a wicketkeeper found it more difficult at Lord's than on other famous grounds to discover the place where he could most conveniently stand to take the fast bowling. Time was when one ball was liable to fly over his head, another to york him on the second bounce. How White has tamed the turf he alone knows. There is no mention of Nottingham marl or liquid manure in the published accounts of the M.C.C., and White will tell you, if you have the privilege of his acquaintance, that he does not pay for these materials out of his own pocket.

Warned by past experience the M.C.C.'s committee has made adequate arrangements for the comfort of the public, and has issued full instructions to the members of it telling them how to reach their places in the ground. It only remains that the weather should behave decently.

LEICESTERSHIRE'S TASK

At the close of play in the match between Leicestershire and Derbyshire at Leicester yesterday, the home team, with four wickets in hand, were 136 runs behind.

Having taken six hours and three-quarters in putting together a total of 383 for the loss of nine wickets, Jackson declared the Derbyshire innings closed, leaving Leicestershire to score 234 to avoid following-on. In attempting to increase their overnight score of 324 for six wickets quickly, Derbyshire lost three more batsmen, but added 59 in less than an hour, thanks to Slater and Elliott, who hit hard.

Leicestershire had an hour's batting before the interval, and the experiment of opening the innings with Geary, whose rheumatism kept him out of the Test Match and prevented him from bowling on Wednesday, proved successful. With a Shipman he scored 46 for the first wicket before the former's innings was ended, and, with Armstrong's assistance, he took the total to 71, when Armstrong was bowled. Geary and Berry made another useful stand, and the 100 was sent up, but shortly after Geary's useful innings was ended. Geary hit a 6 and three 4's. Berry was missed twice, but Riley was bowled by a ball that just removed the bails. When he had scored 41 Berry gave his third chance. He completed his 50 in two hours, and reached three figures after batting for three hours.

Score:—

DERBYSHIRE.—First Innings

Storer, c. Sidwell, b. Bowley	28
Smith, b. Astill	12
J. D. Gilbert, c. Geary, b. Shipman	25
G. E. Jackson, c. Sidwell, b. Shipman	94
Townsend, c. Bowley, b. Shipman	96
Worthington, run out	21
Alderman, l.-b.-w., b. Astill	21
Hutchinson, run out	9
Slater, not out	23
Elliott, c. and b. Geary	0
Byes, 8; l-b., 7; w., 1	16
Total (9 wkts.)	*383

*Innings declared closed.

Mitchell did not go in

LEICESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

Shipman c. and b. Storer	22
Geary, st. Elliott, b. Mitchell	46
Armstrong, b. Mitchell	17
Berry, run out	100
Riley, b. Slater	14
Astill, b. Mitchell	13
Coleman, b. Worthington	12
J. A. de Lisle, not out	4
Byes, 9; l-b., 7; n-b., 2	18
Total (6 wkts.)	232

Sidwell, Geary, and Bowley to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

DERBYSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Shipman	22	3	64	2
Geary	36·2	10	68	1
Coleman	23	5	51	0

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bowley	27	6	77	1
Astill	34	7	68	2
Armstrong	13	5	19	0

UMPIRES.—Haddleton and Reeves

CAMBRIDGE AT THE OVAL

A GOOD REPLY

Cambridge University batted all day against Surrey at the Oval yesterday, and at the close of play were only 189 runs behind Surrey's big total of 565, and still had four wickets in hand. The present not outs, J. T. Morgan and F. R. Brown, put on 92 runs in an hour and two minutes in the evening, and it is possible, though admittedly not probable, that, if there is no rain to-night, Cambridge will actually beat Surrey on the first innings. The Surrey bowling was not strong yesterday, but at the same time there was plenty of it, and, backed up by keen fielding, runs had to be worked for; they were not given away.

The wicket was of a nice, easy pace when Cambridge went in against a first innings score of 565, and it would have been preposterous then to think of winning the match. What was indicated was some invaluable batting practice for the side against good but not at all deadly bowling. For this desirable end it was necessary that Cambridge should make a good beginning, and for the first half-hour and more G. D. Kemp-Welch and E. T. Killick played themselves most carefully in. Killick gave what looked like a chance in the slips early in his innings, but afterwards met the ball with the full face of the bat, playing with the confidence and quick judgment that he showed in his batting early last season. Kemp-Welch played defensive cricket for the most part; if runs were to come quickly it would be later in the day, and the pace of run-getting for the time being was of no possible importance. Only 35 runs were made in a little less than an hour. Then Kemp-Welch was run out. Killick began to get runs more quickly after this, but A. Ratcliffe played very restrained cricket. Killick was going quietly along towards his 50 when he mistimed a ball from Geary which came a little faster than usual off the pitch, and was caught at short slip for 48. He hit four 4's in an innings which lasted an hour and 50 minutes. At luncheon the score was 83 for two wickets, Ratcliffe being not out 18.

After luncheon G. C. Grant was not timing the ball well, and he had a life at wide third slip when he had made seven. The 100 went up after two hours and 20 minutes' batting, and shortly afterwards Ratcliffe was out, caught at short slip. H. E. Carris came in, and the bowling of Gregory to him was interesting. Carris was waiting for a ball on the leg side to hit, and he would have nothing to do with any other type of ball. Carris won this particular contest, at last getting the ball he wanted and scoring four off it. After making 12 Carris was bowled by Whitfield by a ball that came across from the middle and leg to hit the off stump. Meanwhile Grant had found the pace of the wicket and the worth of all the bowling, and was playing good cricket.

R. H. C. Human came in, and at once began to drive the well-pitched-up ball either in the direction of extra cover or straight. Human has beautiful wrists and gets his left foot right out towards the line of the ball, and when he times the ball as he did yesterday a fieldsman can travel very few yards to cut it off. His only weakness seems to be the shorter ball on the leg stump. The 200 went up after three hours and 20 minutes. Human, who was scoring at a fine pace, was missed off a very hard chance at mid-off when he had made 44: it would be almost more fair, however, to credit Wilson with saving four runs by getting to the ball than to blame him for missing a catch. Grant had been scoring at the rate of well over a run every two minutes for some time, his late cutting being of the very highest class, and his play on the leg side a good deal above the average.

At tea time the score was 232 for four wickets, Grant being 78 and Human 48, and the scoring had almost caught up to the rate of a run a minute. Human reached his 50 after batting as many minutes, and Grant began to get near his hundred. At 95, however, he was out to a brilliant one-handed catch at wide third slip, Allom just reaching the ball at full stretch, with his right hand. This is the third time that Grant has been out in the nineties this year, and this time he was particularly unlucky that a man with such a huge reach should be standing in that position. Grant was batting only two hours and 20 minutes, and he hit 10 4's. The fifth wicket had put on 102 runs in just under the hour.

J. T. Morgan gave a very difficult chance to backward point to make his first run, though again this was a good try rather than a missed catch. Human was next out, l.-b.-w., to playing one of his very few weak strokes in an innings that it was a real pleasure to watch. He was batting only an hour and a quarter for 67, and hit seven 4's: but for good fielding and clever placing of the field for him, he would have scored nearly a hundred in the time. F. R. Brown came in and played forward to the first ball he had. It was a forward defensive stroke, but Brown played it right through in the Eton style of 30 years ago, and the ball went past mid-off for 3. Brown repeated the stroke for the same number of runs shortly afterwards, and his strength and reach, properly applied, made the stroke look quite an ordinary one.

Morgan, who has been unlucky this year, as a player may be for a spell for no particular reason, really played to stay in and to have some batting practice in a match. He made a number of good strokes, but at times he appeared to play that particular cross-bat "if" shot which the left-hand batsman must not play if he is to keep the supporters of his side easy in their minds. Brown made a few doubtful strokes to Allom, who bowled faster in the last hour than he had at any other time during the day, but he also made some very hard hits indeed, and made them at frequent intervals. He made 50 in 55 minutes, including a slash on the off, square with the wicket, for which 5 runs were run. At the finish the score was 376 for six wickets, Morgan being not out 36 and Brown not out 67.

Score:—

SURREY.—First Innings

Ducat, c. Killick, b. Human	49
Barling, c. Morgan, b. Rought-Rought	72
Shepherd, b. Human	234
Wilson, l.-b.-w., b. Brown	32
Gregory, c. Morgan, b. Rought-Rought	20
Squires, c. Fabian, b. Rought-Rought	1
Whitfield, c. Morgan, b. Human	2
Mobey, not out	48
M. J. C. Allom, c. Hazlerigg, b. Killick	64
Geary, b. Fabian	9
Lock, b. Rought-Rought	7
Byes 22, l.-b. 3, w. 2	27
Total	565

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—First Innings

G. D. Kemp-Welch, run out	13
E. T. Killick, c. Shepherd, b. Geary	48
A. Ratcliffe, c. Shepherd, b. Lock	28
G. C. Grant, c. Allom, b. Geary	95
H. E. Carris, b. Whitfield	12
R. H. C. Human, l.-b.-w., b. Geary	67
J. T. Morgan, not out	36
F. R. Brown, not out	67
Byes, 5; l-b., 4; n-b., 1	10
Total (6 wkts.)	376

A. H. Fabian, R. C. Rought-Rought, and A. G. Hazlerigg to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

SURREY.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Rought	23	4	105	4
Rought	23	4	105	4
Human	19	3	87	3
Brown	17	3	60	1
Fabian	21	1	95	1

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Kemp-Welch	18	3	94	0
Hazlerigg	21	0	67	0
Killick	6	0	30	1

UMPIRES.—Walden and Dolphin

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

LORD'S.—England v. Australia (Second Test Match) (first day).
WINCHESTER.—Eton v. Winchester (first day).
THE OVAL.—Surrey v. Cambridge University (third day).
LEICESTER.—Leicestershire v. Derbyshire (third day).
BURNLEY.—Warwickshire v. Kent (third day).
OLD TRAFFORD.—Essex v. Hampshire (third day).
HASTINGS.—Sussex v. Glamorgan (third day).
WORCESTER.—Worcestershire v. Lancashire (third day).
NOTTINGHAM.—Nottinghamshire v. Oxford University (third day).

THE MINOR COUNTIES

Durham beat Yorkshire Second XI. at South Shields by an innings and 186 runs. Scores:—
DURHAM, 360 (CART 127, Hammond 68); YORKSHIRE SECOND XI., 100 (Howell four wickets for 24) and 74 (Howell seven wickets for 27).

Lincolnshire beat Denbighshire at Gainsborough by an innings and 105 runs. Scores:—
Lincolnshire, 281 (the Rev. H. Mack 78, W. Brockson 54); Denbighshire, 114 (McAlpine 25, Startup 23, Morris 20) and 62 (McAlpine 25).

Lancashire II. beat Northumberland by an innings and 40 runs. Scores:—
Lancashire II., 373 for 6 wickets (dec.) (Paynter 165, Beattie 100); Northumberland, 123 (Preston 7 for 44) and 210 (Dutch 45, Preston 7 for 71).

ARMY v. R.A.F.

The following team will represent the Royal Air Force against the Army at the Oval on July 5, 7, and 8:—

Wing Commander C. H. B. Blount, Squadron Leader B. E. Baker, Squadron Leader R. E. G. Fulljames, Squadron Leader C. B. Cooke, Flight Lieutenant D. MacFadyen, Flight Lieutenant V. Croome, Flight Lieutenant C. D. Adams, Flying Officer A. J. Holmes, Flying Officer R. C. Huddleston, Flying Officer N. M. Jerram, and Sergeant Jennings.

WINCHESTER v. ETON

The Winchester side against Eton at Winchester to-day and to-morrow is as follows:—

R. de W. K. Winslow, D. C. H. Townsend, D. G. Davies-Scourfield, E. H. Priestley, G. W. White, R. G. Tindall, A. J. N. Young, A. R. Lezard, A. M. Lee, J. E. L. Wright, and F. H. C. Buchan. Twelfth man, J. A. Tarwall-Smith.

KENT'S BIG LEAD

CENTURY BY DEED

Even without the assistance of A. P. F. Chapman and Woolley, Kent had little difficulty in gaining a big lead on the first innings at Edgbaston yesterday. They were, in fact, able to declare their innings closed for the loss of eight wickets, and during the remaining 25 minutes Warwickshire had to be glad that nothing worse befell them than the loss of Smith, bowled by a full pitch, for a total of 19 runs.

Of the two batsmen who had survived that solitary over on the previous evening, Ashdown made 37 runs yesterday. He was in for a long time, and 84 had gone up on the score board before he was out. It required, too, an exceptionally fine one-handed catch in the slips by the Rev. J. H. Parsons to give Warwickshire their first wicket. Much earlier on, Hardinge very nearly had offered a chance to cover-point off the bowling of Sanders, but there was little else to offer the bowlers much encouragement on a perfect pitch and on a beautifully fine, but distinctly warm, day. Hardinge, who recently has been seeing the ball well and hitting it as hard as ever he did, was out shortly before luncheon for a 78 that included eight strokes to the boundary and eight 3's, that all but reached there.

Todd, the left-hander, who was taking Woolley's place at first wicket down, had made 40 at the interval, and, with T. A. Deed almost painfully quiet, had to do most of the scoring afterwards—that is, until a double change of bowling seemed to break the spell, and Deed did his full share in carrying the total from 148 to 238. It had taken Deed 25 minutes to obtain his first run, and how nearly Payne had gone to bowling him twice could be judged by the gestures of Smith. The double bowling change of Parsons for Sanders, and Croom for Payne, who at least had been tempting the batsmen, and especially Todd, to step out and lift the ball, had anything but the desired effect. Deed hit three 4's in Parsons's first over and thenceforward was a reformed character, and indeed a really good forcing batsman, if rather a lucky one.

Warwickshire had three crumbs of comfort and, as it proved, one expensive disappointment in the course of the next four overs. This time a change of bowling did come off, and with a vengeance. Wyatt, with his second ball, brilliantly caught and bowled Todd for an 89 that had been full of excellent drives, and was unmarred by any really bad strokes, until shortly before he was out. Two balls later Ames was caught at the wicket, and in Mayer's next over I. Akers-Douglas was completely beaten and bowled by a ball that removed the bails. Wyatt then sent down a maiden to Deed, after which the new batsman, G. B. Legge, was bowled without effect by a no-ball from Mayer. In these four overs the score rose only by one run to 239 for five.

But this was the end of Warwickshire's hopes. Legge stayed on to help Deed to add another 99 runs in an hour. When he had made 40 Legge gave a difficult chance in the slips off Sanders, but he gained nothing by the escape, for in the next over he was easily caught by a slip fieldsman off Mayer's bowling.

Deed had the great piece of luck to be dropped at mid-on off a comparatively easy catch when he had scored 91. Shaken by the experience, he relapsed into defence, and had lost T. A. Crawford before he at last reached his century. This was his second in first-class cricket, and assuredly he must regard Edgbaston as his lucky ground, for it was there several seasons ago that he played his first innings of over a hundred. His hits included a 5 and 19 4's. When Deed was bowled in hitting out wildly at Sanders the innings was declared closed, and some very entertaining batting by Freeman was cut short.

Score:—

WARWICKSHIRE

	First Innings		Second Innings	
Smith, c. Ames, b. Freeman	49	b. Beslee	4	
Croom, l.-b.-w., b. Beslee	11	not out	9	
Bates, b. Freeman	12			
R. E. S. Wyatt, c. Ames, b. Freeman	117			
The Rev. J. H. Parsons, c. Beslee, b. Freeman	5			
Kilner, b. Hardinge	1			
Kristall (A.), b. Melville	31			
Smart, c. Ashdown, b. Hardinge	21			
Mayer, l.-b.-w., b. Hardinge	5			
Sanders, not out	4			
Paine, c. Legge, b. Freeman	3	not out	6	
Leg-byes	6			
Total	265	Total (1 wkt.)	19	

KENT.—First Innings

Hardinge, l.-b.-w., b. Croom	78
Ashdown, c. Parsons, b. Santall	37
Todd, c. and b. Wyatt	89
J. A. Deed, b. Sanders	135
Ames, c. Smith, b. Wyatt	0
I. Akers-Douglas, b. Mayer	0
G. B. Legge, c. Parsons, b. Mayer	40
T. A. Crawford, c. Smith, b. Paine	15
Freeman, not out	32
Byes, 12; w., 1; n-b., 1	14
Total (8 wkts.)	*438

*Innings declared closed

Beslee and Peach did not go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

WARWICKSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Ashdown	14	3	47	0
Beslee	16	3	55	2
Freeman	46.5	6	83	5

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Peach	10	4	22	0
Hardinge	26	10	38	3
Todd	4	0	15	0

KENT.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mayer	30	5	95	2
Sanders	23.5	5	61	1
Wyatt	23	7	85	2
Smart	7	1	24	0

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Paine	27	5	99	1
Santall	11	2	35	1
Croom	6	1	19	1
Parsons	3	1	16	0

UMPIRES.—Morton and Denton

YORKSHIRE WIN EASILY

Yorkshire beat Somerset at Bradford yesterday by 328 runs.

Yorkshire began their second innings yesterday morning with an advantage of 143 runs, and Holmes and Mitchell were completely at their ease against Somerset's limited attack. At the end of 90 minutes Yorkshire had scored 100 runs, Holmes's first 50 including nine 4's. After the luncheon interval the two batsmen scored much as they pleased, Mitchell being particularly severe on Wellard, and each completed his 100 in two hours and 20 minutes. The second 100 runs were obtained in 50 minutes, and the total was 219, made in under two hours and a half, when Holmes was caught at slip, his 102 including one 6 and fifteen 4's.

Leyland attacked the tired bowling and scored 50 out of 69 in 20 minutes. When Yorkshire declared at a quarter past 3 he had scored 69 not out, having hit twelve 4's. Mitchell's innings of 130 not out contained two 6's and fourteen 4's.

Somerset began their task by losing Northway at 14, while R. A. Ingle left at 53. When E. F. Longrigg, who defended well, had been dismissed Somerset collapsed against the bowling of Bowes and Dennis, and the innings closed for 133. Bowes took five wickets for 40 runs and made his record for the match nine for 67, while Dennis secured four wickets for 16 runs.

Score:—

YORKSHIRE.—First Innings

Holmes, c. Hunt, b. Young	46
Mitchell, c. Young, b. Lee (J. W.)	42
A. T. Barber, c. Northway, b. Young	1
Leyland, b. Lee (J. W.)	5
Barber (W.), c. Ingle, b. Young	0
Robinson, c. Hunt, b. Young	8
Rhodes, b. Young	2
Dennis, c. Hunt, b. Lee (J. W.)	52
Wood, b. Young	14
Macaulay, not out	7
Bowes, run out	7
Bye, 1; l-b., 6	7
Total	186

SECOND INNINGS.—Holmes, c. Hunt, b. Wellard, 102; Mitchell, not out, 130; Leyland, not out, 69; byes, 8, l-b. 8, n-b. 1, 17—total (1 wkt.), *318.

*Innings declared closed.

SOMERSET

	First Innings		Second Innings	
E. F. Longrigg, l.-b.-w., b. Robinson	0	c. Rhodes, b. Bowes	41	
R. F. Northway, not out	21	c. Robinson, b. Bowes	0	
R. A. Ingle, b. Bowes	0	c. and b. Dennis	14	
Lee (F. S.), c. Barber (W.), b. Macaulay	7	c. Wood, b. Bowes	13	
Young, c. Wood, b. Bowes	1	c. Leyland, b. Robinson	13	
C. C. Case, l.-b.-w., b. Macaulay	2	not out	27	
Lee (J. W.), b. Bowes	4	b. Bowes	0	
Wellard, c. and b. Rhodes	1	c. Holmes, b. Bowes	10	
Hunt, c. Barber (W.), b. Bowes	7	c. A. T. Barber, b. Dennis	3	
Clarke, c. A. T. Barber, b. Rhodes	0	b. Dennis	0	
Andrews, absent	0	b. Dennis	4	
		Bye, 1; l-b., 7	8	
Total	43	Total	133	

BOWLING ANALYSIS

YORKSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wellard	9	1	27	0
Hunt	9·2	5	17	0

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Lee (J. W.)	30	11	71	3
Young	26	9	64	6

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wellard	17	5	37	1
Andrews	17	2	64	0
Lee (J. W.)	16	1	67	0

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hunt	12	5	29	0
Young	8	1	34	0

SOMERSET.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Robinson	7	1	27	1
Bowes	17	7	27	4
Macaulay	10	6	5	2

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Dennis	9	4	9	0
Rhodes	8·2	6	2	2

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Robinson	22	5	66	1
Bowes	15	5	40	5

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Macaulay	6	3	3	0
Dennis	6·4	2	16	4

UMPIRES.—Nash and Buswell

OXFORD'S BIG SCORE

D. N. MOORE IN FORM

At the close of play in the match between Nottinghamshire and Oxford University at Trent Bridge yesterday Nottinghamshire, with nine wickets in hand, needed 161 runs to save the innings defeat. Oxford increased their overnight score of 170 for one wicket to 513, and in the course of the day D. N. Moore, who scored 148, was given his Blue.

In a little under two hours yesterday morning Oxford raised their total from 170 to 341 for the loss of two wickets. At least three causes contributed to this highly satisfactory rate of scoring—the easiness of the pitch, the looseness of much of the bowling, and the admirable determination of the Oxford batsmen to take advantage of the first two. The Nawab of Pataudi is so obviously in form at the moment and is seeing the ball so early that the process of playing himself in has become an entirely unnecessary waste of time. In Voce's first over he hit two balls through the covers to the boundary, but just when his innings seemed likely to proceed in an orderly procession of 4's to the 100 he was out leg-before-wicket trying to hook a ball from R. D. F. Bland.

Moore's batting so far this season has been at its best when it has had a difficult wicket and a turning ball to contend with, but both on the Wednesday evening and yesterday morning he gave a generous display of those strokes which are usually subordinated to a careful watching of the ball. His cutting and his controlled push through the covers, which earns him a boundary as surely as though the ball were driven with a full swing of the bat, made him a lot of runs. Just before 12.30 he reached his hundred, and went on to score another 48 runs before he was very well caught at long-on by Bland off the one irresponsible stroke of his innings. A. Melville had some rather uncomfortable moments against A. Staples, but two 4's to leg off Reddish gave him the confidence he needed, and at luncheon he had scored 46 out of the total of 341.

After luncheon Voce bowled over the wicket to fine slips instead of to fine short legs, and Melville was extremely lucky not to touch one of the balls at which he played speculatively forward. N.M. Ford virtuously pretended that he had never heard of such a thing as a 6 into the pavilion, but, in spite of the absence of any spectacular effort to force the pace, runs were always coming at a good rate. At 417 Melville was caught by Bland, who ran back from mid-off to hold a mis-timed drive, and P. G. T. Kingsley came in to play the game the circumstances demanded. A stroke past extra cover-point off S. Staples was perhaps the most delectable of the whole innings, and just when it seemed likely that he would demoralize the bowling he appeared to hit his wicket playing a very late cut at S. Staples. Ford had meanwhile reached a somewhat uncharacteristic 50, but at 467 he was bowled by G. V. Gunn trying a stroke which would assuredly have earned him six runs had he hit the ball. Gunn had what, on paper, is the very good analysis, considering the total, of five wickets for 72 runs, but he owed not a little of his success to the exuberant methods of batsmen who had nothing to lose by trying to make the maximum number of runs in the minimum number of strokes.

Nottinghamshire, needing 297 runs to save the innings defeat, had rather less than two hours' batting before the close of play, and Gunn and Whysall gave their side an excellent start by scoring 118 runs together for the first wicket. Gunn settled down immediately, and quickly scored two boundaries by doing little more than play gently forward at well pitched up balls from C. K. Hill-Wood and J. H. Nevinson. When Gunn had scored 68, however, Hill-Wood produced a ball that was fast enough off the pitch both to beat him and to knock the off-stump out of the ground, but the first wicket partnership had done enough to ensure that there will be plenty of cricket at Trent Bridge to-day.

Score:—

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—First Innings

Whysall, c. Nevinson, b. Peebles	50
Gunn (G. V.), c. Kingsley, b. Hill-Wood	0
Walker, b. Hill-Wood	60
Conjey, l.-b.-w., b. Peebles	4
A. W. Carr, b. Peebles	11
Lilley, l.-b.-w., b. Peebles	0
Staples (A.), b. Melville	48
Staples (S. J.), c. Crawley, b. Nevinson	14
Voce, b. Melville	18
R. D. F. Bland, b. Melville	5
Reddish, not out	2
Leg-byes, 2; w., 2	4
Total	216

Second Innings.—Whysall, not out, 56; Gunn (G. V.), b. Hill-Wood, 66; Walker, not out, 13; bye, 1—total (1 wkt.), 136.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—First Innings

A. M. Crawley, b. Bland	67
D. N. Moore, c. Bland, b. Gunn	148
Nawab of Pataudi, l.-b.-w., b. Bland	63
A. Melville, c. Bland, b. Staples (S. J.)	83
N. M. Ford, b. Gunn	53
P. G. T. Kingsley, b. Staples (S. J.)	24
H. M. Garland-Wells, b. Gunn	17
C. K. Hill-Wood, c. Reddish, b. Gunn	5
J. A. R. Peebles, c. Bland, b. Gunn	4
J. F. N. Mayhew, b. Staples (S. J.)	12
J. H. Nevinson, not out	20
Byes, 10; l-b., 7	17
Total	513

BOWLING ANALYSIS

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hill-Wood	21	5	50	2
Nevinson	11	0	50	1
Peebles	25	4	62	4

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Garland-Wells	10	0	29	0
Melville	7.5	0	21	3

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Voce	24	6	71	0
Staples (A.)	19	2	64	0
Staples (S. J.)	27	5	81	3

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Reddish	27	2	125	0
Bland	19	2	55	2
Gunn	19	3	72	5
Copley	5	0	28	0

UMPIRES.—Braund and Beet.

THE CHELMSFORD WEEK

With one wicket in hand in their second innings, Essex held a lead of 329 at the close of play yesterday in their match with Hampshire at Chelmsford.

On Wednesday evening Hampshire lost half their wickets in scoring 25 runs, but Newman and Kennedy stayed in together for 90 minutes while adding 76 runs. When the partnership for the sixth wicket was ended Newman had given a sound display for an hour and 50 minutes in scoring 44. Kennedy did not stay long after Newman's dismissal, being caught at short leg with the total at 107. Boyes then joined Creese in another stubborn stand, the pair adding 38 runs for the eighth wicket before Creese was leg before. Creese played attractive cricket for an hour, and had as his best strokes two 6's and three 4's. In scoring 153 Hampshire made a creditable recovery.

When Essex went in again Cutmore and Pope gave their side a good start. Cutmore batted brightly for an hour, and hit six 4's, but then the Hampshire bowlers met with such success that half the side was out for 105. Nichols and Gosling, however, shared in a stand for the sixth wicket, 63 runs being added in 45 minutes. Nichols and Sheffield put on 25 in rather more than 10 minutes before the former left, ninth out at 208. Batting admirably for 90 minutes, Nichols scored his 64 out of 121, punishing the bowling so severely that he hit three 6's and four 4's.

Score:—

ESSEX

	First Innings		Second Innings	
Cutmore, c. sub., b. Kennedy	20	c. Boyes, b. Newman	45	
Pope, c. Brown, b. Boyes	45	l.-b.-w., b. Boyes	5	
O'Connor, b. Boyes	38	b. Newman	33	
Russell, b. Boyes	15	c. Bailey, b. Boyes	7	
Nichols, c. Pothecary, b. Boyes	14	c. Boyes, b. Newman	64	
D. R. Wilcox, c. Boyes, b. Kennedy	1	b. Newman	4	
C. H. Gosling, l.-b.-w., b. Kennedy	13	b. Boyes	33	
H. M. Morris, b. Kennedy	5	b. Boyes	0	
Sheffield, not out	6	b. Newman	1	
Hipkin, b. Kennedy	20	not out	19	
Smith (P.), not out	42	not out	1	
Byes, 17; l-b., 10; n-b., 4	31	Byes, 6; l-b., 6	12	
Total	258	Total (9 wkts.)	224	

HAMPSHIRE.—First Innings

Brown, b. Smith	1
Arnold, b. Nichols	0
Bailey, c. Wilcox, b. Nichols	1
Mead, b. O'Connor	10
Newman, l.-b.-w., b. Russell	44
G. C. L. Adams, c. Hipkin, b. Nichols	0
Kennedy, c. Nichols, b. O'Connor	30
Creese, l.-b.-w., b. Smith	27
Boyes, not out	13
A. E. G. Baring, b. Nichols	4
Pothecary absent, hurt	0
Byes, 12; l-b., 9; n-b., 2	23
Total	153

BOWLING ANALYSIS

ESSEX.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Kennedy	36	15	64	5
Newman	29	6	52	1

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Baring	4	1	18	0
Boyes	37	11	95	5

HAMPSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Nichols	30.1	6	87	4
Smith	18	6	36	2
O'Connor	19	3	33	1

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hipkin	8	3	13	0
Russell	3	0	12	1

UMPIRES.—Field and King

SCHOOL MATCHES FOR TO-DAY

Winchester College v. Eton College; Bromsgrove School v. Old Bromsgrovians (second day); Charterhouse v. Old Carthusians; Clifton College v. Old Cliftonians; Haileybury College v. Old Haileyburians; Kelly College v. Old Kelleians; Lancing College v. Lancing Old Boys; Marlborough College v. Marlborough Blues; Repton School v. Repton Pilgrims; Rugby School v. Free Foresters; Rydal School v. Nigerians; St. Edmund's (Ware) v. Wimbledon College; Ston

Sporting News

(Continued from page 7)

LAWN TENNIS

THE CHAMPIONSHIPS

A SURPRISING VICTORY

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

Sunshine favoured the early play at Wimbledon yesterday afternoon in the Lawn Tennis Championships, but the weather was close and sultry and soon dark clouds appeared and a few heavy drops of rain fell. For a moment there was a rustle of coats being put on, and some lightly attired persons scuttled for shelter, but play was not interrupted, and the black clouds gradually broke up and went on their way.

The fourth round in the Women's Singles was completed during the day, and the 96 competitors have now been reduced to 16, and of that number half are British players, a remarkable testimony to the fact that, while this country does not produce players of the first rank at present, the general standard of play here is higher than elsewhere. The other eight are comprised of three Americans and one each from Australia, Holland, France, Switzerland, and Germany.

The one surprising result of the day was the defeat of Miss D. E. Round, a Midland player, who has been much heralded since her successes in the early Wightman Cup trial games as a player who had arrived at a high degree of perfection when she was merely one who promised well. Her conqueror was Miss F. James, from another part of the Midlands, Nottingham, who, though she had never appeared at Wimbledon before, and had to earn her right to be there in the qualifying competitions, had beaten the day before Mrs. R. Lycett, who has had several years' experience of play there. Miss James won well, for she lost the first set before she became sure of herself. She then played steadily and gradually gained such confidence as to win the next two sets. It was evident that she had not been so carefully trained, or had so much experience as Miss Round, but she hit well, and by her strength and courage made up for these deficiencies. Miss Round was too often inclined to try her fortunes close up to the net, but Miss James was well able to put the ball out of her reach. It was a good and encouraging victory.

The longest struggle of the day was between the two British women who got to the semi-final round last year, Mrs. J. B. Pittman and Miss J. C. Ridley. They took a long time to decide which was to go a step beyond the third round this year, and in the end the honour fell to Miss Ridley on her merits, though Mrs. Pittman made a most determined effort to pull the match round in her favour. Each of three sets was won by seven games to five, and the second fell to Mrs. Pittman. Long rallies, with continuous hitting from the back of the court, made each game a strenuous affair. There was little variety about the play and only its closeness and the uncertainty of the result kept a large crowd of spectators interested.

Miss Ryan, who has had many misfortunes in the Singles at Wimbledon, easily overcame Mlle. J. Sigart, the Belgian champion. Experience told in her favour, though her opponent was quite a clever player and got in the lead at the start of both sets, but failed to stay, Miss Ryan held the advantage so long as she did not have to run too much. Mme. Mathieu, the best of the French women players, had little difficulty in beating Miss J. Fry. Miss Fry has many limitations and many excellences. Her failings always help her opponent and give time to get in a shot to the place which Miss Fry cannot reach in time.

None of the seeded players in the Women's Singles has fallen so far, Fräulein Aussem won in two sets against Mrs. A. V. Bridge, a well-known hockey player. Mrs. Bridge got a lead of two games to love in the second set, but did not hold her own after that although she seemed to be quite as good a player as her opponent. Miss E. H. Harvey, who was a member of the Wightman Cup team, had a long match against Mrs. C. G. McIlquham, who beat Señorita de Alvarez last year, and the game had been so strenuous in the oppressive heat that she had to give up in the third set when the score was four games to two against her. Miss H. Jacobs was another easy victor, though Miss M. Glaney, a former Oxford player, made a good showing for one who can only play the game in moments of leisure.

Progress was made with Doubles of all kinds, mostly the Men's. The most interesting of all was the earliest match played on Court No. 1, first thing in the afternoon. H. W. Austin and J. S. Olliff met F. J. Perry and F. H. D. Wilde and won in three sets. Wilde was hardly up to the standard of the other three, but played better in the third set than he had done previously. The winners were the better pair, and much of their success was due to Olliff's fine service and Austin's clever play at the net. Perry and Wilde are a good pair, but they were not quite good enough. The British Davis Cup pair, J. C. Gregory and I. G. Collins, won their match easily. G. M. Lott and J. H. Doeg, the American Doubles champions, got through two rounds in the afternoon, but they had a very hard battle in their first match against V. A. Cazalet and J. C. Masterman. Though the Americans won in three sets, 50 games were played, and the oppressive weather seemed to trouble Lott and Doeg a lot and they were playing far from their best. Often the ball found its way from their rackets into the net. H. Cochet and J. Brugnon in the adjoining court had a hard battle of four sets, but in the Centre Court H. G. N. Lee and G. P. Hughes won a good victory over E. D. Andrews and C. H. Kingsley in three sets.

The stage is now set for the matches during the week-end which will reduce the competitors in the Singles to the last eight. Six British players remain in the Men's Singles and eight in the Women's. In the Men's two British players, F. J. Perry and J. C. Gregory, will meet. In the other four matches players from abroad will face the home players who have got so far. H. Cochet, the champion, meets H. K. Lester, and Lester is so persistent a player that he may make Cochet go through more sets than he wishes. H. W. Austin meets a promising American, G. S. Mangin, who has an abundance of enthusiasm and good strokes. G. P. Hughes plays W. Allison, another American, and the youngest American, J. H. Doeg, meets H. F. David, whose persistence and steadiness may carry him through.

RESULTS

WOMEN'S SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP

HOLDER: MRS. WILLS MOODY (U.S.A.)

THIRD ROUND

Mrs. E. Robertson (Australia) beat Miss M. E. Dix (Great Britain) (3—6, 6—2, 6—1).
Miss E. Nuthall (Great Britain) beat Mrs. C. H. Jamieson (Great Britain) (6—4, 6—2).
Mrs. C. G. McIlquham (Great Britain) beat Miss E. H. Harvey (Great Britain) (2—6, 6—0, 4—2, retired).
Miss Ryan (U.S.A.) beat Mlle. J. Sigart (Belgium) (6—3, 6—4).
Mlle. S. Payot (Switzerland) beat Miss M. Greef (U.S.A.) (6—4, 6—3).
Mrs. W. D. Lee (Great Britain) beat Miss S. K. Johnson (Great Britain) (6—1, 6—2).
Fräulein C. Aussem (Germany) beat Mrs. A. V. Bridge (Great Britain) (6—3, 6—2).
Miss J. C. Ridley (Great Britain) beat Mrs. J. B. Pittman (Great Britain) (7—5, 5—7, 7—5).
Mme. Mathieu (France) beat Miss J. Fry (Great Britain) (6—2, 6—1).
Mrs. Satterthwaite (Great Britain) beat Miss G. R. Sterry (Great Britain) (2—6, 7—5, 6—3).
Miss H. Jacobs (U.S.A.) beat Miss M. Slaney (Great Britain) (6—3, 6—0).
Miss F. James (Great Britain) beat Miss D. E. Round (Great Britain) (4—6, 6—3, 6—4).

DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP

HOLDERS: W. ALLISON AND J. VAN RYN (U.S.A.)

FIRST ROUND

J. H. Doeg and G. M. Lott beat Captain V. A. Cazalet, M.P., and J. C. Masterman (8—6, 13—11, 7—5).
G. P. Hughes and H. G. N. Lee beat E. D. Andrews and C. H. Kingsley (6—2, 6—4, 6—4).
H. O. Hopman and A. J. Willard beat J. B. Gilbert and O. G. N. Turnbull (6—1, 6—4, 6—4).
H. Cochet and J. Brugnon beat Captain J. H. Frowen and D. M. Greig (7—5, 5—7, 6—1, 6—4).
C. D. B. Spence and G. L. Rogers w.o.; H. W. Artens and F. W. Matejka scratched.
B. Bell and G. S. Mangin beat Count L. Salm and V. Burr (7—5, 6—4, 6—4).
H. K. Lester and E. C. Peters beat E. M. Buzzard and E. O. Mather (6—1, 6—4, 6—4).
W. T. Tilden and H. Timmer beat R. Deterding and J. R. Reddall (6—4, 8—6, 6—2).
P. Landry and J. Grandguillot beat L. de Borman and M. Malecek (7—5, 6—0, 6—4, 7—5).
T. Abe and T. Harada beat G. Glaser and W. A. Ingram (6—4, 7—5, 8—6).
H. W. Austin and J. S. Olliff beat F. J. Perry and F. H. D. Wilde (6—3, 6—1, 7—5).
C. E. Malfroy and R. D. Poland beat K. C. Gandar Dower and E. J. Ritchie (6—2, 6—2, 6—3).
H. F. David and C. K. Horne beat F. Kuhlmann and J. Van der Heide (1—6, 6—1, 2—6, 6—1, 6—3).
R. Miki and H. Satoh beat J. S. Harrison and J. L. Chamberlain (6—3, 6—1, 7—5, 2—6, 6—3).
H. Kleinschroth and D. Prenn beat W. H. Powell and I. H. Wheatcroft (6—4, 3—6, 8—6, 6—3).
J. M. Hillyard and B. de Kehrling beat E. du Plaix and R. Rodel (6—4, 6—2, 6—4, 6—2).
J. C. Gregory and I. G. Collins beat D. H. Williams and G. L. Tuckett (6—3, 6—3, 6—1).
J. Koeslun and R. Menzel beat J. J. Lezard and D. R. Bataam (6—2, 6—3, 6—3).
L. A. Godfree and G. R. Sherwell beat W. A. H. Duff and D. H. Hazell (7—5, 6—2, 1—6, 6—2).
J. Borotra and C. Boussus best M. S. Elmer and M. Ferrier (6—3, 6—2, 6—0).
W. Allison and J. Van Ryn beat E. C. Metcalf and A. W. Vinall (6—2, 6—3, 6—0).
Baron H. L. de Morpurgo and P. Gaslini beat E. H. McCauliffe and S. W. Harris (7—5, 6—0, 6—2).
J. Crawford and E. F. Moon beat Commander P. F. Glover, R.N., and Captain H. S. Lewis Barclay (6—3, 6—2, 6—4).

SECOND ROUND

Doeg and Lott beat F. R. L. Crawford and G. E. M. de Ste. Croix (6—0, 4—6, 6—4, 5—7, 6—3).
Cochet and Brugnon beat C. H. Watson and G. A. Barber (7—5, 6—1, 6—3).
S. F. Hepburn and M. D. Horn beat E. Higgs and Y. Ohta (5—7, 6—1, 8—6, 6—2).

WOMEN'S DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP

HOLDERS: MRS. HOLCROFT-WATSON AND MRS. L. R. C. MICHELL (GREAT BRITAIN)

FIRST ROUND

Mrs. H. V. Edwards and Miss E. M. Dearman beat Mrs. E. Dam and Miss E. Stockel (7—5, 6—0).
Frl. H. Krabwinkel and Frl. A. Peitz beat Miss L. Johnstone and Miss M. Johnstone (6—3, 2—6, 6—3).
Mrs. Wills Moody and Miss Ryan beat Mrs. V. Burr and Miss G. N. Thompson (6—0, 6—0).
Miss J. Sandison and Mrs. E. C. Simon beat Miss G. K. Osborne and Mrs. B. C. Windle (6—2, 8—6).
Mrs. C. H. Jamieson and Miss R. Watson beat Miss P. M. Radcliffe and Miss N. Q. Radcliffe-Platt (7—5, 4—6, 6—1).
Mrs. L. G. Owen and Mrs. A. D. Stocks beat Mrs. L. A. McKenna and Mrs. Dudley Cox (6—2, 6—0).
Miss E. F. Rose and Miss S. K. Johnson beat Miss M. A. Thomas and Mlle. S. Payot (6—4, 6—2).
Mrs. J. E. Hill and Mrs. R. Lycett beat Mrs. W. T. Tucker and Miss C. Hardie (6—4, 6—2).
Miss E. Crose and Miss S. Paltrey beat Mrs. L. P. Antrobus and Miss F. James (6—4, 6—1).

SECOND ROUND

Miss M. R. Couquerque and Miss M. Canters w.o., Mrs. L. A. Godfree and Mrs. Holcroft-Watson scratched.
Miss B. Feitham and Miss M. Heeley beat Mrs. H. S. Uber and Miss K. Lewis (6—1, 6—4).
Miss P. K. Mudford and Miss G. R. Sterry beat Mrs. H. W. Standring and Miss M. K. Phayre (7—5, 6—3).
Mrs. P. Bouverie and Miss J. Ingram beat Miss E. R. Clarke and Miss D. Gordon (6—8, 7—5, 6—3).
Mlle. J. Sigart and Mme. Henrotin beat Miss E. Z. Stokes and Miss S. Stokes (6—1, 6—1).
Mrs. F. M. Strawson and Miss E. Hemmant beat Mrs. Beamish and Mrs. C. O. Tuckey (6—2, 6—3).

MIXED DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP

HOLDERS: F. T. HUNTER AND MRS. WILLS MOODY (U.S.A.)

FIRST ROUND

W. T. Tilden and Frl. C. Aussem beat F. J. Perry and Miss M. Heeley (6—1, 6—4).

SECOND ROUND

V. Landau and Miss S. K. Johnson w.o., J. H. Doeg and Miss M. Paltrey scratched.
Y. Ohta and Miss M. E. Dix w.o., J. S. Olliff and Mrs. Holcroft-Watson scratched.

ALL ENGLAND PLATE

FIRST ROUND

A. L. Della Porta beat L. M. Williams (3—6, 6—2, 7—5).

TO-DAY'S ORDER OF PLAY

CENTRE COURT.—H. W. Austin (Great Britain) v. G. S. Mangin (U.S.A.); H. Cochet (France) v. H. K. Lester (Great Britain); Mrs. Wills Moody (U.S.A.) v. Miss M. Canters (Holland); Dr. P. D. B. Spence and Miss E. Nuthall v. G. M. Lott and Miss H. Jacobs; G. R. O. Crole-Rees and Miss P. E. Mudford v. L. A. Godfree and Mrs. Godfree.

COURT 1.—W. Allison (U.S.A.) v. G. P. Hughes (Great Britain); W. T. Tilden and H. Timmer v. P. Landry and J. Grandguillot; H. F. David (Great Britain) v. J. H. Doeg (U.S.A.); Dr. J. C. Gregory and I. G. Collins v. J. Koeslun and R. Menzel.

COURT 2.—Dr. P. D. B. Spence and G. L. Rogers v. H. Kleinschroth and D. Prenn; Mme. Mathieu v. Mrs. Satterthwaite; J. Crawford and E. F. Moon v. Baron H. L. de Morpurgo and P. Gaslini; W. T. Tilden and Frl. C. Aussem v. J. Van der Heide and Miss M. E. Couquerque.

COURT 3.—Miss H. Jacobs v. Mrs. W. D. List; Mrs. F. Whittingstall and Miss B. Nuthall v. Miss D. E. Round and Miss N. Trentham; R. Miki and Miss M. A. Thomas v. Commander P. F. Glover, R.N., and Miss J. Sandison; H. Cochet and Mrs. F. Whittingstall v. N. H. Leichford and Mrs. W. D. List.

COURT 4.—Miss P. K. Mudford v. Mrs. H. S. Uber; H. O. Hopman and A. J. Willard v. M. Mohap and H. C. Dhanda; J. D. P. Wheatley and Mrs. R. Lycett v. Captain H. S. Lewis Barclay and Miss K. L. Messurier; J. Borotra and C. Boussus v. H. L. Soni and J. Charaniya.

COURT 5.—N. Sharpe and J. D. P. Wheatley v. L. A. Godfree and G. R. Sherwell; Mrs. C. G. McIlquham and Mrs. A. D. Bridge v. Miss V. Marshall and Miss E. H. Smith; C. Malfroy and Mrs. H. V. Edwards v. Y. Abé and Mrs. C. O. Tuckey; A. Brown and L. R. C. Michell v. J. M. Hillyard and B. de Kehrling.

COURT 6.—J. Crawford and Miss Ryan v. O. G. N. Turnbull and Mrs. J. E. Hill; Mrs. J. B. Pittman and Miss J. C. Ridley v. Mlle. J. Gallay and Mlle. V. Gallay; J. L. Tuckett v. L. de Borman; H. G. N. Lee and Mrs. L. G. Owen v. F. Kuhlmann and Frl. A. Peitz.

COURT 8.—J. Pennycuick and Miss L. Johnstone v. F. Moon and Mrs. E. Robertson; Mrs. C. M. B. Marcots and Miss M. Slaney v. Mrs. M. A. O. Mayne and Miss V. H. Montgomery; N. Sharpe and Miss E. Hemmant v. E. D. Andrews and Mrs. Beamish; G. P. Hughes and Miss D. E. Round v. H. B. Purcell and Mrs. A. V. Bridge.

COURT 9.—Frl. C. Aussem and Miss M. Paltrey v. Mrs. J. S. Colegate and Miss C. Tyrrell; Mrs. R. E. Haylock and Miss E. E. Dix v. Mrs. A. H. Mellows and Miss O. J. Webb; H. K. Burrows and Miss D. Anderson v. J. B. Gilbert and Mrs. A. D. Stocks; G. S. Mangin and Miss S. Palfrey v. W. A. R. Collins and Miss G. R. Sterry.

COURT 10.—Mrs. L. G. Owen and Mrs. A. D. Stocks v. Mrs. C. H. Jamieson and Miss R. Watson; C. H. Perkins and Mrs. W. T. Tucker v. A. N. W. Dudley and Miss E. Stockel; W. Allison and Miss E. Cross v. G. E. Sherwell and Miss V. H. Montgomery; Mrs. Satterthwaite and Mrs. T. Wolf v. Mrs. E. Robertson and Miss K. Le Messurier.

COURT 11.—J. M. Hillyard and Mrs. E. Dam v. W. A. Ingram and Mrs. P. Bouverie; L. Wheatcroft v. J. R. Reddall; A. J. Gerbault v. R. J. Ritchie; H. Bell and Miss M. Greef v. A. J. Willard and Mlle. Payot.

COURT 12.—Count L. Salm v. B. Hillyard; another match; O. Wright v. E. Flurt; H. O. Hopman and Mlle. J. Sigart v. W. A. H. Duff and Mrs. F. M. Strawson.

COURT 14.—H. L. Soni v. M. Malecek; E. du Plaix v. B. D. Helmore; G. E. M. de Ste. Croix v. R. K. Tinkler; S. W. Harris and Miss J. C. Ridley v. L. J. Hill and Miss M. K. Phayre.

COURT 15.—F. H. D. Wilde v. R. Menzel; J. W. Nuthall v. W. G. Curtis Morgan; Plate Match; J. Grandguillot and Mlle. Barbier v. E. M. Buzzard and Miss N. M. Lyle.

COURT 16.—Three Plate Matches followed by R. Rodel and Mlle. V. Gallay v. D. M. Greig and Mrs. C. G. McIlquham.

GOLF

THE SENIOR SOCIETY

The Senior Golfers' Society concluded their annual tournament at Stoke Poges yesterday, when 84 competitors took part in the 18-holes bogey Foursomes competition.

R. C. Kerr and R. Robertson (9), one of the first couples to go out, returned a card of two up, and this remained the best for some time. The last pair to go out, E. B. H. Blackwell and W. E. Fairlie (scratch) knew what they had to accomplish and they played fine golf to be two up going to the last hole. Blackwell hit a poor shot off the 18th tee, but his partner reached the green. Then, however, Blackwell was short with his putt but, when a tie seemed the likely result, Fairlie holed from five yards for a four to put his side three up, and so to gain a narrow victory.

The leading returns were :—

E. B. H. Blackwell and W. E. Fairlie (scratch), 3 up; R. C. Kerr and R. Robertson (9), 2 up; Vice-Admiral Fowlett and Brigadier-General Foore (4), 1 up; Admiral St. J. Farquhar and M. F. Ramsay (5), 1 up; R. H. Howie and Sir Milsom Rose (4), all square; C. Lomax and E. Watson (6), all square; W. E. Bailey and F. R. Roe (9), all square; E. W. Evans and H. Evans (8), all square; A. T. Young and A. Burberry (6), 1 down.

R. H. Howie beat Vice-Admiral Powlett in the replay for the first prize in Wednesday's handicap competition (Class A).

MOTOR-BOAT RACING

The three-days' British International Motor-boat meeting was begun at the Welsh Harp, Hendon, yesterday. In previous years the meeting had been held on the Thames, but owing to the ban placed on outboard motor-boats by the Port of London Authority it was decided to hold this year's meeting at Hendon.

Eleven competitors started in the race for the Thames Championship Trophy. The result was :—

Babouche (A. Lanfranchi), 1; C. T. Lewis (C. Livesey), 2; Tepeaaco (G. E. Marr), 3.

In an endeavour to avoid another competitor in the race for the Duke of York's International Trophy Captain Wolfe Barnato's boat capsized and he was thrown into the water. Captain Barnato was picked up unhurt by the crews of a number of speedboats. His boat sank in 40ft. of water.

The first heat for the Atlantis Trophy, which is open to international competition, provided a keen race. The final times were :—

Dragon Girl (Mr. Arthur Bray), 32min. 9 3-5sec., 1; Miss Hendon I. (Mr. J. W. Shilton), 37min. 17 2-5sec., 2; Miss Hendon II. (Mr. F. L. Watt), 43min. 14sec., 3.

THE SCOTT-STRIBLING FIGHT

W. L. Stribling has agreed to meet Phil Scott on the original date—July 28—fixed for their contest at Wimbledon Stadium. Stribling injured his hand in a recent bout with Otto Von Porat in the United States.—*Reuter.*

NAVAL BATTLE AT PORTSMOUTH

VISIT OF EMPIRE PRESS DELEGATES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PORTSMOUTH, JUNE 26

To-day the Imperial Press Conference delegates spent a full and pleasant day with the Navy at Portsmouth. On arrival they were conveyed to the dockyard, where they were met by naval officers whom Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger Keyes, the Commander-in-Chief, had detailed to act as guides.

First the delegates were taken over H.M.S. Victory. Next they visited the aircraft-carrier Furious, where officers of the ship explained the functions of an aircraft-carrier. The delegates were conducted through the hangars, where they saw how the aircraft are stored, and then transported by large lifts to the flying deck. There they were shown how machines take off and alight both by day and night when the Furious is at sea.

Returning to the motor-coaches provided for their use, the delegates drove to the Guildhall, where they were received by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Smith, who entertained them at luncheon. The Lord Mayor presided, and among the guests were :—

Mr. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Mrs. Alexander, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger Keyes, Major and Lady Violet Astor, Vice-Admiral L. A. B. Donaldson and Mrs. Donaldson, Sir Bertram Falle, M.P., Sir Herbert Cayzer, M.P., Mr. W. Hall, M.P., Sir John Brickwood, Sir W. Dupree, Sir T. Bramsdon, and Mr. F. Privett (deputy Lord Mayor).

The LORD MAYOR, welcoming the conference to Portsmouth, said that owing to their service in the Navy a greater proportion of Portsmouth people were familiar with the Empire overseas than were the people of almost any other city of the Mother Country.

Mr. A. E. MANNING (New Zealand) replied, and MAJOR ASTOR thanked the Lord Mayor for his hospitality.

The delegates then embarked in a flotilla of destroyers to witness a series of naval evolutions, arranged to show submarines and aircraft in action. The flotilla was led out of harbour by the destroyer Vanoc flying the Union flag of the Commander-in-Chief, and followed by the destroyers Wakeful, Tilbury, Tribune, and Truant.

As the divisions neared the Nab Lightship torpedoes were fired from the Vanoc, the Wakeful, and the Tribune. With keen interest the delegates watched the "Mouldies" leap from the tubes, dive into the sea, and then make straight track for their target, H.M.S. Ross, three miles away. After this the sub-divisions proceeded into Sandown Bay, where an attack was made on them by submarines. Submarine L25 could be seen lying ahead of the first sub-division. As the delegates watched her she disappeared, and the next intimation they had of her presence was when torpedoes fired from her went swishing past just under the stern of the destroyers. Having thus in theory sunk both destroyers L. 25 rose gracefully to the surface. Meanwhile L. 22 was carrying out a similar attack on the second sub-division.

Another thrilling spectacle was presented to the delegates as the destroyers reached the Warner lightship on their way back to Portsmouth. A half flight of fleet fighter aeroplanes swooped down on them. These craft are armed with machine-guns, and their movements were designed to show how aircraft so armed attack at close quarters the *personnel* on a ship's deck. With their engines roaring the aeroplanes skimmed just over the mastheads of the destroyers, then turned and dived at them on both sides. As they swept over the destroyers, circled round them, and darted at them from fore and aft the aircraft were in theory peppering the destroyer's deck with machine-gun bullets. Having ended their exhibition they fell beautifully into formation and sped back to their base at Gosport, the destroyers returned to harbour, and the delegates were entertained at tea at the officers' mess, Royal Naval Barracks, before entraining for London.

Delegates to previous Imperial Press Conferences, and those attending the present conference, will meet at a dinner in honour of Lord and Lady Burnham at the Kit-Cat Restaurant, London, on Sunday.

SCARBOROUGH CHESS CONGRESS

FOURTH ROUND GAMES

(FROM OUR CHESS CORRESPONDENT)

SCARBOROUGH, JUNE 26

The fourth round of all tournaments in the Scarborough Chess Congress was played this morning, and not one of the games in the Masters' Tournament was finished.

None of the positions gives a clear indication of the probable result. Sir George Thomas has two minor pieces for a rook and pawn against E. G. Sergeant, Mir Sultan Khan is a pawn to the good against Ahues, and Winter is a pawn down against Grunfeld, so the evening session will have to solve several knotty problems. The position remains that A. Rubinstein leads with three points, Sultan Khan and E. Colle coming next with two points each.

In the British Ladies' Championship, Mrs. Wheelright leads with three points, Miss Hooke, Mrs. Holloway, Mrs. Michell, and Mrs. Stevenson coming next with two and a half points each. In the Major Open Tournament W. A. Fairhurst leads with three and a half points, J. A. Drewitt and W. H. Watts having three points each.

The pairings and results in the fourth round of the Masters' Tournament were as follows :—

WHITE	OPENING	BLACK	RESULT
Thomas	Sicilian Defence	Sergeant	Adjourned
Grunfeld	Queen's Pawn	Winter	Adjourned
Colle	Queen's Pawn	Miss Menchik	Adjourned
Rubinstein	Queen's Pawn	Yates	Adjourned
Sultan Khan	Giuoco Piano	Ahues	Adjourned
Michell	Queen's Pawn	Maroczy	Adjourned

The game from the third round between Winter and Thomas was drawn.

In this morning's games Thomas had the better of the opening against Sergeant, whose placing of his forces was not altogether judicious. Thomas was thus enabled to win a piece by an advance on the king's side, the process involving quite a medley of exchanges. Grunfeld against Winter was soon turned into a Cambridge Springs defence, and a long struggle came before Grunfeld obtained a position at all to his liking. Then a series of exchanges enabled him to win a pawn and this may count in a rook and pawn ending.

Collé against Miss Menchik was another hard-fought game, most of the battle coming on the queen's side in the later stages. Most of the heavy material remained on the board at the adjournment and Miss Menchik has a passed pawn, for what it may be worth.

There was very little departure from precedent in the game between Rubinstein and Yates, the critical part of the battle coming, also according to precedent, on the queen's side. Yates quite rightly forced exchanges wherever he could, and at the adjournment each had a rook and five pawns with practically nothing in the position. Sultan Khan was evidently looking for a weakness in his opponent's position all the time, or trying to create one, and was kept strictly on the defensive. Sultan Khan did find the way to win a pawn, and exchanges left each with a rook and bishop. Though the ending may not be positionally won, he can be depended on to make the most of it.

Michell, against Maroczy, gave us an example of the gambit pawn being captured, involving the familiar variations on the queen's side. To regain it both kept up the pressure in this quarter until the material had come down to queen, knight, and six pawns each, Maroczy having his pawns rather further advanced.

The results in other tournaments were as follows :—

BARTHEV LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIP.—Fourth Round.—Mrs. Michell drew with Mrs. Houlding; Mrs. Wheelwright beat Miss Eveling; Mrs. Stevenson beat Miss Hutchison-Stirling; the other three games were adjourned. Third Round games.—Miss Hooke drew with Mrs. Holloway; Miss Gilchrist beat Mrs. Stevenson; Miss Abraham beat Miss Eveling.

MAJOR OPEN TOURNAMENT.—Fourth Round.—Drewitt beat Roughton; Watts drew with Jackson; Noteboom drew with Fairhurst; Heath beat Mortlock. ADJOURNED GAMES.—First Round.—Fairhurst beat Seitz. Third Round.—Jackson drew with O'Hanlon.

OLD BAILEY ACQUITTALS

At the Central Criminal Court yesterday, before the RECORDER (Sir Ernest Wild, K.C.), JAMES SCHREER, 31, floor layer, on bail, who was committed for trial from the Stratford Police Court on a charge of breaking and entering a sub-post office at Burnside Market, Chadwell Heath, and stealing therein a safe containing £16 8s. 3d. and other articles, was found *Not Guilty*, the jury stopping the case, and he was discharged. Mr. Percival Clarke and Mr. A. C. Forster Boulton prosecuted; Mr. Scott Henderson appeared for the defence.

Before the COMMON SERJEANT (Sir Henry P. Dickens, K.C.), CHARLES FRANCIS LANGFORD, 43, on bail, who was committed for trial on a charge from Bow-street Police Court, was found *Not Guilty*, and he was discharged. Mr. Steer appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Horton Smith defended.

INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW

JUMPING COMPETITIONS

The jumping by British officers in the competition for the Connaught Gold Challenge Trophy was the outstanding event at the International Horse Show at Olympia yesterday. The trophy, which is held for one year by the regiment to which the winning officer belongs, was won by Captain Daniel Corry, the Irish Free State, on Shevenamon, last year. There were 92 entries, and 80 competed in yesterday's contest.

Major J. H. Dudgeon, Royal Scots Greys, on Forty-Six; Captain N. A. Coxwell-Rogers, Royal Engineers, on Maid Marion; and Lieutenant F. R. W. How, 8th King's Royal Irish Hussars, on Gold, rode the course without fault; and in the jump-off for the trophy, Major Dudgeon, although he did not accomplish a perfect round, made the best performance, and was awarded the trophy. The runner-up was Captain N. A. Coxwell-Rogers on Maid Marion. Lieutenant J. A. Talbot-Ponsonby, 7th Queen's Own Hussars, who won the King George V. Gold Cup with Chelsea, on Monday, was a competitor, but failed to make a faultless course, one-half fault being registered against him.

The second gala performance of the show will take place this afternoon, when the chief event will be the jumping competition by teams of officers for the Prince of Wales's International Challenge Cup. The trophy was won by Great Britain last year, when four countries were represented. Only one team of three officers from each competing country may enter. It is expected that the Prince of Wales will attend and present the cup to the winning team. This year's entrants are Great Britain, the Irish Free State, France, Germany, and Chile.

A feature of the afternoon programme yesterday was the excellent demonstration of the work of the police horse given by officers of the Metropolitan Police and of a number of provincial city forces. Two classes were provided—one for members of the Metropolitan Mounted Police and the other for members of provincial forces. There were 10 entries in the class for mounted constables other than Metropolitan, and eight paraded before the judges for final adjudication. The entrants were the Manchester, Liverpool, Salford, and Leeds forces. Forty-six horses had been entered by the Metropolitan Police, and of these 34 were ridden in the arena. An imposing display at the walk and at the canter was given, and a number of police movements showed how wonderfully well trained were the horses. The Champion Cup, which was competed for by officers of the Metropolitan and the provincial forces, was won by the Salford City Police with Top Twigg, a beautiful bright chestnut gelding, which won the trophy at Olympia last year. Rex, a chestnut gelding, shown by the Leeds City Police, was the runner-up. These horses were placed first and second respectively in the provincial forces class. In the class for Metropolitan mounted constables the first prize was won by Constable Smart, B Division, on a handsome bay gelding.

HARNESS AND RIDING CLASSES

Harness and riding classes, which were judged earlier in the afternoon, included a smart display of pairs shown to road vehicles. Mr. Sidney Allen had a further success with his bays, Blazer and Bezique, which were placed first, followed by Mr. Claud F. Goddard's Harlow Black Pearl and Harlow Adrian. A strong class of ladies' hacks, over 14 and not exceeding 15 hands, was headed by Landrail, shown by Mrs. E. M. Heseltine and Mrs. S. Petch, and in the class for ponies over 13 and not exceeding 14 hands, ridden by boys of not more than 14 years of age, the leading winner was Mr. Arthur Noel Palmer's black gelding Billy.

In the evening the judging of light-weight polo ponies shown in playing condition provided a good display of horsemanship. The Hurlingham Club exhibited White Slave, a brown mare, which made a sprightly show and was awarded the first prize. Captain George Fanshawe, The Queen's Bays, was second with Wave, a chestnut mare, and Lieutenant-Colonel M. M. Durand, Polo Pony School, Chislehurst, secured the third award with Magnet, a bay mare.

Mr. William S. Miller had a popular victory in a stylish harness pony class with his well-known brown mare Eastertide, and in a military class for light draught horses shown to G.S. wagons by units other than the Royal Artillery, the leading award went to the 2nd Battalion, Grenadier Guards for Betty and Duke, a pair of greys shown in fine condition.

A popular attraction was the costers' donkey turn-outs, of which there was an entry of 47. Neatness was an essential, and many of the exhibits were too lavishly decorated with flowers and ribbons.

AWARDS

SCURRY STAKES.—Jumping over the course (107 entries).—1 (£30), Captain J. Hawker (Old Bill); 2 (£20), German Olympiade, Germany (Kampfgeselle); 3 (£15), Oberlin, Schnaia, Germany (Benno); 4 (£10), Captain J. Silva, Chile (Esmeralda).

PONIES, OVER 13 AND NOT EXCEEDING 14 HANDS, ridden by boys not over 14 years of age (16 entries).—1 (£10), Arthur Noel Palmer (Billy); 2 (£5), Miss Jill Hermon-Kriiman (Incognita); 3 (£5), Master John Gibson (Carona); 4 (£5), Miss Doris Lee (Venus); 5 (£3), the Little Lyndridge Stud (Lyndridge Johnny); r., D. C. Lycett Green (Rosebud).

OPEN HARNESS CLASS FOR HORSES OR PONIES, NOT EXCEEDING 15 HANDS, driven by ladies (11 entries).—1 (£15), William S. Miller (Jix); 2 (£10) Baron Goetz of Okozim, Poland (Glenavon Charity); 3 (£5), Walter Macmillan (Clyde Mosque); 4 (£3), S. E. Moss (unnamed); r., James Monks (Excelsior).

LADIES' HACKS, OVER 14 AND NOT EXCEEDING 15 HANDS, ridden side-saddle (22 entries).—1 (£15), Miss E. M. Heseltine and Mrs. S. Petch (Landrail); 2 (£10), W. J. Smith, Ltd. (Cadogan Gem); 3 (£5), Lady Hunloke (Cherry); 4 (£5), Lady Philipson-Stow (Ballerino).

PAIRS OF HORSES OR PONIES, ANY HEIGHT, REGULARLY DRIVEN ON THE ROAD, shown to road vehicles (8 entries).—1 (£15), Sidney Allen (Blazer and Bezique); 2 (£10), Claud F. Goddard (Harlow Black Pearl and Harlow Adrian); 3 (£5), W. S. Mansfield (Prince and York); 4 (£5), Ralph T. Squire (Majesty and Monarch); r., Frederic H. Unwin (unnamed pair).

MOUNTED CONSTABLES, OTHER THAN METROPOLITAN (10 entries).—1 (£15), Salford City Police (Top Twigg); 2 (£10), Leeds City Police (Rex); 3 (£5), Salford City Police (Wolverton); 4 (£5), Manchester City Police (Golden Prince); r., Salford City Police (Red King).

METROPOLITAN MOUNTED CONSTABLES (16 entries).—1 (£15), Constable Smart, B Division (bay gelding); 2 (£10), Constable Iles, A Division (bay gelding); 3 (£5), Constable Bamping, A Division (chestnut mare); 4 (£5), Constable Freeman (chestnut mare).

CHAMPION CUP FOR THE BEST MOUNTED CONSTABLE.—Salford City Police (Top Twigg); r., Leeds City Police (Rex).

THE CONNAUGHT GOLD CHALLENGE TROPHY, for jumping over the course by British Officers (92 entries).—1 (Cup), Major J. H. Dudgeon, Royal Scots Greys (Forty-Six); 2, Captain N. A. Coxwell-Rogers, Royal Engineers (Maid Marion); 3, Lieutenant F. R. W. How, 8th Hussars (Gold); 4 (equal), Major P. E. Bowden-Smith, 16th/5th Lancers (Hey-Diddle-Diddle); Lieutenant J. A. Talbot-Ponsonby, 7th Hussars (Chelsea); Lieutenant R. G. Fanshawe, 16th/5th Lancers (Trixie); and Lieutenant D. H. Patteson-Knight, Royal Scots Greys (Woolverton).

MILITARY CLASS.—PAIRS OF LIGHT DRAUGHT HORSES, shown to stripped G.S. wagons, open to units other than the Royal Artillery (seven entries).—1 (£10), 1st Battalion, Grenadier Guards (Betty and Duke); 2 (£7), 1st Battalion, Scots Guards (pair of unnamed blacks); 3 (£3), 1st Battalion, Irish Guards (unnamed pair); 4 (£3), 1st Battalion, Scots Guards (unnamed pair).

OPEN HARNESS CLASS FOR PONIES NOT EXCEEDING 12.2 HANDS (18 entries).—1 (£15), William S. Miller (Eastertide); 2 (£10), John Higbet (Hilda Southworth); 3 (£5), Mrs. Edgar Henriques (Vortex); 4 (£3), William S. Miller (Flight Cadet); r., William S. Miller (Jix).

POLO PONIES, light weight, in playing condition (13 entries).—1 (£15), Hurlingham Club (White Slave); 2 (£10), Captain George Fanshawe (Wave); 3 (£5), Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Durand (Magnet); r., Captain K. Alexander (Stodgy II.).

YACHTING

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Parliament

DOMINION POLICY

MR. THOMAS AND THE CONFERENCE

EMPIRE MARKETING

HOUSE OF LORDS

THURSDAY, JUNE 26

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at a quarter-past 4 o'clock.

The Leeds Corporation Bill was read the third time and passed.

The Illegitimate Children (Scotland) Bill passed through Committee, and was reported, with amendments, to the House.

WAR MEMORIAL

LORD CAWLEY asked the Chairman of Committees what progress was being made in regard to the House of Lords War Memorial. He said that when he asked a similar question two years ago he was informed that good progress was being made. He hoped that day a more definite answer would be given. It was now 11 years since the money for the memorial was subscribed, and if progress was not more rapid than it had been so far their lordships would all be in their graves before the memorial was erected.

The EARL of DONOUGHMORE, Chairman of Committees, said that when the question was last reported on to the House, in December, 1928, it was stated that the Committee had done everything they could do for the moment, and that the matter was in the artist's hands. Early in the present Session Lord Cawley gave notice that he would raise the question, and he (Lord Donoughmore) expressed his sympathy with the noble lord for the reason which had delayed the answering of the question until now. On that occasion he wrote to the artist, who replied that he hoped to have a full-size model of the War memorial ready shortly in his studio. Since Lord Cawley gave notice of his question last week, he had communicated again with Mr. Tweed, the artist, who had that morning replied, stating that since he last wrote he had made some progress with the figures. He (Lord Donoughmore) had been told by Lord Lucan, who had seen Mr. Tweed that morning, that in about a fortnight's time Mr. Tweed would invite the War Memorial Committee to visit his studio to see the figures. He understood that Mr. Tweed was hard at work on the statue, and was doing no other work. He hoped, therefore, that very shortly there would be some progress towards the ultimate ambition which they all had of seeing the statue up in its proper place and the War memorial completed.

Their lordships rose at 27 minutes before 5 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

THURSDAY, JUNE 26

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

Stoke-on-Trent Extension Bill was read the third time.

THE KING'S ROLL

Miss BONDFIELD, Minister of Labour (Wallsend), informed CAPTAIN P. MACDONALD (Isle of Wight, U.) that the number of employers enrolled on the King's National Roll in December, 1928, was 27,232; in December, 1929, 26,709; and in March, 1930, 26,641. The numbers of disabled ex-Service men employed by those firms at the corresponding dates were 382,290; 375,326; and 375,173. The figures for June, 1930, were not yet available. In reply to supplementary questions, the right hon. lady added that these figures showed that the King's Roll Committee had done, and was continuing to do, extraordinarily good work. (Cheers.)

THE MALTA CONSTITUTION

SUSPENSORY LEGISLATION ENACTED

Mr. FOOT (Bodmin, L.) asked the Prime Minister if it was intended that the measure for the suspension of the Constitution in Malta should receive the sanction of the British Parliament; and, if so, when the opinion of the House would be taken.

Mr. SNOWDEN said:—Owing to the urgency of the matter it was necessary to act without delay. The requisite legislation was enacted by his Majesty in Council this morning. It will become operative on proclamation by the Governor in Malta.

INDUSTRIAL PENSIONS

Mr. MALONE (Northampton, Lab.) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer the estimated annual cost of a permanent scheme of pensions for industrial workers of 60 and over, not restricted to those who attained that age before a particular date, if the rate of pension were £1 a week for single persons and 30s. a week for married men.

Mr. SNOWDEN said:—I assume that this question refers to a scheme of pensions conditional on retirement from work. In relation to a permanent scheme the term "industrial workers" would obviously have to include agricultural workers, while the large and varied class of persons in domestic employment would have a strong claim for consideration. Excluding this latter class, however, and assuming that pensioners of 65 and upwards who are available for work but have not recently had a substantial amount of employment could also be excluded, it is estimated, on very moderate assumptions as to the number of persons who would accept the conditions, that the addition to the present cost of pensions would be about £26,000,000 in the first year, rising in 10 years to £43,000,000, and in 20 years to over £50,000,000.

COST OF DOUBLING OLD-AGE PENSIONS

Replying to Mr. MALONE (Northampton, Lab.), Mr. SNOWDEN said that if the contributory old-age pensions at 65 were doubled they would have to be continued at the increased rate after the recipients attained the age of 70, and it would accordingly be necessary to make a corresponding increase in the pensions of all persons now over 70 who had a right, based upon insurance. Widows' pensions would also have to be doubled at 65, since the widow of an insured man could not be paid a smaller pension than a wife of the same age. It was estimated that the cost in the first year would be about £42,000,000, and that in 10 years it would approach £60,000,000.

Replying to Miss LEE (Lanark, N., Lab.), Mr. SNOWDEN said he had the greatest sympathy with everybody in need, but in his official position he had other things to take into consideration. (Opposition cheers.)

BATHING IN THE SERPENTINE

Mr. LANSBURY, First Commissioner of Works (Bow and Bromley), replying to Mr. MILLS (Kent, Dartford, Lab.), said he was proposing to arrange an extension of the hours of bathing in the Serpentine, and hoped to make an announcement at an early date.

Answering Mr. DAY (Southwark, Central, Lab.), Mr. LANSBURY said:—Police duties in the park have been rearranged so as to enable two additional male officers to be on duty at the bathing place in the morning, and two in the evening with a policewoman. As to supervision generally, he was satisfied that the present arrangements were quite adequate.

SIR N. SANDEMAN (Middleton and Prestwich, U.) asked whether the right hon. gentleman was aware there had been a fatality at the bathing station which was not found out until several hours afterwards; whether he could state what means were provided for giving first aid to bathers who cut their feet on broken bottles and sharp rocks, and whether he would have those obstructions removed so as to make the place safe for bathing.

Mr. LANSBURY.—Considering that there has been bathing in the Serpentine for 200 years——

VISCOUNTESS ASTOR (Plymouth, Sutton, U.).—Not mixed. (Laughter.)

Mr. LANSBURY.—I do not think it is right to blame the fair sex for having brought the bottles. (Laughter.) Everything that is necessary is being done. If a mischievous person throws in a bottle and it is discovered it will be removed, and if the person is discovered he or she will be removed. SIR N. SANDEMAN.—Can the right hon. gentleman give the number of people who are attended every day for cut feet? Mr. LANSBURY.—A very trifling number indeed.

PESHAWAR RIOT

Mr. O. LEWIS (Colchester, U.) asked the Secretary of State for India whether, having regard to the fact that Dispatch-rider Bryant, of the 1st Armoured Car Company, Royal Tank Corps, was killed by the mob in Peshawar city on April 23, when his unit was called out in aid of the civil authorities, and that the deceased man had been the main source of support for his two aged parents, any steps had been taken to obtain compensation for those dependents from those responsible for Bryant's death.

Mr. BENN, Secretary of State for India (Aberdeen, N.).—I understand that the Army Council regard the case as one of death attributable to service; in other words, it will be treated in precisely the same way as that of a soldier killed on active service, and the parents will be eligible for pension subject to conditions which are now being investigated. (Hear, hear.)

NEXT WEEK'S BUSINESS

Mr. SNOWDEN, replying to Mr. BALDWIN (Bewdley, U.) said that Monday next would be the fifteenth allotted day in Supply; the Vote would be announced to-morrow. The Report stage of the Land Drainage Money Resolution would also be taken. On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the business would be the Finance Bill. Friday's business would be announced later.

DOMINION AFFAIRS

EMPIRE SETTLEMENT AND MARKETING BOARD

The House went into Committee of Supply, Mr. YOUNG, Chairman of Committees (Newton, Lab.), in the Chair, the Vote for consideration being that for the salaries and expenses of the Department of the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs.

The CHAIRMAN ruled that the only matters which could be discussed under the Vote were Oversea Settlement and the Empire Marketing Board.

SIR H. SAMUEL (Darwen, L.), having congratulated Mr. Thomas on his accession to his present office, referred to the gratifying growth of the trade of the Empire as a whole, which, he said, had reached the enormous total of £3,000,000,000 a year. The recent report of the Imperial Economic Committee showed that, in spite of the decline of the trade of this country in relation to the rest of the world, Empire trade as a whole had not only held its own but had slightly increased. But while the Empire bought from us each year £325,000,000 worth of goods, the rest of the world bought over £400,000,000 worth, and he hoped, therefore, that whatever measures were taken to develop Empire trade, nothing would be done to hamper, restrict, or diminish trade with those who lived outside the boundaries of the Empire. Very admirable work was being done by the Colonial Development Advisory Committee and the report which had been presented to Parliament showed that up to the end of February projects had been approved involving an expenditure of £5,600,000 to be spread over a period of five years. Almost the whole of this expenditure was being provided by the Territories themselves with the assistance of certain grants from the British Exchequer.

As to the Empire Marketing Board, he was not sure that its expenditure under the head of publicity of over £250,000 was fully warranted. (Hear, hear.) Its posters and other forms of publicity were admirable artistically, but he was not sure that they brought an economic value equal to the expenditure. He suggested that Mr. Thomas should inquire when he was in conference with the Dominions and Colonies whether there might not be some measure of reciprocity in the matter of publicity. The Empire Marketing Board was engaged in promoting scientific research in many directions. The more we could bring science to bear in Empire development the more likely was our industrial and economic progress to be assured. This scientific work must be centralized, and the function preeminently devolved on the capital country of the Empire. He hoped the Secretary for the Dominions would be able to tell them something about the question of rationalizing and reorganizing our industries, not merely on a national but on an Imperial scale, and securing, as had been done to some extent in the chemical industry, that they should work together as one whole rather than as active competitors against each other. He contended that, taking various methods and measures together, there emerged a large practical and non-controversial policy of Imperial unification and development. It was a profound error to think there could be no Empire policy except a tariff policy. Those interested in Empire questions need not stand aside and adopt a merely negative attitude in the presence of a vehement campaign which purported to aim at Empire unity and proceeded on other lines. Various committees and organizations, the Imperial Economic Committee, the Colonial Development Advisory Committee, the Empire Marketing Board, the cotton-growing associations, those engaged in rationalizing industries throughout the Empire, those concerned with communications and migration, were all working on parallel lines, with not, perhaps, quite sufficient information about each other's efforts, and with not, perhaps, quite sufficient co-ordination of their efforts. The whole of these matters were brought under one purview once in three years at the Imperial Conference or the Conference of Colonial Governors. He asked whether they did not need continuous attention and constant initiative, and not only from British Departments, but from some body which contained representatives of the Dominions, India, and the Colonies themselves. The question was whether there was not need to renew the C.I.D.—not the Committee of Imperial Defence but the Committee of Imperial Development—dealing not with great questions of controversial policy but with other matters, and including, perhaps, among its members representatives of different bodies which were now dealing with various aspects of the question. He hoped that when the conference met the right hon. gentleman would take special pains to explore this aspect of the question, so that if the Dominions and Colonies and India concurred some steps could be taken to form a body such as he had adumbrated. By this means the right hon. gentleman might be able to signalize his term of office by promoting the development and prosperity and unity of the Empire.

MR. AMERY'S VIEWS

Mr. AMERY (Birmingham, Sparkbrook, U.) congratulated Mr. Thomas on his appointment and the Government on having separated the two offices dealing with the Dominions and the Colonies. The work of the two offices had been entirely separate for the past five years, and the step which the Government had now taken had not been taken a moment too soon. The recent report of the Conference on Legislation was one of the most momentous documents that had ever been presented to Parliament. The unity of the Empire in the future must be based on a complete equality of independence of all its principal parts. He fully realized that on the constitutional side they were not going at this stage of the Empire's history to make very great constructive progress at Imperial Conferences. On the constitutional issue the whole tendency of the Dominions was first of all to make clear their national autonomy. One side on which they had been always ready for closer cooperation was the economic aspect. It was not a mere hankering for tariffs that brought Mr. Chamberlain forward 30 years ago; it was because he realized that it was on the economic side that there could be greater unity in the Empire. A proposal had been made before that the Opposition as well as the Government might be represented at the Imperial Conference. The Imperial Conference was essentially an executive body dealing with great issues where responsibility could not well be divided between Government and Opposition, but that did not apply to the same extent to an economic conference. If that should be the opinion of the present Government, they were by no means committed to hold their hand until all the other Governments of the Empire had decided. The Colonial Empire had grown enormously in economic importance, and its political status had also in certain respects been changed in recent years. Some means ought to be found by which the more developed Colonies could be directly associated, through representatives of their public opinion, in these discussions, which were bound to be of such vital importance to them. It was implied by Sir H. Samuel that the work of the Empire Marketing Board was one on which we spent money for the benefit of other parts of the Empire without any reciprocal return on their part. That was not the situation at all. To a considerable extent the research grants of the Empire Marketing Board were matched by sums found by the Dominion Governments or institutions overseas. In addition, the publicity work of the Board had had an immense effect on public opinion overseas, for every Dominion visitor who came here went back to his own country and explained that the British Government was spending money on helping his fellow-citizens. That was of an Imperial value that we could not measure in terms of money or immediate trade results. The posters of the Empire Marketing Board also appeared, in a reduced form, in more than 21,000 schools in this country, and that was a valuable educational work.

He hoped that the forthcoming Conference, like the previous one, would mark a great advance in the development of Empire air routes. The question of encouraging British shipping to subserve inter-Empire trade more than it did at present also required looking at. So far as emigration was concerned they would never solve that problem until they had set the trade of the Empire moving with far greater intensity.

EMPIRE CURRENCY

The important subject of Empire currency was raised at the Imperial Conference in 1923, but it was side-tracked for reasons which seemed sufficient at that time. The Dominions of this country were then looking forward to the early re-establishment of the gold standard, which it was believed would provide a sufficient basis for inter-Imperial transactions without causing any dislocation. At that time the extent to which the gold of the world would be sucked into the maw of American trade, and the extent to which France would endeavour to build up a new banking and trade position by means of the stock of gold in Paris were not foreseen. These arrangements had led to a grave scarcity of currency and had played an appreciable part in the tremendous fall in prices which was the beginning of the trade depression from which this country was suffering. It would be worth while to consider whether within the Empire gold could be dispensed with, so that our stock of gold might be kept mobile for the purposes of external trade. Another matter of great importance to the Dominions, which was bound to be raised at the Imperial Conference, was the position in regard to trustee stocks. That was a form of preference we had given to the Empire since 1901, whose value had been estimated at not much less than £5,000,000 a year. That preference had always been accompanied by certain Treasury demands with regard to the legislation of the Dominions, which, natural as they were 30 years ago, were quite out of keeping with the present constitutional position of the Empire. There was now grave danger that this valuable system, which cost us nothing, might go by the board. He suggested that they might consider at the Imperial Conference whether this country could not accept from the Dominions their own declaration as sufficient assurance to the British Government. If that assurance were dishonoured the natural remedy would lie not in a British veto, but in the submission of the matter to some Imperial tribunal. He hoped this matter would receive from Mr. Thomas very careful consideration.

This question of Imperial development should be considered from every angle. The Conservative Party were not wedded to one remedy; they were only too willing to look at every proposal which might help the situation. There were many articles in regard to which they would readily admit duties were by no means the best method of approach. It was a matter of widespread agreement in regard to wheat that if the needs of British agriculture were to be met some method of quota or guarantee was necessary. If this country came to some such conclusion about wheat, was there any insuperable difficulty in extending such changes to the wheat of the Empire? He did not make a fetish of duties, and recognized that the effect of a duty must depend on an immense variety of circumstances. In some circumstances they might add to the cost of the article, but they were not the only factor which affected the cost of production. He hoped that Mr. Thomas would approach all these questions with an open mind and give an assurance that no subject would be barred from discussion at the forthcoming Conference.

MR. THOMAS'S REPLY

Mr. THOMAS, Secretary of State for the Dominions (Derby), said he fully recognized that there existed in the country more anxiety and greater appreciation of the possibilities of the Imperial Conference than probably ever before. He was glad of that, but he thought no greater harm could be done to real Empire unity than to raise hopes and anticipations which cold, hard facts could never allow to materialize. Speaking for himself and for the Government, they would exclude nothing from the consideration of the Conference. (Hear, hear.) They would object to nothing. They would discuss everything on its merits with a single-minded desire to do all that was possible in the interest not only of this country, but of the Empire as a whole. But it would be a profound mistake not to face facts. It would be a profound mistake to create in the minds of the people of this country an impression that out of the Imperial Conference would come an absolute solution of the unemployed problem. That was its aim, and he did hope it would contribute something towards it.

Including imports and exports, the present position was that we did one-third of our trade within the Empire, one-third with Europe, and one-third with the rest of the world. Our trade in the Empire was necessarily buying from them the food and raw material we required, while our great trade with Europe was mainly the selling of our manufactured articles. Our Dominions were now, as compared with 20 years ago, manufacturing considerable quantities of the goods which we formerly supplied to them. From 1913 to 1928 the total world expansion of trade was approximately 20 per cent. in value. The Empire quota of the development of that trade was also 20 per cent.; but unfortunately the trade of the United Kingdom had dropped 20 per cent. These important facts should be borne in mind because of their bearing on the discussions of the Conference. The agenda of the Conference was most comprehensive. So far as he could see, the only thing that was excluded was the question of the Referendum. (Laughter.) Every subject that was likely to influence trade, commerce, and industry could be raised.

It had been suggested that there should be set up some permanent body to consider from day to day the economic state of the Empire. He thought it would be a good thing. The one danger he saw in it was that the Dominions might get a sort of idea that they were being run from London. We must get over that difficulty, and make it perfectly clear that such a body was as much in their interest as in ours. As to the Colonial Development Act, it would not be fair to come to the House for more money. A tremendous amount of development could be carried out on £1,000,000 a year. He was meeting the Colonial Governors, who were in London, to-morrow, and would point out to them the necessity in the interest of the Empire and the relief of unemployment that the money should be used.

With regard to migration, the figures which had been quoted showed what a bearing they had on the problem of unemployment. It was only fair to point out that it was not for us to condemn any of the Dominions in this matter. Anyone who asked the Dominions to take our people in order to help us to solve our unemployment problem would be met with a short answer. Such a request also did harm to the real problem of Empire development and migration. Australia and Canada were bothered by their own unemployment problem, and, therefore, it was not difficult to appreciate that they were not over-anxious to have a large number of incomers during the present industrial depression. He hoped and believed that that was only a temporary condition of affairs, and when a change for the better came they ought to be in a position to discuss the important question of migration in such a way that it would not be left to shipping companies and railway companies to deal with it, but that it would be dealt with in a practical and responsible way by responsible Governments here and oversea. (Hear, hear.)

THE MOTHER COUNTRY'S CONTRIBUTION

It was a wholly mistaken view that all the benefits were conferred on this country and that there was no return to the Dominions. When he was in Canada he did not hesitate to say publicly that he was not asking for a favour; that what he was asking for was a fair return, because we were Canada's best customer. He did not think it was generally recognized what a tremendous contribution the Old Country was making to the Empire. There was not only the advantage accrued to the Dominions under the Trustees Act. He had no hesitation in putting that at at least 1 per cent., which was equivalent to £10,000,000. There was also the contribution we made in naval defence. These were matters which they were entitled to emphasize when they were considering the relative position of this country to the Empire as a whole. There was, too, the contribution which was being made through the Empire Marketing Board—approximately £1,000,000 a year. He referred to these matters only to correct the impression that we were not playing our part. We were playing our part, and it was necessary to insist on that. The Empire Marketing Board was doing magnificent work, and he wanted to see that work continued. It was of amazing value if only because the Dominions were able to see the work that we were doing on their behalf. (Hear, hear.) He would not ask the Dominions to make a contribution to that work, but he did not think it would be asking too much that there should be reciprocity in their countries on our behalf. (Hear, hear.) That was a request which, he thought, would meet with a favourable response.

As to the question of trustee securities, so far as he was concerned he was not in favour of any change. With regard to the setting up of some tribunal to deal with the important matters arising out of 1926, he did not think the country had had an opportunity of fully appreciating the important, highly contentious, and in some cases, unless carefully handled, dangerous innovations made. They were contained in phrases and resolutions, and the implications of them, the giving effect to them, and the interpretation of them were a source of considerable anxiety at this moment. They did not receive the publicity that other matters in connexion with the Imperial Conference were receiving, but it would be a mistake to minimize their importance. The suggestion was made that there ought to be what he would call an Imperial Court. Before the position which had now been created the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council usually dealt with these matters. The Government were carefully exploring with the best advice at their command the possibility of some tribunal to deal with these matters. If the difficulty were got over in that way it would be one of the most momentous steps ever taken towards the consolidation and real democratic advance of the British Empire. The question of the representation of the Opposition at the Imperial Conference was a matter which he had himself raised when in opposition. There were still in his judgment many difficult technical constitutional and legal problems on which continuity of policy was essential. When he raised the question he was informed that the Government of the day could not accede to his request, and that they were fortified in that view by the action of the Dominions themselves. Unfortunately, that was the position to-day. The Dominions held very strong views on the matter. The present Government stood as they did when he made his request in opposition, and if the Dominions themselves agreed to that, the Government would welcome their action. It would, however, be absurd for them to impose a condition which was not acceptable to the other parts of the Empire. For the Government to be represented in a different form from the Dominions would be an innovation calculated to do more harm than good.

With regard to the internal currency of the Empire, he said that the general question of currency and the virtues and vices of the gold standard had been hammered into him in the last 12 months, but God knew he did not know which was right and which was wrong. (Laughter.) There was a time when it would have been easy to argue the merits of the gold standard and to give a straightforward explanation of the value or otherwise of inflation or deflation, but the economic position of the world to-day and the remarkable changes occurring made one feel it unwise to dogmatize. The question bristled with internal difficulties as far as the Empire was concerned. But if it was raised, and he understood it was likely to be, it would have to be considered. He looked forward to the Imperial Conference with interest and pleasure. There never was a time when more impartial consideration needed to be given to their problems. The Conference would enable him to renew the acquaintance of many old friends in the Dominions who were rather more agreeable than those with whom he had been in contact while holding the office of Lord Privy Seal. (Laughter.)

SIR A. SINCLAIR (Caithness and Sutherland, L.) said that progress in oversea settlement in recent years had been disappointing. He was not in agreement with what Sir H. Samuel said about the publicity expenditure of the Empire Marketing Board. Having regard to the immense field in which they had to operate, the expenditure was by no means excessive. The most important part of the Board's work was research. Up to the present it was concerned almost entirely with agriculture, and he suggested that it would be a good thing if the research could be extended to aviation.

Mr. WISE (Leicester, E., Lab.) said that the House ought to be given an opportunity of discussing the proposals which the Government intended to lay before the Imperial Conference, before the Conference started.

Mr. BOOTHBY (Aberdeen, E., U.) said that all the problems which mattered at the present time were economic, and party politicians were not the people best qualified to solve those problems. Sooner or later machinery would have to be set up to help Governments to solve them. The chief cause of unemployment, not only in this country but in all lands, was the disastrous decline in world wholesale prices. This was due to the manipulation of gold. A pool of the gold resources of the Empire, and its economic use, would free us from dependence upon New York and arrest the effect on us of the fall in world wholesale prices. As there was not sufficient co-ordination on the purely administrative side of the economic organization of the Empire, he suggested the formation of a permanent organization for the purpose, guided by the decisions of the Imperial Conference.

Mr. BUXTON (Elland, Lab.) asked for information in regard to the Bill which had been passed by the Legislature of Southern Rhodesia reserving some 18,000,000 acres of land for white purchasers only and 8,000,000 acres for native purchasers only, another 18,000,000 acres being left over for future allocation. He said it seemed to him that that proposal offended against section 43 of the Constitution, which laid it down that a native should be free to "acquire, hold, encumber, and dispose of land" on the same conditions as a person who was not a native. So far as he understood the matter, the Secretary of State had been willing virtually to forgo this restrictive provision in the Constitution and to amend section 43 in order that the Bill might become an Act. He would like to know exactly what amendment of the section had been made; on the face of it, it looked as if this valuable protection for the natives had been thrown away.

Mr. MANDER (Wolverhampton, E., L.) declared that there had been a shocking waste of public money in connexion with the publicity campaign of the Empire Marketing Board, and urged that the Government should cut down as far as possible the expenditure on this side of the Board's work.

Mr. ORMSBY-GORE (Stafford, U.) said the purpose of publicity had not been to push the sale of particular commodities, but to bring before the people of this country the economic advantages of all kinds of Empire development. It had a general educational value, and had enabled people to be reached who had never been touched before in this particular field. It was alleged that it was doing actual harm. What possible harm could be done by people knowing what were the resources of the British Empire and what was being done in different parts of the Empire? The use that had been made of the posters by schools up and down the country and in all parts of the Empire had alone been worth the money that had been spent. As to the question why the posters were sent overseas as well as used here, he said it was desirable that the people overseas should know that we at home were producing and were doing something to help producers throughout the Empire. The inception of the proposal to spend part of the Empire Marketing Board's money on publicity came from the Imperial Economic Committee. It had to be borne in mind that the headings of publicity included trade shows. Publicity was dovetailed in many cases with the work of the scientific side of the Board. He foresaw coming forward in the near future very important schemes of scientific work which would require increased financial assistance. If they were to be met merely by cutting down the useful work which the Board was already doing that was bound to hamper the activities of the Board. Had the Government yet come to some determination of what was to be their future policy in regard to making financial provision for the Board? With regard to the Imperial Conference how were the British Government going to be represented in relation to economic questions concerning the dependent Empire? It was vital that the Secretary for the Dominions should set up some organization whereby the Colonial Empire could be adequately represented.

Mr. LUNN, Under-Secretary for Dominion Affairs (West Riding, Rothwell), replying to the debate, said that all parties were anxious for the development of the Empire. Although they might differ as to method, they were anxious—even if they did not believe in what was called Empire free trade—for more abundant trade between all parts of the Empire. Whatever could be done in that direction would have the cooperation and encouragement of the Government. The question of the representation of Southern Rhodesia at the Conference had not yet been settled. Mr. Buxton had raised the question of the changes made by the Land Apportionment Act in Southern Rhodesia, but the matter was not quite so large as the hon. member had suggested. While he (Mr. Lunn) was strongly in favour of equality between natives and Europeans in the purchase of land, what had been done by the Southern Rhodesian Government and Legislature was in the best interests of the natives.

As chairman of the Overseas Settlement Committee, he was very much concerned about the figures relating to migration. They went up last year as far as Canada was concerned, but that was largely because of the £10 ocean rate. He could not agree with the criticism of the Empire Marketing Board publicity as a gross waste of money. The Board's posters had, he considered, raised the standard of poster art in this country, and had done a good deal to create an impression of the connexion between the home country and the Empire.

Mr. WARDLAW-MILNE (Kidderminster, U.) expressed disappointment with the results of the Empire Settlement Act. Whatever form the discussions might take at the Imperial Conference, he hoped that this country would acquiesce in the necessity for setting up a permanent economic body, appointed not by the Government but by the Conference itself, responsible to the Conference and reporting regularly to the different parts of the Empire. It would raise the whole question of Imperial preference and tariffs out of party politics.

On the motion of the Government, the discussion of the Vote was adjourned.

SITUATION IN MALTA

On a Vote of £98,306 for the salaries and expenses of the Department of the Secretary of State for the Colonies,

Mr. FOOT raised the question of the situation in Malta. Referring to the correspondence which had passed between the Holy See and the Foreign Office, he said that the impression left on his mind after reading it was that in the action of the representatives of the Vatican there had been prevarication, deliberate in many cases, somewhat slippery diplomacy, and very unfortunate economy so far as the truth was concerned. He asked whether there was to be a publication of any further papers. In the White Paper a list of accusations made by the Vatican was set out. He wanted to see papers published that would enable Lord Strickland to make a full and categorical reply. How would the Government's declaration be made? It was essential in the permanent interests of Malta that that declaration should get to the people without being carried through crooked and devious channels. The Government should not be content with the ordinary language of government, but should take pains to publish to the people in language that they could fully understand that it was in their own interest and to protect them that they had for the time being been compelled to suspend the Constitution. How long would the interregnum last, and would steps be taken to strengthen the law so as to invalidate any elections that could be brought about by this spiritual intervention? All they asked was that in this matter there should be no weakening. It was of the highest importance that Lord Strickland and his Government should be retained in consultation with the Governor. The Government should insist on that in the settlement.

SIR J. REYNOLDS (Liverpool, Exchange, U.), speaking as a personal friend of Lord Strickland, said that he regretted as much as anybody who was not of his own religion the difficulties that had arisen. It had been a great shock even to those of his faith to hear of the interdict that had been issued in connexion with the election. Malta was an entirely Catholic country and it had come about that the clerical authorities there were of the definite opinion that Lord Strickland was seeking to destroy the Catholic Church in Malta. (Cries of dissent.) If they held that opinion they would have the right to say to the people that, being Catholics, they could not support such a Government. The interdict had no relation to anybody except Catholics. The matter had arisen out of misunderstandings and personalities, and if the House acted with the courtesy due from one Power to another it would soon be put right.

COLONEL WEDGWOOD (Newcastle-under-Lyme, Lab.) asked the Government to consider whether the suspension of the Constitution of Malta was to be the peaceful elimination of Lord Strickland and was not precisely what the Vatican desired. Lord Strickland and his Government were to have an advisory capacity and to be called upon for advice when the Governor of Malta thought it desirable. That might mean the elimination of Lord Strickland, but he hoped it would mean that Lord Strickland would still be in effect Prime Minister of Malta. If the clerical party were in a position to do so, he was afraid they might use the argument that they had eliminated Lord Strickland, that Great Britain had taken their Constitution from the Maltese, and that in future the Maltese must see that their real spiritual and racial home was Italy, Rome, and the Fascist Government. It must be made clear to the Governor that Lord Strickland, though not Prime Minister, was still the person who had the confidence of the British Government and the Maltese people.

NOT A RELIGIOUS ISSUE

Mr. AMERY said this interference by the Vatican in the political affairs of Malta had not arisen out of any religious issue. No legislation had been introduced in Malta of any anti-clerical character and no administrative action had been taken which could justify such intervention by the clergy. The issue which had dominated Maltese politics for more than a generation was the issue of linguistic teaching. There had been a long conflict between those in favour of the use of the Italian language and culture and those who advocated, on purely practical grounds of commercial advantage the use of the English language and those who also advocated the extension of the Maltese language, which was the only language understood by 80 per cent. of the people. The Constitution of Malta had never put any restrictions on the intervention of the clergy in politics. They had taken a very active part in the ordinary political warfare of Malta in the ordinary slinging of political mud and they had received a certain amount of the same in return. Unfortunately they had regarded the receipt of ordinary political treatment on Maltese lines as a direct attack on the Church. The Vatican had put forward the claim that no ecclesiastic might be brought into a court of law without the sanction of his ecclesiastical superiors. That claim was not admitted in any Catholic country that he knew. It was finally rejected in this country by, he believed, the Constitutions of Clarendon 760 years ago. (Cheers.) It was disposed of so far as Malta was concerned a few years after the British occupation of Malta more than 100 years ago. While he entirely supported the action of the Government, he sincerely hoped that they might find a way out of this difficulty which would enable the Constitution of Malta to come into operation at the earliest possible moment. It would be a great misfortune if this wide measure of self-government—a really daring experiment in self-government—should be treated as having failed, because no one would suggest that the Maltese had shown themselves unfit for self-government.

CAPTAIN BALFOUR (Isle of Thanet, U.) said that in raising the question of Malta they were raising something that might easily get out of the control of the House of Commons. He pleaded for tolerance.

After further debate,

DR. SHIELS, Under-Secretary for the Colonies (Edinburgh, E.), expressed satisfaction at the general approval of the Government's action in connexion with Malta. That action, he said, was taken with great reluctance and in the hope that the suspension of the Constitution would not be of long duration. There would, at any rate, be an opportunity for all parties to reconsider the position and so bring about an atmosphere likely to lead to harmony. In regard to the publication of papers he quite understood the natural desire that there should be full information, but they did not want this controversy to be further exacerbated, and it was desirable that no opportunity should be given for further recrimination. The Foreign Secretary did not believe that it was in the best interests of all concerned that additional publication should be made in the meantime. The Government were anxious that the Maltese people should have the opportunity to work out their own destiny and did not wish to intervene between local parties, but they had been compelled to take action owing to the intervention of an outside party.

It was important to emphasize that the issue was not really a religious one but to some extent a domestic controversy. The Government had intervened in the best interests of self-government. Steps would be taken to see that the people of Malta had full opportunity of understanding the facts of the situation. All members were agreed in hoping that when there had been time for bitterness to subside and reasonable counsels to prevail there might prove to have been only a temporary interruption in the peaceful working of the democratic institutions given to the Maltese people under the Constitution.

The debate on the Vote was adjourned, and the House resumed.

On the motion of Mr. MIDDLETON (Carlisle, Lab.), seconded by SIR J. BIRCHALL (Leeds, N.E., U.), the House, in accordance with the Church Assembly (Powers) Act, directed that the Pluralities Measure, 1930, should be presented to his Majesty for Royal Assent.

The House adjourned at 20 minutes past 11 o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Land Drainage (Money Resolution), Committee.

COMMITTEES

HOUSE OF LORDS.—London and North Eastern Railway (No. 2), London Midland and Scottish Railway (No. 2), Southern Railway, Rochdale Corporation (No. 2), Dartford and Purfleet (Thames) Tunnel, Room 3, at 11; Manchester Extension, Room 4, at 11.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Shop Assistants, Room 16, at 11.

POLICE VISIT TO A SOHO CLUB

A party of police officers paid a surprise visit to the "43 Club," in Gerrard-street, Soho, early yesterday morning. After the entrance of the police the doors of the club were locked. After remaining about an hour, during which they took a number of names and addresses and examined books, the police left, and dancing was resumed.

APPOINTMENT OF MINISTERS

MR. BALDWIN'S REPLY TO LORD ELIBANK

Mr. Baldwin has addressed the following letter to Lord Elibank in reply to his letter published in *The Times* yesterday:—

House of Commons, June 26, 1930.

Dear Lord Elibank,—On my return home last night shortly before midnight I found your letter, which you informed me you were sending to the Press.

I have looked at the peccant passage to which you refer, and if you drew from it the impression that I thought you personally would deny your own words, I can assure you that nothing was farther from my thoughts.

But you raise a further point that is not without interest. The phrase you used when you saw me was, "Lord Beaverbrook will expect that you will consult him in the appointment of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the President of the Board of Trade, and the Secretaryships of State to the Dominions and the Colonies." So explicit a request suggested to my mind that you were conveying a message, or at any rate the impression left on your mind as the result of conversations which had taken place between you and Lord Beaverbrook. I am afraid that I used less classical language than you are good enough to credit me with. I said: "You can wash that right out at once" and proceeded to give you my views on the constitutional position of the Prime Minister at some length.

Of course I accept your statement that you did not come to me as an emissary of Lord Beaverbrook. On the other hand, I cannot help observing from your letter that after the interview you went to Lord Beaverbrook and reported our conversation fully to him and were, indeed, rebuked by him for raising the subject at the interview. This perhaps serves to show that Lord Beaverbrook had a shrewder appreciation of my character than either yourself or Lord Rothermere.

Yours sincerely,

STANLEY BALDWIN.

THE SHETTLESTON BY-ELECTION

RESULT TO BE DECLARED THIS AFTERNOON

Candidates:
- Mr. W. P. Templeton (U.)
- Mr. J. McGovern (Lab.)
- Mr. J. M. McNicol (Scot. Nat.)
- Mr. S. Saklatvala (Com.)

Declaration, To-day

LAST ELECTION:—

Mr. J. Wheatley (Lab.)	19,594
Mr. H. J. Moss (U.)	12,870
Labour majority	6,724

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

GLASGOW, JUNE 26

Polling took place yesterday in the Shettleston Division of Glasgow in the by-election caused by the death of Mr. John Wheatley. The result will be announced to-morrow afternoon.

There was very little sign of excitement, and there was never at any time anything like a rush of voters, but competent observers were satisfied that the number polling was quite as high as at the last election.

The general consensus of opinion was that the issue lay between the Unionist and Labour candidates, and that the majority either way would not be very great.

SIR JOHN SIMON IN SPEN VALLEY

LIBERAL PARTY AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

LIVERSEDGE (YORKS), JUNE 26

Sir John and Lady Simon attended this afternoon the annual meeting of members of the Spen Valley Division Women's Liberal Association, held at Robert Town, near Liversedge. This was the first visit Sir John Simon had paid to his constituency since the completion of his work as chairman of the Indian Statutory Commission, but about India he had little to say.

SIR JOHN SIMON said that some people had been criticizing Mr. Lloyd George because, when he was appealed to, he said he was willing, and Liberals would be willing, to contribute what they could to help the Government to tackle this tremendous unemployment difficulty. He thought that decision was quite right, for it was a far better and bigger thing to recognize that the national anxiety remained than it was to stand aloof and say, "We will profit out of these misfortunes." If Liberals could help either in regard to unemployment or India, or anything else, he thought they ought to be willing to do so without conditions, simply on the ground that the situation was far too serious to indulge in mere party recriminations, and that it demanded of all of them anything they could contribute towards the solution of the country's difficulties.

Nevertheless, he took the view that the Liberal Party must continue to maintain itself as an entirely independent party. He saw no ground at all, reviewing the last two years, which would justify the view that the Liberal Party should be absorbed by one side or the other, or should disappear. Whether they looked to problems beyond their shores, or to their overwhelming anxieties at home, the essence and spirit of the Liberal doctrine were probably the most hopeful and the most useful influences that could be brought to bear to bring the country through its troubles.

Turning, in conclusion, to the "lively times" now being experienced in the Conservative Party, Sir John Simon said nothing was more significant than the reception Mr. Baldwin received, not merely from the Conservative Party, but from the House of Commons generally when he came back after having explained to his own followers the terms to which he had been invited to subscribe at the behest of those distinguished peers of the Press, Lord Beaverbrook and Lord Rothermere. The explanation given in the *Daily Mail* of what appeared to be the surprising demand that Mr. Baldwin must submit the names

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June 7th 1929 M.D., MA., B.Ch.

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Letters to the Editor

COLONIAL AND BEET SUGAR

A CONTRAST OF TREATMENT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In *The Times* of the 21st inst. there appear reports of the Anglo-Dutch group of beet sugar factories. Combining the figures of these reports it appears that the average sucrose-content of beet-roots bought was 17.36 per cent. of the weight. The proportion of sugar extracted is not reported, but giving the factories credit for an efficient rate of recovery—say 94 per cent.—it appears that it took these factories just about 6¼ tons of beet to yield one ton of sugar. The average price paid for beets was £2 11s. 3d. a ton, so that, leaving costs of manufacture (which are not disclosed) out of the question, the raw material used to produce one ton of white granulated sugar, the present open market value of which is £8 7s. 6d., cost £15 12s. 4d.

These figures cannot fail to be of interest to West Indian and Mauritius sugar producers, who are having it impressed upon them that their industry must be suffered to perish because it is "uneconomic" and cannot "withstand world competition"—to quote the words of Mr. Snowden, whom they remember as an enthusiastic advocate for subsidizing the British beet sugar industry, and who has cheerfully provided £5,500,000 this year to enable this "Anglo-Dutch" group to make very comfortable profits on this remarkable business basis.

How this is done I have indicated in a former letter. For each ton of sugar produced (with its attendant molasses) the State grants subventions amounting to over £18; its "economic" worth, according to the Treasury standard of value—namely, "world conditions"—being £8 12s. 6d.

British beet gives a higher average sugar content than West Indian cane, though it yields a great deal less sugar per acre, the average British beet crops being contemptible. West Indian factories, up to the efficiency-standard of British, have during this year's crop averaged one ton of sugar to 7½ of cane (in good weeks, under seven). But they are only paying 14s. a ton for their cane; so that their raw material for a ton of sugar costs them £5 5s.—just one-third the cost of beet-sucrose. If they paid a living price for cane—say, 20s. a ton—it would still cost less than half.

The most efficient Cuban factories of which Mr. D. M. Semple and I, in our recent Commission's inquiries, could get particulars could produce the staple West Indian grade of sugar, at the factory, at a total cost of £7 5s. a ton, paying nothing to Cuban farmers for cane except the cost of harvesting and delivery. This sugar is quoted in London to-day at £6 12s. 6d. a ton.

Cannot the Romanes Trust stage (under a powerful chairman) a debate between Mr. Snowden and Mr. Churchill as to what is the proper meaning of the word "uneconomic"? Is British beet sugar production, or are the agricultural conditions in Cuba, both of which compete with our colonists, "economic"?

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
OLIVIER.

Frütt, Switzerland, June 24.

MR. BALDWIN AND LORD ELIBANK

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In the Press to-day there is published a letter dated June 25 from Lord Elibank to Mr. Baldwin. In my capacity as President of the Scottish Unionist Association I have had my attention directed in particular to one paragraph in that letter. There Lord Elibank states that he came to Mr. Baldwin not as an emissary from Lord Beaverbrook "but in my capacity as a member of the Unionist Party and of the Scottish Divisional Council, who had been actively interested since its inception in Lord Beaverbrook's campaign of Empire development."

I am sorry to differ from an old political friend, but I feel it my duty to point out that this statement by Lord Elibank might create an entirely wrong impression. The fact is that he is not in any way representative of the Scottish Unionist Association. He has not for a year or two, I believe, been a member of any Divisional Council. He is a member of the Scottish Unionist Association, but not in any representative capacity.

Again, it is quite true to say that the Scottish Unionist Association, its Councils, and its Executives, have been greatly interested in Lord Beaverbrook's Empire free trade campaign. On the other hand, it would be fairer if Lord Elibank admitted that the Councils and Executives and the Association as a whole, while approving the general object of Lord Beaverbrook's campaign, have taken the view that from the first Lord Beaverbrook has grossly overstated the case with regard to the possibility of immediate and absolute free trade within the Empire, and that Mr. Baldwin's phrase "freer trade within the Empire" is at once more accurate and truly encouraging. The Scottish Unionist Association welcomed the suggestion of a Referendum coming from Lord Beaverbrook as a means by which the party and an outside ally might effectively cooperate. The attitude now adopted by Lord Beaverbrook, apparently at the instigation of Lord Rothermere, would appear to make such cooperation impossible.

In conclusion, I would point out that within the last few months at Council and Executive meetings both in the East and West of Scotland, resolutions have been unanimously passed in wholehearted support of Mr. Baldwin's attitude and policy in regard to this important matter.

I am, &c.,
PATRICK FORD.

House of Commons, June 26.

G. M. CAREY, OF SHERBORNE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In your report of the Sherborne School Commemoration there is a phrase which gives me, and doubtless others, great, though of course quite unintentional, pain. The late Mr. G. M. Carey, whose memorial was dedicated in the School Chapel yesterday, is described simply as "for many years games master." I was Mr. Carey's Headmaster for 18 years, and he died while I was still in office. There could be no description more offensive to him than that of "games master," *sans phrase*, implying, as it does, a conception of his profession which was as little to his mind as it is to mine.

I must not occupy your space with a discussion of the general question; but I hope you will allow me to say that Mr. Carey was one of the finest schoolmasters, in the best sense of which that title is capable, whom I have had the good fortune, in a wide experience, to know. He was indeed a great player of games and teacher of games, and believed, as anyone fit to take any part in education cannot help believing, in the immense value of games not only in the physical, but even more in the moral education of the young. But he was also one of the most thorough and devoted teachers in the class-room and in the study, exacting from himself and his pupils a standard of honest effort such as very few men I have known have approached. He was also the most devoted, most vigilant, most sympathetic and inspiring of house masters and friends. To hundreds of Old Shirburnians and parents he has been what Dr. Harper was 60 years ago—the very embodiment of the idea of Sherborne School. I am quite sure that my very dear friends and colleagues at Sherborne feel with me that to describe such a man as simply "games master" is, however unintentionally, to belittle both the motive power and the far-reaching effects of his life's work.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
NOWELL SMITH.

June 23.

Correspondents are again asked to type or to write their letters on one side only of the paper.

HUSBANDS AT LAW

A WIFE'S "PRIVILEGES"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I, on behalf of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, which stands for equality in the law between men and women, support very warmly the letter from Professor C. K. Allen in *The Times* of June 25? He points out the injustice to husbands which arises under the present law by which a husband may be sued jointly with his wife for her torts (for example, libel, slander, negligence), but has not even the right of indemnity against his wife's separate property in respect of any damages or costs which may be recovered from him.

Professor Allen may be interested to know that for some time past this union has been endeavouring to promote legislation which would remove not only this, but other inequalities in the law between husbands and wives. We very much hope that such legislation will be introduced shortly, for, as we would remind Professor Allen, this particular inequality does not stand alone, but is one of a number of anachronisms which still survive and can only be explained historically by a reference to the time when a wife's legal individuality was regarded as merged in that of her husband. This common law concept has been steadily, but unsystematically, attacked by statute law, but traces of it still survive. Thus property may still be given to a married woman subject to restraint on anticipation, with the result that she cannot during coverture either dispose of the capital or anticipate the income, and such property can only be made liable for her debts by special order of the Court. This so called "privilege," although originally designed for her protection, may handicap the modern married woman as it frequently results in her being considered an undesirable, because an irresponsible, business partner.

Again, a wife is still as a rule unable to possess a nationality or domicile different from that of her husband. By another anomaly, although a married woman is entitled to own property, her income and that of her husband are still taxed as one income, a procedure which in some cases bears hardly on the wife and in others on the husband.

My union therefore would like to see legislation introduced which would not only deal with the point raised by your correspondent, but would ensure equality of status and treatment between husband and wife with regard to all such questions.

Yours faithfully,
EVA M. HUBBACK, Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee.

National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, 15, Dean's-yard, Westminster, S.W.1, June 26.

MEDICAL PATENTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It is not the wish of the Council of the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents to place before your readers a full statement of their views upon the suggestion recently put forward that medical patents should be handed over to a trust. Their views on this suggestion, suitably supported, have been advanced in the proper quarter.

My council are fully alive to the motives which have always influenced the medical profession in giving freely to the public the many discoveries which have been the result of their devoted labours. Apart, however, from the technical difficulties of determining the dividing line between medical and other inventions, my council are of opinion that any compulsory dedication of the fruits of prolonged research endowed or conducted by commercial concerns will either prevent such work from being undertaken or lead to the secrecy which all Patents Acts are designed to frustrate. My council recognise that if the Patents Acts enabled the patentee, whatever his profession or invention, to dictate his own terms to the public, the Acts would call for amendment, but in their present form the Patents Acts contain express provisions which enable the Comptroller or the Court to check any abuse by a patentee of his monopoly rights. The attention of your readers has not, it is believed, been so far directed to this existing safeguard in the Patents Acts, and it is the opinion of my council that the best way to prevent any abuse, if it should arise, is by the use of the existing machinery rather than by any alteration of the present law.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
H. THOMPSON, Secretary.

The Chartered Institute of Patent Agents. Staple Inn-buildings, W.C.1, June 26.

BOWLERS OF THE PAST

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I am afraid that the author of your review of "The Game of Cricket" (The Lonsdale Library) has misconstrued my attitude to bowlers of the past, and, in so doing, has misled Mr. Warner, and aroused in him something nobly militant in defence of the great ones of his own prime. Your reviewer wrote: "Certainly, Mr. Robertson-Glasgow . . . believes that Alfred Shaw, Lohmann, Lockwood, C. T. B. Turner, perhaps even Spofforth himself, bowling as they bowled in their day, would have a very thin time against Hobbs and Co. . . . These were all off-break bowlers. Another of their kind was J. T. Hearne."

Two observations arise from this statement. First, Mr. Robertson-Glasgow certainly does not believe any such thing: nor did he in his article for the Lonsdale Library once mention either Shaw or Lohmann or Lockwood or C. T. B. Turner. With the possible exception of Alfred Shaw, these bowlers were all in the class called great, a class to which no bowler who relies on length alone or off-spin alone can ever belong. Shaw was great in his generation, but to-day he would have had to add something to his armoury to be a great wicket-taker. His bowling, though magnificent in sustained steadiness, was primarily defensive, and lacked the penetrating power of the truly great. Secondly, as Mr. Warner so justly remarks, Lohmann and Lockwood—not to say Spofforth—were not off-break bowlers in the accepted sense. They employed every art known to the right-hander of medium and fast-medium and fast speed. These three must always find a place among the first bowlers in any classification and any age. Once more, with Mr. Warner, I must plead to the personal experience of J. T. Hearne as a master of the ball that "runs away." If I may postulate a slip-fielder in the Oxford nets called Brown, I was many a time and oft "c. Brown, b. J. T. Hearne." Nor I alone.

I am sorry if I gave the impression of decrying these immortal masters of the ball. It is aggravating to be considered contemptuous of these past players whose art we respect and whose names we love. *Non mea culpa.* But June is no time for controversy. Summer evenings and penmanship go ill together.

I am, &c.,
R. C. ROBERTSON-GLASGOW.

IMPERIAL TRADE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—If my remarks at a recent session of the Imperial Press Conference had been meant as a condemnation of all cooperative campaigns in favour of British goods, Mr. Hacking would, indeed, be justified in protesting. But I know there is no real difference of opinion between us.

As a member of the Empire Marketing Board, I am conscious of the splendid practical cooperation the Board has had from the great industry with which Mr. Hacking is associated. My criticism, which was, of course, personal and not official, was aimed neither at British motor advertising nor any other wisely conducted British campaign. I was emphasising the need in advertising for "sympathy and understanding," and, as an illustration of the dangers of ignoring these pre-eminently important factors, I referred to the "Buy British" campaign. Some aspects of that campaign have been gravely marred by neglect of the considerations to which I have referred.

It is possible effectively to move national consciousness in marketing without giving offence to other nations. My complaint against some sides of the "Buy British" campaign was (and is) that they have given offence abroad. But (as the efforts of Mr. Hacking's association prove) there was no need for them to have done so. In short, I was tilting not against British, but against clumsy appeals, and so I have no doubt that Mr. Hacking and I are on the same side in this fierce, yet hopeful, struggle to increase our prosperity all over the Empire and in many foreign countries. I am strongly in favour of a campaign to sell British goods, and all my efforts, writings, and speeches are devoted to this end.

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM CRAWFORD.

233, High Holborn, June 26.

ST. ANDREW'S, WELLS-STREET

GROUNDS FOR REMOVAL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In order that people with an imperfect knowledge of the facts should not too hastily respond to the invitation of the excellent letter from Lord Aldenham, Mr. Holthouse, and others, to which you have given such well-deserved prominence, will you permit me to put before them the following considerations?

The scheme for moving St. Andrew's to one of the new districts has been on the tapis for several years. There has been no secret about it. The principle of moving churches from places where there is no longer a sufficient resident population to the new thickly populated areas was unanimously approved by the London Diocesan Conference two years ago. St. Andrew's was specifically mentioned to the conference as one of the churches likely to be thus dealt with. The scheme is approved by the Ecclesiastical Commission, by the Bishop's Commission, and by the Bishop himself, in fact by all those who are in a position to judge what is for the best interests of the Church in the Diocese, and also by a considerable proportion of St. Andrew's people. This is a weighty body of opinion, to which I feel compelled to give way.

Let us further consider the situation. The external beauty of St. Andrew's has been marred by the erection of high commercial buildings on both sides. A very considerable sum would be needed to put the church in a state of structural and decorative repair. There are very few people living in the parish. There is a limit to the number of eclectic churches which can usefully serve the diocese. Such churches draw their congregations from other parishes. Few things are so disheartening to a parish priest than to see some of his parishioners who he thinks ought to be helping in the task of building up the parochial church life going off to some distant church, attracted either by elaborate music or ceremonial or a popular preacher. The Kingdom of God is not advanced by this practice.

Are not some Church people rather selfish in this matter? Nothing of value or beauty is going to be lost by transferring St. Andrew's elsewhere. The idea is to reconstruct the church with all its fittings, windows, reredos, &c., in one of the new districts, and to retain its name and continue its traditions. It will then have the opportunity of fulfilling the real function of a church, to be the centre of parochial church life, and also of meeting an urgent need. Moreover, the surrounding buildings have made the church so dark that its beauties can be very inadequately appreciated. In better surroundings these will appear to greater advantage. The central school of thought and practice to which your correspondents refer is that of the majority of parish churches in the diocese, and is in point of fact approximately that of St. Andrew's now.

I can fully understand and sympathize with the sentiments of your correspondents. But in these days of stress sentiment must give way to the urgent practical needs of the situation. Forty-five churches with parochial equipment and men to staff them are needed at once for 400,000 people. This means the finding of about £750,000. I feel sure that many of those who have known St. Andrew's in the past and now live at a distance will be glad to know that by transferring it to a populous district it will be meeting an urgent need and thus taking its part in building up the Kingdom of God.

Yours faithfully,
C. B. MARSHALL, Vicar of St. Andrew's, Wells-street.

P.S.—I am in full agreement with your correspondents' views about the proposed allocation to All Souls'. Had the Commissioners taken counsel with the incumbents of the adjoining parishes before drafting their scheme they would have found that one of them would have been willing to undertake the charge of the depopulated streets for £50 per annum.

A TRAINING FOR MANHOOD

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—When nearly 6,000 London members of the Boys' Brigade marched past the Duke of Gloucester in Hyde Park last Saturday, the large gathering of spectators must have realized what training in the Boys' Brigade does for the London boy. The cleanliness of person and equipment, the alert, well-set-up figures, and the steadiness and discipline which so impressed his Royal Highness, all spoke volumes. This, however, is only one side of the work of the Brigade.

Throughout the winter months, in small halls in obscure streets, the real training—the cultivation of character and the building of a Christian manhood—goes steadily on. The climax is reached in camp. No words can express what this week under canvas means to the boy who, for 51 weeks of the year, lives and works in the crowded streets of a large city, too often under unhealthy conditions.

Members of the Brigade, as part of their training, learn to pay their way; but times are none too good, unemployment is rife, and the boy whose weekly wage is badly needed at home finds great difficulty in raising the full cost of camp, which is about 30s. a boy. In order to augment the savings of such boys, and to ensure that the largest possible number of London boys may share in the delights and benefits of camp, a fund has been opened, and those of your readers who are interested in fitting the rising generation for the duties of citizenship of the Empire are asked to send contributions to the Honorary London Treasurer or the London Secretary, The Boys' Brigade, Abbey House, Westminster, S.W.1. Cheques should be crossed "National Provincial Bank, Limited."

We are, Sir, yours faithfully,
BRENTFORD, Hon. London President.
A. F. BUXTON, Hon. London Treasurer.
N. A. LEWIS, London Secretary.

The Boys' Brigade, London District, Abbey House, 2, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

THE LANGUAGE OF FORMS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your readers may possibly be interested to hear of the following instance of P.O. methods. On June 2 a telegram sent by me from the country to London was not received. As the local P.O. could not trace it, I was instructed to fill up and forward to the District P.O. Form T. 133. G. (Revd. 178499/18.) (7620) 13880/3830 50m 11/28 2829 G & S 163. I received in reply copy of Form P. 65. B. M4962/778 12/29 300m I. Ltd. 164/6. stating that the matter "IS receiving attention."

After waiting a week, I forwarded a second copy of the form appertaining to the "Revd. T," and was again instructed per Form P. 65, &c., &c., that the matter "IS receiving attention." Another week's delay, and the despatch of a third copy of the "Revd. T" document results in my being informed that the matter "IS" still receiving attention. I am just about to make the fourth application. So, for 21 days, the official concerned has been giving the matter his undivided attention, and, presumably, without any result. I suppose, if it were not for these fearsome-looking forms, it might occur to somebody in the Office to telephone to the country P.O. and ask a question or two. I have most carefully transcribed the figuring on the documents so that you can rely upon their accuracy.

Yours faithfully,
J. B. MILES.

24, Goldsmith-avenue, Acton, W., June 23.

MUTTON PIES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—"Old English Cookery" in *The Times* of to-day, reminded me of a "Queen Anne" manuscript cookery book in my possession. It is inscribed "Elizabeth Wainwright Ye 15th Jan., 1711," and contains many receipts for old English cookery, possets, cures and remedies, &c. One is contributed by "Lord Lonsdall" and one by Lady Lowther. Another is headed "Mrs. Wombwell's Way," and Lady Midelton gives her receipt for "Oatmeal puding" and "how to force a leg of mutton." She also tells us "how to pot mutton." This may possibly have some connexion with the famous mutton pies we read of in *The Times*, so I quote it here:—

"Take a leg of mutton, cut it in 2 or 3 pieces, then lay it in ye pickel 2 or 3 hours. Then season it with mace, cloves, nutmeg and pepper beten small together. Back (bake) it very tender and pick out the sinnewes and skins, work it well together with your hands, but squeeze it not too hard for fear you make it drye. Then put it in your pot. Poure sweet butter upon it."

This curious old book is bound in the original green parchment and has a brass clasp.

I am, &c.,
A. R. SHIRLEY-FOX.

3, Lansdown-crescent, Bath, June 24.

Points from Letters

THE REFERENDUM

The economic unity of the Empire must eventually involve the taxation of foreign-grown food, and the party which goes to the country with a programme that can be correctly described by their opponents as "Taxing the People's Food" is defeated before the battle begins. The Referendum may be a cumbersome weapon, but it is an effective foil to this attack upon the policy of Empire Free Trade. I, as an old trade unionist, am interested why you should declare against the Referendum in this case knowing that with its disappearance will vanish the policy of Empire Economic Unity as an attractive call to the working classes at the next election.—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN WARD, Omsk, Weyhill, near Andover, Hants.

A KINDLY ACT

My two daughters and a girl friend were selling roses in the City on Tuesday. Feeling rather tired towards the end of the day they took a taxi-cab to Liverpool-street Hotel to hand in their boxes, &c. On tendering their fare the driver refused it, saying, "You have been working all day, and in a good cause. I refuse to accept anything." Some critics of our taxi-cab drivers should make a note of this.—Mr. J. CHRISTMAS, The Stock Exchange, E.C.2.

FILMS OF NATIVE DANCES

Last Monday you referred to one question which will come before the Colonial Office Conference—the supply of cinema films suitable for native populations. One subject of perennial interest is the native dance. If accurate and adequate screen records of suitable dances were made, they would not only prove very attractive to natives but they would be of great value ethnologically. During the Wembley Exhibition a private dance meeting of different natives was arranged—Nigerian, Maori, Sudanese, and West Indian—and the rigid, unblinking, unwavering attention each native gave to the dances of the others was a revelation to the few Europeans present. All the natives expressed their longing for dance-pictures, especially desiring them to be shown in "slow motion." As the native dances constitute a valuable form of physical education, their restoration and wholesome development among natives would tend to improve physique and maintain health.—Mrs. E. A. HORNIBROOK, Royal Empire Society, Northumberland-avenue, W.C.1.

FOOD TAXES

Mr. R. Morris's question is easily answered. For many years both the Liberal and Socialist Parties have preached at every street corner the economic fallacy that a duty on foreign foodstuffs must necessarily increase the cost of living. An unthinking democracy has swallowed this untruth, and unless the Conservative Party is devoid of all political wisdom, it will refuse, even at the behest of self-appointed "Press Prime Ministers," to commit suicide at the next General Election by giving its opponents the opportunity of again taking advantage of the dear food slogans.—Mr. W. B. PORSHAW, Ivy Mount, Latchford, Cheshire.

NOISE FROM AIRCRAFT

The letter you published from Mr. Holbrook Jackson on the 21st finds a grateful response from all owners of property and residents in Mill Hill, who suffer physically and financially from the roar of Hendon aircraft. Experts have no doubt of the deterioration of buildings under these penetrating vibrations; and serious injury is suffered by invalids and others who originally sought tranquillity in this district. More urgent still, however, is the problem presented to those who are specially responsible for the care and education of children. The value and the splendour of the Royal Air Force service cannot be overrated, but can it be necessary to sacrifice to it a thickly populated district especially devoted to rest and education?—The Misses M. E. and E. J. SCOTT, Newlyn School, Flower-lane, Mill Hill.

"THE LIVERPOOL GENTLEMAN"

The letter of Lady Frances Balfour about the late Lord Balfour's partialities, recalls something that was once said to me by the late Lord Phillimore about Mr. Gladstone, whose intimate friend he had been. Lord Phillimore stated that Mr. Gladstone never lost the "Liverpool gentleman's" sense of superiority to "the Manchester man."—Mr. J. A. LOVAT FRASER, M.P., House of Commons.

THE BALANCE OF POWER

In Professor Pollard's interesting article on Cardinal Wolsey he refers to what has been for so long the guiding principle of British policy—namely, "the balance of power." I wonder if the following may not explain the origin of the phrase. I have a note of having read in Le Sieur de Varilles's "Histoire de François I.," 1684, Book 3, page 134, that a medal was struck to commemorate the treaty negotiated on the Field of the Cloth of Gold (1520), "qui representoient Henry VIII. tenant une balance à la main droite et les poids de la gauche." It would appear from this that it was immediately recognized that Henry had established a balance of power in Europe and that henceforth it came to be realized that any side which England took was sure to win in the end. I may add that I have sought in vain for a specimen of the medal or a drawing of it. Should any of your readers know of either medal or drawing I should be glad to hear from him.—Mr. WILLIAM C. EDWARDS, 64, Mark-lane, E.C.3.

MEDIEVAL STAINED GLASS

The recent correspondence on English stained glass overlooks the important fact that no stained glass was made in England in the Middle Ages. That eminent authority, Mr. L. F. Salzman, in a recent lecture to the Art-Workers' Guild, drew attention to the absence of any evidence that stained glass was made in England before the middle of the fifteenth century. The so-called "English Stained Glass" came from Flanders, Normandy, and Lorraine.—CAPTAIN S. J. C RUSSELL, 30, Priory-road, Kew.

TREES IN DOMESDAY BOOK

In the monkish copies of the seventh-century charters of Chertsey Abbey, willows, thorns, elders, apples, maples, oaks, and ash trees are all mentioned as boundary marks of the Chertsey Abbey lands. Local tradition, sometimes of quite recent origin, is fond of attributing a venerable but quite impossible age to great trees, especially oaks, in various parts of the country. Occasionally, however, a notable tree is the direct successor of one which has long been dead, like the present oak at Boscobel. A pollard oak has probably a longer life than an uncut tree. There is surely very little real evidence that an ordinary oak will live more than 300 years. After that time its branches fall and its hollow trunk will maintain some semblance of life, but it is only a ruin. The grounds of Oatlands Palace were disparked in 1652 by Cromwell and all available timber was cut down, yet some rapidly dying ruins of vast trees remain to this day, and even if they were worthless saplings in the Commonwealth they cannot be more than 30C years old.—Mr. ERIC GARDNER, M.B., Portmore House, Weybridge.

AUSTRALIAN BUTTER

A news item referring to the stimulation in the demand for Empire products just circulated by the Empire Marketing Board to the Press of the country talks of the rise in the consumption of certain specified Empire butters, but says nothing at all about Australian—a butter inferior to none and very attractively priced. The rise has been remarkable. During the last season ended May 31 sales of Australian butter, chiefly choice Kangaroo grade, in this country were 813,266cwt., as compared with 639,964cwt. for 1928.—Mr. A. E. HYLAND, Australia House, Strand, W.C.2.

BRONZE ON WAR MEMORIALS

The appearance of many war memorials is marred by rain running down the bronze and staining the stone. I am interested in the erection of a war memorial near the sea, where the salt air adds to the trouble. I shall be much obliged if any reader can tell me the composition of a bronze which will not stain. I am informed that there is such a bronze.—MAJOR H. L. PHILLIPS, The Gables, Southwick, Sussex.

WATER FOR DOGS

Shrewsbury is well supplied with drinking troughs. In my work for animals in the surrounding country villages I am endeavouring to persuade the children belonging to Bands of Mercy to keep a trough clean and supplied with water in each village. The R.S.P.C.A. supplies strong suitable troughs very cheaply.—Mrs. A. THURSBY-PELHAM, Upton Magna, Shrewsbury.

"TOO LITTLE SPENDING"

The crux of the matter is whether we are getting value for money spent. Partly this depends upon possessing weapons for effective bargaining, and partly upon character, i.e., knowing what to buy. If we as individual consumers spend our money upon things that enrich life, we are in our degree assisting the process whereby the action of the social and industrial machine may be controlled and many of our problems solved. If, on the other hand, we are spending unduly upon luxury and waste, we are aggravating our problems and assisting the machine to control and crush us.—Mr. G. F. CLAUSEN, Fair Mount, Henfield, Sussex.

DICKINS & JONES SALE BEGINS ON MONDAY

THOSE who make a study of combining smartness with economy know that a Dickins & Jones Sale means a clearance of regular high-grade stocks at genuinely reduced prices. This event provides a wonderful opportunity to purchase *all* your holiday needs and to save money in the process.

First Remnant Day, July 4

FUR BARGAINS

Commencing at 9 o'clock on Monday, the whole of Dickins & Jones high-grade Fur Stock will be offered at amazing price reductions.

NUTRIA & KOLINSKY C.522 NUTRIA AND KOLINSKY. Two splendid model coats in these favoured furs made from the finest grade skins, will be reduced to less than half price. Former price, 183 gns. SALE PRICE GNS. **89**

PERSIAN LAMB C 89. A fine Model chosen from our wonderful range of Persian Lamb Coats. Has handsome collar and cuffs of Sable Squirrel. Former Price 159 gns. SALE PRICE GNS **75** Also six Coats will be reduced from 52 gns. to 29 GNS

SUMMER ERMINE C 524. One only. A beautiful model coat, made from fine quality skins, with a glorious collar of white dyed fox to tone. Former Price 120 gns. SALE PRICE GNS **52**

SEAL MUSQUASH 523 SEAL MUSQUASH. Many extraordinary bargains may be secured in this fashion-favoured fur. Many coats are richly trimmed various furs. Former Prices 50 gns. to 189 gns. SALE PRICE, GNS. **59.29 & 25**

CANADIAN MINK C90. A splendid collection of Model Coats in this beautiful Fur. Never before have the prices been so advantageous, and we advise early purchasing. Regular Prices from 150 to 900 Gns. SALE PRICES from GNS **89** Other Models at 105 Gns., 250 Gns., 400 Gns., 500 Gns.

Blouses First Floor

BLOUSES C 100. TUCK-IN BLOUSE in rich quality crêpe de Chine. Inverted pleats on shoulder-line give the necessary fullness. Finished smart loose bow, embroidered on corner. In Ivory, Powder Rose, Saxe, Grey and Oyster. Usual Price 49/6. SALE PRICE **29/6** Outsize 4/- extra.

C102. Splendid reductions in smart LACE COATS. The fronts are arranged with a wide fold of Georgette, fastened with a small buckle. Cuffs of Fur provide an attractive finish. In Black, Beige, Sapphire Blue and Green. Stock size only. Usual Price 49/6 SALE PRICE **29/6**

BIG REDUCTIONS IN SHOES Dept., First Floor

C 376. 1-Bar SHOE, cut from finest TAN WILLOW CALF, leather military heel, suitable for town or country wear. Sizes and half sizes 3 to 8. Usual Price 39/6. SALE PRICE **21/-** Also in best quality Patent Leather.

C 370. Made from high-grade GLACE AND GLAZED PYTHON skins in a new Beige shade, these shoes present unrepeatable value. All these skins are selected and guaranteed. These shoes may be had in 3-BAR STYLE AS ILLUSTRATED or in COURT STYLE, with medium Louis heels. Usually 49/6 **29/6**

SPECIAL SALE OFFER OF SUB-STANDARD "LE GUI" PURE SILK HOSE C 192. "LE GUI" PURE SILK STOCKINGS, exceptional offer. Fully fashioned silk throughout, with fancy open clox, slightly sub-standard. In all the new season's colours. (Foreign.) Usual Price 13/9. Ground Floor SALE PRICE **8/11**

First Floor

WONDERFUL FASHION VALUES

C 516.—Coat of Cotton Shadow Tissue on various coloured grounds, with strapping of self-material down centre back. Two large pockets. Stock size only. Usual Price 49/6 SALE PRICE **25/9** First Floor.

HAT to match sizes 6¾ and 7. **11/9**

C 43. COAT FOR THE PETITE in Novelty Face Cloth. Finished large collar of selected Sable dyed Squirrel. A few only trimmed Pointed Fox, 5 small sizes. In several Autumn shades. SALE PRICE GNS. **7½** First Floor.

C 46. 2-PIECE SUIT FOR THE PETITE in fancy Twe

THE TEXTILE TRADES

REPORT ON CENSUS OF PRODUCTION

EMPLOYMENT AND OUTPUT

Statistics of importance in the study of the position of British trade are given in the first of a series of volumes containing the Final Report on the Third Census of Production, 1924, published yesterday (Stationery Office, price 4s. 6d. net). This volume deals with the textile industry and reports on the following trades:—cotton, woollen and worsted, silk and artificial silk, jute, hemp, linen, hosiery, textile finishing, lace, rope, twine and net, elastic webbing, coconut fibre, ramie fibre, horsehair and feather, flock, rag, and packing.

The textile report deals separately with production, employment, wages, and power equipment. The figures recorded in the censal years of 1907 and 1912 are included for comparative purposes, while tables show in detail, for the trades concerned, the results of the 1924 census, giving separate particulars for England and Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland.

A general report on the group of textile trades as a whole is included in the volume. This shows that the largest member of the group is the cotton industry (cotton spinning and weaving), which accounted in 1924 for 528,312 persons employed, or 42 per cent. of the group total of 1,256,175 persons. The next largest is the wool textile industry, with 276,465 persons employed, or 22 per cent. of the group total. As the textile finishing trades, most of whose work is done on cotton and wool textiles, employed 115,406 persons (9 per cent. of the group total), and the hosiery trades, also concerned mainly with the same two textile materials, employed 97,468 (nearly 8 per cent.), cotton and wool are of outstanding importance in comparison with the other textile materials. The linen trade of Northern Ireland employed 74,758 persons, and the linen and hemp trades of Great Britain 26,838, equivalent together to about 8 per cent. of the group total. The other major trades in the group and their corresponding percentages were:—silk and artificial silk, about 3 per cent.; jute, about 2½ per cent.; and lace about 1½ per cent.

The number of separate returns received from firms engaged in the textile trades in 1924 was 9,368. About 1,000 firms to which schedules were sent did not furnish returns, but these firms for the most part had very small establishments, and they included a number which ceased operations in the course of the censal year. The lack of returns from the firms in question does not materially affect any use made of the figures in the general report.

OUTPUT PER PERSON

The main particulars of textile output in 1924 are set out in the following table:—

Trade	Gross output (selling value of goods made and value of work done)	Net output (deduction cost of materials and amount paid to other firms for work given out)	Persons employed (except out-workers)	Net output per person employed
	£'000	£'000		£
Cotton:—				
Spinning ..	195,348	46,931	252,797	186
Weaving ..	172,197	36,725	275,515	133
Woollen and worsted ..	196,771	53,545	276,465	194
Silk and artificial silk ..	20,366	10,183	40,126	254
Linen (Northern Ireland)	28,435	8,941	74,758	120
Linen and hemp (Gt. Britain)	9,728	3,528	26,838	131
Jute	14,206	4,390	34,402	128
Hosiery	45,062	15,421	97,468	158
Textile finishing	45,870	28,604	115,406	248
Lace	9,790	3,121	19,017	164
Rope, twine and net ..	8,558	2,692	16,712	161
Elastic webbing ..	1,928	859	5,535	155
Coconut fibre, Ramie fibre, horsehair and feather ..	2,328	914	4,768	192
Flock and rag ..	7,646	1,621	7,820	207
Packing	3,279	1,761	8,548	206
TOTAL ..	757,906	219,236	1,256,175	175
England and Wales ..	668,415	184,888	1,054,531	179
Scotland ..	64,258	23,432	135,614	173
Nthn. Ireland ..	32,785	10,918	86,030	127

The scope of the census was not quite the same in the three censal years, but the report explains that the comparability of the totals is not materially affected by the changes. The censuses of 1907 and 1912 covered the whole of Great Britain and Ireland, but that of 1924 applied only to Great Britain and Northern Ireland. According to the census of production carried out by the Government of the Irish Free State in respect of the year 1926, the textile trades carried on in that country employed nearly 5,000 persons (apart from about 700 outworkers), that is to say, less than one-half of 1 per cent. of the number employed in 1924 by the textile trades of the United Kingdom. In any comparisons of figures representing money values, the changes in the general level of prices which occurred in the period covered by the three censuses should be kept in mind.

INCREASE SINCE BEFORE THE WAR

The following table shows for each of the trades included in the textile group the net output per head of persons employed as ascertained at the censuses of 1924, 1912, and 1907:—

Trade	1924	1912	1907
	£	£	£
Cotton:—			
Spinning ..	186 } 158	81	79
Weaving ..	133 }		
Woollen and worsted ..	194	81	70
Silk and artificial silk ..	254	72	55
Linen (N. Ireland) ..	120	54	60
Linen and hemp (G.B.) ..	131 } 129	71	62
Jute	128 }		
Hosiery	158	68	61
Textile finishing	248	109	101
Lace	164	93	98
Rope, twine and net ..	161	81	75
Elastic webbing ..	155	72	68
Coconut fibre, &c. ..	192	78	68
Flock and rag	207	71	52
Packing	206	—	—
Total ..	175	81	76

A distinct increase in the net output per head occurred between 1907 and 1912 in all but two of the trades distinguished, the average of £81 for the whole of the textile trades in 1912 being about 6·6 per cent. above the average of £76 for 1907. In 1924 the average was £175 and the increase over 1907 exceeded 130 per cent. The increase between 1907 and 1924, in the value of net output per head of persons employed, proceeded at very different rates in different trades. At the upper end of the scale (omitting the relatively unimportant coconut fibre, &c., flock and rag, and packing trades) are the silk and artificial silk trades and the textile finishing trades. Contrasted with these trades are the cotton trades and the jute, linen, and hemp trades, where the numbers of persons employed fell by 8 per cent. and 12 per cent. respectively between 1907 and 1924.

The report prints a number of tables to show the state of employment in 1924, classifying by sex, age, and character of work. The following table shows the average totals of male and female operatives (wage-earners) and administrative, technical, and clerical staff (salaried persons) in all the textile trades in the three censal years. The table does not include outworkers:—

Years	Wage-earners		Salaried persons		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1924 ..	458,476	734,336	49,521	13,842	1,256,175
1912 ..	526,708	772,583	44,223	3,853	1,348,184
1907 ..	492,954	730,584	38,696	3,516	1,245,739

FEWER OUTWORKERS

In addition to the persons employed in or about textile factories and workshops, employment was also given to outworkers who worked in their own homes on materials given out by manufacturing firms. There were recorded as employed an average of 11,191 outworkers in 1924, 18,801 in 1912, and 14,148 in 1907; of these, 92·7 per cent. in 1924, 90·9 per cent. in 1912, and 91·8 per cent. in 1907 were females. The trades which recorded the largest numbers of outworkers were Irish linen and lace, the totals being:—Irish linen, 4,771 in 1924, 4,283 in 1912, and 1,912 in 1907; lace, 1,650 in 1924, 4,098 in 1912, and 5,171 in 1907.

The textile trades, with the exception of the packing trade and the textile finishing trades (where the percentage of males in the operative staff was 78·0 in 1924), are dominated by female labour. About 61·6 per cent. of the operatives in all textile trades in 1924 and 65·7 per cent. in textile trades other than the two mentioned above, consisted of females, as compared with 60·0 and 63·6 per cent., respectively, in 1907. Between 1907 and 1912 male operatives increased more rapidly than females, the rates of growth being 9·2 and 7·4 per cent., respectively, as compared with an increase of 8·2 per cent. in the total number of operatives, male and female together. Between 1912 and 1924, however, the number of male operatives declined by 11·7 per cent., while the number of females decreased by only 4 per cent., the total number of operatives of both sexes decreasing by 7·1 per cent. Over the whole period between 1907 and 1924 the total operative staff increased by 5,974 persons, or just over 0·5 per cent., while male operatives decreased by 16,590 persons, or about 3·5 per cent., and female operatives increased by 22,564 persons, or about 3·2 per cent.

A marked change took place between 1924 and the pre-War censal years in the age grouping of operatives. The half-timers, numbering about 33,000 both in 1907 and 1912, disappeared; and the number of full-timers under 18, which increased from 244,800 to 275,500 between 1907 and 1912, fell to 208,200 in 1924. Comparing 1924 with 1907, there was a reduction equivalent to about 53,300 full-timers in the number of young persons, and an increase of 59,300 (12,800 males and 46,500 females) in the number of adult operatives. The decrease in the number of young persons was much more marked in the case of males, who declined by the equivalent of about 29,300 full-timers, than in that of females, who declined by the equivalent of about 24,000. Male operatives under the age of 18 formed 8 per cent. of the total operative staff in 1907 and 7·9 per cent. in 1912, but only 5·5 per cent. in 1924. The corresponding percentages for female operatives under 18 are 14·0 in 1907, 14·8 in 1912, and 12·0 in 1924.

The almost complete disappearance of the half-time system and the raising of the school-leaving age from 12 to 14, both of which changes occurred between 1912 and 1924, contributed to some replacement of juvenile labour by adult labour, chiefly female.

WAGES IN 1924

The following table summarizes the information contained in the reports on the separate trades as to the amount of wages paid by firms in those trades in 1924:—

Trade	Operatives	Net output	Wages paid: Amount	Wages paid: Proportion of net output
		£'000	£'000	Per cent.
Cotton	366,513	60,894	33,168	54·5
Woollen and worsted	207,048	41,769	20,943	50·1
Silk and artificial silk	27,505	8,084	2,538	31·4
Jute, hemp and linen ..	101,178	13,155	7,337	55·8
Hosiery	55,960	9,267	4,882	52·7
Textile finishing ..	65,473	18,053	8,416	46·6
Lace	8,854	1,610	796	49·4
Rope, twine and net	10,898	1,946	824	42·3
Elastic webbing ..	3,634	598	323	54·0
Coconut fibre, &c.	2,416	545	195	35·8
Flock and rag ..	3,787	948	349	36·8
Packing	4,960	1,252	416	49·2
Total ..	858,226	158,121	80,387	50·8

The proportion of the trade totals was in the case of operatives, 71·6 per cent., and in the case of net output, 72·4 per cent.

The general report then gives a large number of statistics regarding mechanical power used in the trades and the consumption of fuel and electricity, before passing on to the consideration of each trade individually.

THE CHURCH'S TASK IN S. AFRICA

CLASH OF COLOUR

The annual festival of the Church in South Africa was celebrated yesterday in London. Eucharist was sung at Westminster Abbey and the Archbishop of Cape Town (Dr. W. M. Carter) preached.

He said that there were in the Province some 1,500,000 of European birth or extraction, living in the midst of 6,000,000 natives, of whom the majority were heathen. It was a country in which both could make their homes. There was, perhaps, no place in the world where the clash of colour was so acute. Was there not a challenge to the Church to help to solve this question rightly; to create a Christian atmosphere in which it could be discussed, and prejudices softened; to form a Christian public opinion on all social and political matters; to hold up the standard of right and justice to all? In his opinion there could be no part of the world where the work of the Church could be more productive, more encouraging, and more stimulating.

In the afternoon the annual meeting of the South African Church Institute was held in Westminster School hall. The Archbishop presided and welcomed LORD CLARENDON, Governor-General-Designate of South Africa, who, in reply, said he believed that the Church in South Africa had to face great future problems which might well daunt the courage of pioneers; but its influence in the Province was a most vital factor in the nurture of the temper of its people.

The BISHOP OF ST. JOHN'S, KAFFRARIA (Dr. E. H. Etheridge), spoke of the need of fellowship and co-operation between the different races in South Africa. In that respect, he said, South Africa failed to be true to the ideal which, as a Christian nation, it ought to pursue. In the constitution of its synods the Church had set an example which the State might well follow in its assemblies. He was afraid it was true to say, however, that most of the European Christians would be unwilling to receive the sacraments of the Church regularly at the hands of a native priest, if they were placed under his spiritual authority.

The BISHOP OF BLOEMFONTEIN (Dr. W. J. Carey) said the Dutch leaders were perfectly willing to help build up a new South African nation if we would cooperate with them on terms of perfect equality. Party politicians might have done things which could not be justified, but, if he knew the general trend of General Hertzog's mind aright, he wanted to be perfectly fair to those who were frankly ready to build up the nation with the cooperation of Briton and Boer alike.

CHURCH AND EMPIRE

MISSIONARY WORK ON THE GOLD COAST

SIR JOHN MAXWELL, recently Chief Commissioner of Ashanti, presiding yesterday at a meeting of the Accra Diocesan Association, held at Mary Sumner House, Westminster, said that during the whole of his 28 years' residence on the Gold Coast he had been in touch with the work, and he had been associated with the mission from its very inception. He had been on intimate terms of friendship with each successive Bishop on the Gold Coast.

The missionary work of all denominations throughout the whole of Ashanti could not be carried out without the sympathy and support which existed between the Church and the State. At no period in the history of this great Empire had Colonial missions occupied a greater place in the hearts and minds of the people than they did at the present time. Only the previous day one of their great national journals—*The Times*—had published a special number entitled "Church and Empire." That publication would be read throughout the length and breadth of the Empire, wherever English people lived, with the greatest interest and the greatest benefit, because if the Empire was to be a great Empire the Church must be a great Church. He mentioned that the Paramount Chief of Ashanti had heartily supported the work represented by the association, and the Queen Mother of Ashanti was received into the Anglican Church last year. The example thus set would have a far-reaching effect on the people of Ashanti. One of the most insistent demands of the Church in Africa to-day was for efficient workers to go out from this country. Those who went out to work there would receive the full sympathy, gratitude, and support of the native races.

The BISHOP OF ACCRA (Dr. J. O. Aglionby), in an address on the work in his diocese, said that, though they had some disappointments, the work was steadily going forward, with many encouragements. Schools and churches were being built in many villages. They had 13 candidates being trained for the priesthood and 29 young men being trained as teachers. He expressed his gratitude for the valuable work done by the Accra Diocesan Association, and said that 20 months ago they had 93 branches; now they had 141.

OLD ETONIAN ASSOCIATION

The annual general meeting of the Old Etonian Association will be held on Thursday, July 10, at 5 p.m., at the Polytechnic, Regent-street, by permission of Sir Kynaston Studd. The retiring president (Sir Kynaston Studd) will nominate the Duke of Gloucester as his successor. The committee will propose the election of Mr. C. J. Hambro, Lord Hyde, Lord Lewisham, and Sir Hugh O'Neill, M.P., in succession to Mr. W. M. Arbuthnot, Mr. W. H. Askew-Robertson, Sir William Clark, and Major O. W. H. Leese, who retire from the committee by rotation. Other business on the agenda will include the item "Land near Eton."

GYPSIES AND THEFT FROM A BANK

At the West Sussex Quarter Sessions at Horsham yesterday, STEPHEN and MARY STERIO, the two gypsies charged with the theft of £77 10s. in currency notes from the Crawley Branch of the Westminster Bank on May 5, and MICK STERIO, who was charged with receiving the money, were bound over for 12 months on the understanding that they left the country. They were ordered to pay £25 towards the costs of the prosecution.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

DEGREES AT OXFORD

OXFORD, JUNE 26

The following degrees were conferred in Congregation to-day, the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. F. Homes Dudden, presiding:—

B.C.L.—E. H. NILES, Hertford.

B.M.—G. CAMPBELL, St. John's.

D.PHIL.—MARY L. CARTWRIGHT, St. Hugh's.

B.A. and M.A.—I. H. MACKILLOP-BROWN, Exeter; R. F. DOULTON, Lincoln; J. A. DAVIES and S. H. SMITH, Non-collegiate; DORIS M. DE Z. DE ZOUCHE, Somerville.

M.A.—R. M. BARRINGTON-WARD and W. D. HOGARTH, Balliol; R. H. CAVE, S. SASSOON, and P. K. SETT (in absence), Exeter; C. R. OLDHAM, Oriel; J. A. B. DAVIES, H. FURBER, R. D. HUDSON, and E. K. MILLIKEN, Queen's; A. M. BOASE, H. F. GALPIN, D. G. MACGREGOR (in absence), and C. J. VIRDEN, New College; C. MORLEY, Lincoln; J. D. DELIUS, Magdalen; T. D. H. BRUCE, and Z. M. CHAUDHARY (in absence), Brasenose; W. J. H. BRODRICK, G. R. HAYWARD, A. D. WINSPEAR, and S. A. SIMON, Corpus Christi; M. B. FOSTER, G. MCCORQUODALE, M. S. MCCORQUODALE, and W. PELL (in absence), Christ Church; J. T. BOUSKELL, P. D. COLERIDGE, J. C. CONN, C. D. MARTIN, W. H. OLIVIER, P. U. RISSIK (in absence), and J. W. WILLIAMS, Trinity; J. CAMPBELL, E. D. COPLEY, K. H. S. EDWARDS, W. H. LONG, A. C. RABY, and L. THOMPSON, St. John's; L. E. ASHENHEIM, G. M. EMERSON, and H. V. KOOP (in absence), Wadham; R. CATCHPOLE, F. K. HORSELL, D. A. JEWSON, and W. A. TELFER, Pembroke; R. F. P. HOLLOWAY, E. H. NILES, C. S. NORRIS, and P. H. WAGNER, Hertford; W. F. T. ATKINSON and W. F. C. CLARKE, Keble; G. V. DAVIS, E. J. HODGES, E. C. P. LARRABEE, and W. G. WOOD, Non-collegiate; R. MARSHALL, St. Benet's Hall; DOROTHY M. EMMET and ELAINE M. FEIBUSCH, Lady Margaret Hall; SHEILA M. HARDIE and MARY D. LEGGE, Somerville; MURIEL H. COOPER, Mrs. DOROTHY L. FORD, and MARY I. GENDALL, Society of Oxford Home Students.

B.MUS.—L. W. A. REGAN, Pembroke.

B.LITT.—J. M. STOKES, Worcester; MYA S. MAYOUNG, St. Hugh's; ELEANOR T. DOWNING, Oxford Home Students.

B.A.—F. B. P. WILSON, Balliol; C. BLAND, K. IRWIN-CARRUTHERS, and W. W. GUNSON, Queen's; H. R. M. FARMER, New College; P. M. BARR, Lincoln; A. D. DAVIDSON, Magdalen; A. V. BUTCHER and W. R. HASLEGRAVE, Brasenose; H. BIRCHALL, C. H. COWAN, and J. T. FITZADAM-ORMISTON, Trinity; C. G. SOLLIS and W. VEITCH, St. John's; J. FURNISS, Wadham; J. C. L. ANDERSON, Pembroke; H. N. BECKWITH and P. LANDERLIN, Worcester; J. H. BLAIR, F. J. K. BRITNELL, R. M. PITCHES, and J. C. ROGERS, Keble; R. W. BONHAM, Non-Collegiate; DOROTHY WOLFF, Lady Margaret Hall; KATHARINE L. BALL, St. Hugh's; DOROTHEA J. HICKS, Oxford Home Students.

CAMBRIDGE, JUNE 26

The Scandinavian Studentship has been awarded for a second year to J. C. B. Bulman, B.A., of Newnham College.

The following college awards are announced:—

CLARE COLLEGE.—In addition to Scholarships and Exhibitions continued, the following elections to Scholarships, Exhibitions, Studentships, &c., have been made:—Studentship for one year.—Foundation Scholarship of £100 for two years.—B. M. CROWTHER, for Natural Sciences. Foundation Scholarship of £60 for two years.—A. G. HUNT, for Classics. Exhibitions of £40 for two years.—J. S. DODD and G. E. PRESTON, for Modern Languages; T. D. HEWAN, Mathematics; K. H. SEACOME, Classics. Exhibitions of £40 for one year.—K. L. MACARTNEY and E. C. WRIGHT, Anthropology and Archæology; C. L. RICHARDSON and W. H. C. TRAVERS, Mechanical Sciences. To students in their second year.—Foundation Scholarships of £100 for one year.—K. J. BARTON, History; S. MARRIAGE, Natural Sciences. To a Denman Baynes Studentship for Research in Mathematics.—H. M. TAYLOR. To Exhibitions of £40 for one year.—R. W. B. CLARKE, Mathematics; J. R. HENRY, Mechanical Sciences. To an Exhibition for one year.—A. B. CLEGG, Modern Languages. To students in their third year.—Exhibitions for one year.—J. L. BERAN, Mathematics; R. I. N. GREAVES, Natural Sciences; R. P. WRIGHT, Classics. The Robins Prize goes to R. P. WRIGHT, the Owst Prize to H. M. TAYLOR, and Dr. Green's Cups to E. C. BULLARD, B.A., and G. CORNER, B.A.

SIDNEY SUSSEX COLLEGE.—Tripos Prizes.—R. P. BUCHANAN, R. ELLIOTT, A. H. A. HOGG, J. L. HOGG, C. G. JARRATT, M. B. LAND, G. G. LE BON, G. OFFILER, R. R. POWELL, J. SHEPHERD, A. W. TAYLOR, E. L. C. WHITE, S. W. WHITE, F. J. WILLIAMS. Inter-Collegiate Examination Prizes.—R. FISHER, B. R. JILLARD, S. D. MANCHERJI, G. MATHESON, G. MORRELL, H. UNDERWOOD, J. G. WILSON. Reading Prize is awarded to G. MATHESON. Re-elected to Research Studentship.—T. S. WYATT, B.A. Elected to Research Studentships.—T. P. HOAR, B.A., R. L. P. MILBURN, E. L. C. WHITE. Elected to B.A. Scholarships.—R. R. POWELL, A. W. TAYLOR. Re-elected to Scholarships.—L. H. COOK, R. ELLIOTT, J. D. C. FISHER, C. G. JARRATT, C. G. LE BON, F. D. M. LIVINGSTONE, G. MATHESON, J. SHEPHERD, S. W. WHITE. Elected from Minor to Major Scholarship.—J. G. WILSON. Elected to Scholarships.—C. H. MORRELL, G. OFFILER, F. J. WILLIAMS. Re-elected to Exhibition.—F. W. JONES.

DURHAM, JUNE 26

The following honorary degrees were conferred to-day by Canon Ellershaw, Vice-Chancellor of the University:—

D.D.—The Bishop of Jarrow (Dr. S. K. Knight).

D.C.L.—Lieutenant-General Harold Ben Fawcus, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., and Baron Alexander Meyendorff (of London).

D.Sc.—Dr. Frederick George Donnan, Professor of Inorganic and Physical Chemistry at University College, London; Mr. Wilfred Hall (of Newcastle), and Dr. Roland Edgar Slade.

D. LITT.—Mr. Heathcote William Garrod, Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, and formerly Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford; Dr. Norman Kemp Smith, Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in the University of Edinburgh.

In presenting Baron Meyendorff for his degree, Professor How described the recipient as a distinguished figure, a pre-revolutionary Russian, a notable jurist and economist, and an historian who had made history in the high tradition of his country. The University of London had honoured itself in appointing him to a readership. He was also a valued member of the London School of Economics.

In presenting Lieutenant-General Fawcus, Sir Thomas Oliver said that he was a graduate of Durham University, and was now honorary physician to the King.

LEEDS, JUNE 26

The following higher degrees and first and second honour examination results are announced:—

PH.D.—MARY MILLER (English), IDA L. PICKLES (English), J. BLAKEY (Mathematics), J. E. ROBERTS (Physics), E. SEDDON (Physics), J. BLOOM (Chemistry), J. A. JESSOP (Chemistry), CONSTANCE MCDOWELL (Chemistry), W. G. MOFFITT (Chemistry), C. S. PATEL (Chemistry), A. L. ROBERTS (Chemistry), J. E. SMITH (Chemistry), D. WARD (Chemistry), W. WATSON (Chemistry), M. WOODHEAD (Chemistry), ELSIE M. BARGH (Botany), J. GRAINGER (Botany), W. WIGHT (Botany), A. EL A. SALEH (Engineering), J. A. ANDERSON (Colour Chemistry), F. S. TOMLINSON (Colour Chemistry), E. O. HALL (Textiles), R. LOMAX (Textiles), A. E. WILSON (Textiles).

M.A.—E. G. JAY (Greek), EMILY SHEARD (Latin), PHYLLIS HAINSWORTH (English), A. G. HOOPER (English), WINIFRED E. PORTER (English), R. R. PEACOCK (German, with distinction), ELIZABETH G. ASHBY (History), W. J. JAMES (History), ESTELLA M. LEWIS (History, with distinction), BANGALORE INDIRAMMA (Education), A. HAMAD (Education), K. M. YUSUFUDDIN (Education).

M.ED.—R. A. KULKARNI, M. A. H. QURAISHI, K. R. RAMASWAMY, C. RANGACHAR, S. SUNDARA.

LL.M.—J. STONE.

M.SC.—A. W. TAYLOR (Zoology), A. H. EL DIN (Engineering), T. G. S. GREEN (Engineering), T. WHITAKER (Engineering), A. GRAHAM (Electrical Engineering), T. B. GLOVER (Gas Engineering).

B.A. (HONOURS).—CLASSICS.—Class II.—H. CARTLIDGE; LATIN.—Class I.—B. V. CROWLEY; ENGLISH.—Class I.—ELSIE SWANN, R. M. WILSON; Class II.—MARY DRIVER, ANNIE MIDDLETON, ANNE MILLER, F. MOSEY, MILDRED OLDFIELD, and JESSIE PARROTT; FRENCH.—Class I.—MARJORIE H. GILL, JULIA H. SCHAPIRO, J. S. SPINK; Class II.—KATHLEEN E. M. ARMITAGE, H. W. BLOOM, E. A. DAVISON, KATHLEEN ENNIS, AGNES M. GEORGE, W. E. HAYES, MARJORIE J. HILL, EMILY HORNSHAW, MARIE MAUDE, T. SCHOFIELD, FRANCES A. SMITH, MURIEL E. TALBOT; GERMAN.—Class II.—E. KINGHORN; RUSSIAN.—Class I.—J. E. M. E. C. LEASK; MODERN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES.—Class I.—F. P. PICKERING; Class II.—ISABELLA G. FOX, M. ROSENBAUM; HISTORY.—Class II.—S. E. HODGSON; Class II.—G. BOOTHROYD, S. G. F. BRANDON, R. BURNS, EFFIE COLBECK, MARGARET ENGLAND, L. GIBSON, F. M. M. HAYTHORNTHWAITE, A. D. J. JAGO, KATHLEEN M. JAMES, LILY LABOVITCH, E. MARKOVEY, POMFRET, W. RHODES, P. C. WELLS; ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.—Class I.—KATHERINE F. STOCKDALE; Class II.—W. PREST; GEOGRAPHY.—Class I.—T. W. FREEMAN, J. JOHNSON; Class II.—L. F. BENNETT, FLORENCE A. GOTHARD, W. C. MOORE, MAY RICHARDSON.

B.COM. (HONOURS).—CLASS II.—E. I. GLEDHILL.

LL.B. (HONOURS).—CLASS I.—J. BOYLE; CLASS II.—C. BARRATT, J. F. MUSSON, J. OBERMAN, E. H. WATSON, A. E. M. WEST, E. WOLFE, H. R. WORMALD.

B.SC. (HONOURS).—MATHEMATICS.—CLASS I.—J. J. JEVANS, J. REEMAN; CLASS II.—A. BLACKWELL, W. J. L. INESON, M. JACKSON, D. RUTTER. PHYSICS.—CLASS I.—R. F. HARGREAVES, J. E. TAYLOR, H. TEASDALE, N. WHITEHEAD; CLASS II.—G. F. BUTLER, C. H. GILL, G. GLEDHILL, F. HAPPEY, J. M. MESSENGER, D. M. PRATT, G. RAISTRICK. CHEMISTRY.—CLASS I.—C. L. WILSON; CLASS II.—C. BROWN, MERCIA C. HIRST, A. KRUPENEY, M. M. KRUPENEY, M. S. ZUCK. ZOOLOGY.—CLASS I.—ANNIE HOSKER; CLASS III.—LEAH ROSEN. BOTANY.—CLASS II.—EILEEN P. DAWSON, RACHEL M. HEAFFORD, NELLIE WRIGHT. GEOLOGY.—CLASS I.—J. E. HEMINGWAY, V. WILSON; CLASS II.—D. RIGBY. MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.—CLASS I.—R. M. PARKINSON. ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.—CLASS II.—G. L. DANIELSON, C. SYKES. GAS ENGINEERING.—CLASS I.—C. B. BOLLAND, G. MILNER, A. TAYLOR. MINING ENGINEERING.—CLASS II.—H. G. SMITH. COLOUR CHEMISTRY.—CLASS I.—R. L. M. ALLEN; CLASS II.—C. H. GILES. AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.—CLASS II.—R. B. H. ROUND.

WALES, JUNE 26

The Council of the University College of North Wales, Bangor, have made the following appointments:—

CHAIR OF CHEMISTRY.—Mr. J. L. SIMONSEN, D.Sc. (late Professor of Organic Chemistry at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore).

LLOYD ROBERTS CHAIR OF ZOOLOGY.—Mr. F. W. R. BRAMWELL, D.Sc. (Lecturer in Zoology, King's College, London).

INDEPENDENT LECTURER IN WELSH HISTORY.—Mr. R. T. JENKINS, M.A., LL.B. (Cardiff High School).

ASSISTANT LECTURER IN MEDIÆVAL HISTORY.—Mr. T. JONES PIERCE, M.A. (University of Liverpool).

MISSING DEFENDANT ARRESTED

IAN FORBES TOWNSHEND, 46, architect, for some years living at Queen's-road, Richmond, Surrey, who had appeared at the Westminster Police Court on a number of occasions last month in connexion with a charge of conspiring with Leopold Ronald Garcia and others to fabricate evidence with intent to mislead the Chancery Court, was brought before Mr. Gill yesterday. Townshend failed to answer to his bail when he should have appeared early in June. Detective-inspector Barker gave evidence of arresting the defendant on Wednesday night in a house in Dorothy-road, Lavender-hill, S.W., where, he said, he found Townshend hiding behind the door of a bedroom. When charged at Rochester-row police station he replied, "I simply say I am not guilty." The magistrate remanded him for eight days.

THE PRINCE AT IPSWICH

OPENING OF NEW AERODROME

THE WOLSEY PAGEANT

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

IPSWICH, JUNE 26

The Prince of Wales attended this afternoon's performance of the Wolsey Pageant—the corporate tribute of Ipswich to the great Cardinal who was born here and who died just 400 years ago—and fulfilled a variety of engagements in the morning and the rest of the afternoon. It was the Prince's first visit to the town, and there was a great deal—almost too much, indeed—for him to see and do in the time at his disposal. He was accordingly unable to give more than about 20 minutes to the pageant, of which he witnessed only the first and shortest part—the prologue to the main business of the play. The little that he did see, however, was full of admirably-ordered pageantry. The Tudor front of Christchurch Mansion, flanked by the rich foliags of Christchurch Park, forms the pleasantest and most appropriate of backgrounds for Mr. Nugent Monck's picture of the society in which Thomas Wolsey lived his boyhood, and this opening scene is made artistically memorable by the inclusion in it of part of a Mystery Play from the Chester cycle, played as if before townsfolk among whom are young Wolsey and his parents.

The Prince arrived from Northolt Aerodrome this morning in his own aeroplane, piloted by Squadron Leader Don. An escort of four Service aeroplanes accompanied him, and another machine brought the Prince's Equerry, Captain J. R. Aird. The new municipal aerodrome was the Prince's landing-ground, and his first official duty was to declare it open. The Mayor of Ipswich (Mr. A. L. Clouting) had flown to the aerodrome to receive the Prince, and the company included also the Lord-Lieutenant of Suffolk (Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Courtenay Warner) and Lady Bailey, the president of the Suffolk Aeroplane Club. After the Prince had removed his flying kit in the club-house, he was welcomed by the MAYOR, and in his brief reply congratulated Ipswich on its far-sighted policy in establishing the aerodrome.

GIFT OF A TRACTOR-PLOUGH

Nearly every street and square in the attractive town was bravely decked for the Prince's visit, and dense crowds pressed forward eagerly to see him pass. From the aerodrome he drove to the Orwell Works of Messrs. Ransomes, Sims, and Jefferies. Mr. Clouting, who travelled in the same car, is the first Labour Mayor of Norwich, and a plough fitter in the experimental department at Orwell Works. The firm makes ploughing machinery which goes into every quarter of the globe, and an exhibition of implements of various types had been arranged on a plan related to the Prince's extensive travels. He accepted the gift of a tractor-plough for use on his Canadian ranch, and also a miniature ploughshare made of gold, intended for a paper-weight.

Leaving the works, the Prince halted to receive on behalf of the town the deeds of Wolsey's Gate, all that remains of the college founded by the Cardinal at Ipswich. Since 1846 the gate has been in the possession of Messrs. E. R. and F. Turner, Limited, who have now given it into the corporation's keeping. The Prince next paid a visit to Oak Hill, the home of rest which the Institute of Journalists have established for the use of any of their profession. It is a delightful building with a magnificent outlook towards the river. The Prince was received by the president of the institute, Mr. H. A. Gwynne, and after unveiling a portrait of Councillor T. R. Parkington, the donor of Oak Hill, inspected the house and grounds.

The party drove to the Town Hall for luncheon. The MAYOR proposed the health of the Prince, and mentioned the concern of the people of Ipswich during the Prince's African tour lest some of the big game should interfere with his long-awaited visit to the town. The PRINCE assured him in reply that it was a great pleasure to have emerged from the dangers of Africa in order to be able to pay this visit. "I may take it, I think," he added amid much laughter, "as a very great compliment that your anxiety on that occasion was entirely selfish."

THE MEMORY OF WOLSEY

The Prince said also that it was a matter of great interest that this should be the 400th anniversary of Cardinal Wolsey's death. Ipswich was, he knew, very proud to claim connexion with this great English Cardinal and statesman. He was, incidentally, educated at Magdalen College in Oxford, where he became Bursar but was soon compelled to resign, for applying funds, they were told, to the completion of the great tower without sufficient authority. That did not interrupt his rise to international fame, and it was fitting that his memory should be honoured in the place of his birth. The Prince referred appreciatively to his visit to the works of Messrs. Ransomes, Sims, and Jefferies, where the Mayor had worked for so many years, and to the new municipal aerodrome. It was extremely fitting and right that they should have invited to the opening ceremony Lady Bailey, whose wonderful solo flight in a Moth to the Cape and back would always go down as one of the outstanding feats in the annals of the pioneers of the air.

The Ipswich Cenotaph stands in Christchurch Park, and the Prince laid a wreath at its foot before taking his seat among the audience at the pageant. Detachments from the Suffolk branches of the British Legion were drawn up in front of the Cenotaph, and he inspected them. After watching as much of the pageant as time allowed, he departed between lines of cheering schoolchildren from the park, was heartily cheered by the patients and staff of the East Suffolk and Ipswich Hospital as he drove past, and made short halts to enter the Boys' Club and the Y.M.C.A. The Mayor took leave of him on the borough boundary at Bourne Bridge, the Prince going on to Shotley to visit the training ship H.M.S. Ganges as his last engagement.

He made his return to London by air and, after motoring to York House, went on to Buckingham Palace to be present at the dinner party in honour of Prince and Princess Takamatsu given by the King.

WINDSOR CASTLE STATE APARTMENTS

SOUVENIRS FOR PURCHASE BY VISITORS

The Lord Chamberlain announces that the State Apartments of Windsor Castle will be reopened to the public on Tuesday, July 1 next, and on every weekday subsequently, except Friday, from 11 a.m. till 5 p.m., until further notice. A charge of 1s. for adults and 6d. for children will be made, the proceeds of which will be devoted to local charities.

Sailors, soldiers, airmen, and naval, military, and Air Force nurses in uniform will be admitted free of charge.

The Queen's Dolls' House is on view during the hours that the State Apartments are open, at an extra charge of 6d. each person.

MINIATURE PORTRAITS

Visitors to Windsor Castle have frequently expressed the wish that some souvenirs of their visit should be available for purchase in the Castle. In order to meet this requirement, it has been decided to place on sale facsimiles of some of the magnificent miniature portraits for which the Royal Collections are justly famous. For the purpose of experiment, 12 miniatures in two series have been chosen, as follows:—

(*a*) Henry VII., Henry VIII., Jane Seymour, Edward VI., Queen Elizabeth, all by Nicholas Hilliard; and Charles I., by Peter Oliver.

(*b*) Charles Brandon and Henry Brandon, Dukes of Suffolk, by Hans Holbein; Sir Walter Raleigh, Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, James I. and Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, all by Isaac Oliver.

These are coloured facsimiles of the originals, as closely reproduced as modern processes allow, mounted in glazed ormolu frames which are themselves exact copies of those of the Royal Collections.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

(*Editorial Rooms*), *London.*

NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.

SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

WE WANT TO BE HAPPILY DISCONTENTED

By CALLISTHENES

There are two kinds of discontent. They have different origins, different effects, and profoundly different values.

The common kind of discontent is unhappy. It arises when a man compares his lot with that of others. He sees that his neighbour has a car and he has not, so he is discontented. He sees that his friend gets home at five and he gets home at seven—and he is discontented.

It rests on weakness and is a proof of weakness. More and more are limits being placed on personal freedom and initiative, but man is still the only important factor of his own destiny—and of whether he owns a motor car and is able to get home at five.

Its effect is to spoil a man's character. He broods on what he cannot do instead of what he can do and so weakens his will. He hears with envy of other men's success and so destroys friendship. He is continually looking up to things that are not worth looking up to and so destroys his dignity and his self-confidence.

Its value is nil. It produces neither work nor ideas. The man concentrates his thoughts only on what he has not got. His lack of confidence in himself causes other people to have no confidence in him. He adds nothing to the common stock of the firm's enthusiasm. He repels instead of attracting customers.

But there is a happy discontent, and we have before now spoken of it as one of the characteristics of this House.

It springs from comparison not with our neighbours, but with an ideal. We are eager for this to be a perfect Store. Each day we find that we are short of perfection and we are discontented. We want with all our heart to be much the finest, best, most liked and most trusted Store in the world. Of course we know that we have not achieved that and we are discontented.

It is a happy discontent also because it comes from strength, not from weakness. The most constructive thing in the world is an ideal, and it is our ideal that makes us discontented. Our discontent is not sluggish and inactive. It arises because, although we make progress, we do not make as much as we should like. It is linked with our belief that we have the ability and the courage and the determination to realise our ideal.

The effect of happy discontent is to improve a man's character. Man is built for the ideal as flowers for the sun, and his whole nature functions best when he is in pursuit of it. It gives him poise—because his eye is on the great and lofty, not upon the immediate and the petty. It gives him the gift of friendship, because there is no comradeship like the comradeship of the ideal. It gives him confidence for it cures him of introspection.

And happy discontent is of supreme value. It is the spirit of all the finest work. It is the magnetism that always attracts the friendship and confidence of the public. It is indeed at the centre of all that makes for the worth and success of this House.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

A SUNSHINE GUARANTEE

FOR every sunless day until July 21st and after September 15th a deduction of one-third off Visitors' daily inclusive terms is allowed by the

SHERINGHAM HOTEL, SHERINGHAM

Facing Golf Links and Sea. Lifts. Electric Light. Modern bedding. Running water in many bedrooms. Private bath rooms. Dining room seats 200 guests. Ball room 100 couples. Dancing nightly. Indoor games. Large shady gardens. Grass and hard tennis courts. Croquet. Putting. Golf: First tee 3 minutes' walk.

S. GRAY, Manager.

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THE TATE GALLERY

REASSURING REPORT ON THE FLOOD OF 1928

With the sympathetic approval of the authorities consulted the Trustees of the Tate Gallery have decided to publish each year in future an illustrated review of their labours. The present "Review of the Acquisitions during the years July, 1927-December, 1929" (Glasgow University Press, and sold at the gallery, 2s. 6d.), bridges the gap since the publication in 1927 of "The Record of Ten Years," which gave a full account of the work of the first Board of Trustees from its creation in 1917.

Within the scope of the present review, which has 22 pages of illustrations, comes the story of the Flood of January 7, 1928. The detailed report of its effects is reassuring. None of the water-colours and drawings seems to have suffered appreciable damage, and, though some of the Turner sketches have still to be identified, none of them is missing. One Turner oil painting was seriously damaged, but has been satisfactorily repaired, and of the 234 oil paintings involved 101 suffered no damage, 86 received only the slightest damage, and 27 oils, two miniatures, and the plaster bust of the "Marquise de la Vallette," by Carpeaux, were seriously injured. Eighteen oil paintings were completely spoiled, but few of them—a running list of artists is given—"would be regarded as of primary importance from an artistic point of view."

Considering the extent of the Flood—the whole of the basement was flooded to a depth of 5ft. in the Tate section and 8ft. in the Turner and Modern Foreign section—this is very good hearing, and the story of salvage reflects the highest credit upon the director and staff and the officials of other institutions and private individuals who came to their assistance. The most serious damage appears to have been to the archives of the gallery.

The review of last year touches on the plans for a new wing containing a gallery for Modern Foreign sculpture and provision for storage above flood level, offered by Sir Joseph Duveen in 1928. Two alternative architectural schemes have been worked out, but owing to Sir Joseph Duveen's departure for America, and the wish he expressed to submit a new scheme, the decision of the board upon them has been postponed.

The total of acquisitions, British and foreign, by gift, purchase, and bequest, in painting, drawing, and sculpture during the period under review was 217. Those for 1929 are described in detail, and many of them are illustrated.

This may be an appropriate place for a few words in appreciation of Mr. Charles Aitken, who retires from the Directorship of the Tate Gallery within the next few months. Of no gallery or museum official can it be said more truly that he is "a servant of the public" in the most honourable sense of the words. Mr. Aitken, who was born in 1869, educated at Clifton College and New College, Oxford, and succeeded Mr. D. S. MacColl at the Tate Gallery in 1911, after directing the Whitechapel Art Gallery since 1900, holds strongly the not very popular view that art is a means of social betterment; and his devoted labours at the Tate Gallery—notably in the organization of temporary loan exhibitions—have been pursued under that conviction.

Entertainments

COVENT GARDEN OPERA

"ROMEO ET JULIETTE"

Juliette	EDITH MASON
Stéphano	NADIA KOVACEVA
Gertrude	JEANNE MONTFORT
Frère Laurent	EZIO PINZA
Capulet	FERNANDO AUTORI
Tybalt	FRANCIS RUSSELL
Mercutio	JOHN BROWNLEE
Le Duc de Vérone	PHILIP BERTRAM
Grégorio	ARISTIDE BARACCHI
Roméo	ANDRE BURDINO

Conductor: JOHN BARBIROLLI

To a composer who believed, as Gounod did, that music is the outcome of the more agreeable traits of human emotion, particularly that it must be regarded as a sort of by-product of love, the story of Romeo and Juliet presented ideal material for an opera. It does not follow, however, that such a composer is the ideal one to turn the story into music. *Romeo et Juliette*, while standing second in Gounod's list of successes, has remained a very long way behind the first in popularity. It is too agreeable. There is no obvious foil to the virtuous emotions of the lovers; nothing breaks their flow through five acts, save the perfunctory turmoil of Montagues and Capulets done with braying brass and clash of cymbals, the decorous ecclesiasticism of Friar Laurence's cell, and the sympathetic comments of the chorus.

The audience greeted last night's performance, in many respects an admirable one, under Mr. John Barbirolli's direction, with only a tempered enthusiasm, in spite of the fact that it gave a more favourable opportunity of hearing Mme. Edith Mason and M. André Burdino than any we have had yet. Both gave us some beautifully lyrical singing. At the outset we could not feel sure that Mme. Mason had completely recovered from her recent illness, but she seemed to sing herself into form in the course of the valse of the first act and to be ready for the more searching emotions of the balcony scene and the parting scene of the fourth. Mr. Francis Russell and Mr. John Brownlee not only fought a vigorous duel, but in their singing did all that was possible to make effective the more virile music of their parts. Mme. Kovaceva made a pretty thing of the serenade before the duel, and the choir reached their highest point of expression in the *ensemble* at the end of that scene. Gounod had so many good ideas for this opera that it might have been a masterpiece if he had had some wicked ones to set them off.

THE PLAYHOUSE

"CYNARA"

BY H. M. HARWOOD AND R. GORE BROWNE

Clemency Warlock	GLADYS COOPER
Jim Warlock	GERALD DU MAURIER
Gorla Kentish	ANN TODD
The Hon. John Tring	CAMPBELL GULLAN
Milly Miles	DORICE FORDRED
Doris Lea	CELIA JOHNSON
Mr. Boot	ERNEST JAY
Councillor Apted	TOM WOODS
Merton	JOAN CAROL
Butler	A. HARDING STEERMAN
A Police Inspector	GARRETT HOLLICK
The Coroner	ERNEST JAY
P.C. Heal	CARTERET MAULE
Mrs. Mott	FLORENCE HARWOOD
Madame Ducette	JOAN SWINSTEAD
Foreman of the Jury	CHARLES KOOP
A Juror	WALTER TOBIAS

Safe, prosperous, affectionate, the Warlocks believed their marriage to be, and perhaps both of them would have thought affectionate too cold a word. They trusted each other with a trust that Clemency's sister, Gorla, considered a trifle dull; more important, they trusted themselves. When Clemency took Gorla to Aix, Jim was made sad and even a little angry by her going; it did not enter his mind to console himself. He had, indeed, a stiffish virtue. Good dinner, good wine, and a pretty opportunity prompted him only to pass his cold and cautious eye over the two mannequins in the opposite corner of the restaurant and to say that conversation with girls like that was difficult—one had nothing in common with them. A prig? Well, no; Sir Gerald du Maurier takes care of that. But he is a problem to Doris, and it is extraordinarily interesting to watch her first attempts to solve it. His stiffness makes her shy, and gradually, in her shyness and her attempts to overcome it, Miss Celia Johnson reveals Doris as she is—her class and her precise place in it, her romanticism, her waywardness, her strange and charming integrity. Miss Johnson draws this preliminary sketch with a firm and delicate touch, and Sir Gerald's rigid demeanour, which has seemed hitherto to need justification, justifies itself. What has gone before has often been more than a little discursive; now suddenly, for a brilliant moment, the play becomes a work of art.

But it is one of those baffling plays of chameleon mood in which, just when you have begun to drown in commonplace, beauty sharply emerges, and in which even the best scenes are, for disastrous instants, brought to earth by some ugly straining for effect. An unconscionable time is wasted in a beauty competition in some public baths in North London; it is almost incredible that the same pen (or pens) that wrote of Doris's first meeting with Jim should have used this means of advancing their acquaintance. And all the story that follows—of how, though his spirit was honourable his flesh was strong; of how he loved her, though still in his fashion loving his wife; of how he parted from her when it was inevitable and she killed herself and the blame fell upon him—all this is told in the same alternation of styles, now with a judgment and restraint that make the play a play, now with shocking lapses that convert it into a novelette. There is, for example, a love scene, beautifully written and performed, that suddenly becomes nonsense because Doris is driven to sentimentalize over the probable feelings of a garden. There is another scene, managed with great skill until the last moment, in which the news of Doris's death is robbed of its tragedy by a hysterical outburst to bring down the curtain.

But let us not insist on the flaws, surprising though they are. There is merit and to spare. Miss Gladys Cooper conducts a modestly small part with discretion; Sir Gerald, though he can make an extravagance of restraint, does most carefully exhibit and develop Jim's character; Miss Dorice Fordred, Miss Ann Todd, and Mr. Campbell Gullan variously distinguish themselves; and Miss Celia Johnson plays with a feeling so genuine and an insight so acute that no scene in which she appears, except that of the lamentable swimming bath, is without beauty and significance.

DOUBLE SILVER WEDDING

The double silver wedding anniversary of two brothers who married two sisters on the same day is announced on our front page today. The brothers are Lieutenant-Colonel D. Gordon Carmichael, of Putney, and Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Gordon Carmichael, of Ewell, Surrey, the sons of Colonel J. C. Gordon Carmichael, I.M.S. At the time of their marriage, in London in 1905, both were lieutenants in the R.A.M.C. Their brides were the daughters of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Armstrong, I.M.S.

ART EXHIBITIONS

SENEFELDER CLUB

The twentieth annual exhibition of the Senefelder Club at the Twenty-One Gallery, 15, Mill-street, Conduit-street, seems to show that more and more of our younger artists are being attracted to lithography. If not the best technically this strikes one as being the most lively and varied exhibition that has yet been held. Mr. John Copley, with "Athletes Dressing," and Miss Ethel Gabain, with "Le Démenagement," still set the standard in artistic expression, but there are many works with at least illustrative interest and some of them are catalogued under unfamiliar names. "Basiliscus Plumiferous," a kind of lizard, in colour, by Miss Petty Purvis, is one example, and "Girl with a Cat," by Mr. Clarke Hutton, is another. Mrs. L. Blatherwick produces her own seductive quality in "Daffodils" and "The Birth of a Moth"; Mr. H. G. Hampton harks back in "Pembroke," and Mrs. Edna Clarke Hall reaches forward in "Poem Picture"; and "Penguins," by Miss Désirée Hoole, "The Accusation," by Mr. E. Blampied, "The Morris Dancer," by Mr. A. S. Hartrick, and "Spring Flowers," by Miss Marion Ellis, are other things to be noted.

LONDON SCHOOL OF PRINTING

The exhibition of students' work at the London School of Printing and Kindred Trades, 61, Stamford-street, shows a steady improvement in matters of taste with the usual high standard on the mechanical side. The observation has been made before, but it would be a good thing if, in colour work, originals of a higher artistic quality were secured for the students to work upon. No doubt in his professional career the colour printer will have to reproduce all sorts of designs, but there is no reason why his actual taste in colour should not be trained while he is learning the technical side of his work. From the examples here one would say that trade catalogues afforded better material than "fancy" pictures. The examples of typographical layout show an appreciation of the virtues of simplicity and balance, and the average of composing in the Royal Society of Arts Competition, 1930—subject Stevenson's "Child's Garden of Verses"—and in the school competition for a circular advertising a concert, and a blotter, is good. More and more it should be inculcated that the aim of good printing is to get past the reader's attention, not to make him say "How clever." Binding appears to be receiving special attention, and the examples tested opened as well as looked well.

BRITISH ISLES PHOTOGRAPHS

Perhaps the best tribute to the enlarged photographs of the British Isles exhibited for a few hours on Wednesday by the Travel Association of Great Britain and Ireland at the Savoy Hotel was in the emotional reactions excited among the visitors. One was a fierce local patriotism and the other was uncertainty where in England to go for a holiday. Of the first, a pretty explosion was witnessed. It happened that by a slip of the pen in inscribing the photographs a cottage at Castle Combe was put down to Kent. A mere Kentish man questioned the attribution. It may be that his tone suggested indifference. With native chivalry a Gloucestershire man, who overheard the remark, though well aware that Wilts owes any beauties it has (and they are respectable) to a spilling-over from the neighbouring "God's County," passionately exclaimed, "But don't you wish it were?" and they were left walking round each other with the air of dogs measuring opportunity.

The professional journalist is, of course, detached from such partialities, and his emotional reactions were of the second order. Truly, between such pictures as "The Church Porch, Cirencester," "Quintain Post, Offham, Kent," "Monnow Bridge, Monmouthshire," and "Durham Cathedral" it is difficult to make up one's mind about general direction. Always with the reservation that the wise man goes West, there is something to be said even for stopping in London, for in "Strand on the Green, Middlesex," at sunset, Mr. H. Felton, who is responsible for a large proportion of the photographs, has discovered romantic beauty. Even "Waterloo Underground Station" has its appeal of clean curves.

THE NATIONAL ART-COLLECTIONS FUND

HISTORIC TREASURES IN PERIL OF LOSS

Sir Robert Witt presided and Sir Austen Chamberlain spoke at the annual meeting, which was held yesterday at the Victoria and Albert Museum, of the National Art-Collections Fund. The aim of the fund is to organize public opinion and to secure works of art of all times to enrich the museums and galleries of the British Empire.

Sir Robert Witt, who moved the adoption of the report and balance-sheet, said the membership had now reached 12,500, and the revenue last year, including subscriptions and donations from their members, came to nearly £14,000. This sum was substantial, but nothing like enough for the purposes of the committee. Speaking of the Italian exhibition at Burlington House, he paid a warm tribute to the services of Lady Chamberlain, and said of her mission to Italy that few men and no other woman could have achieved the success which fell to her. A handsome sum would be received by the Fund through the success of the exhibition. A cheque for £10,000 had already been signed in favour of their society, and he hoped the sum would be substantially increased when the final figures were received.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, in seconding, said he supposed that the next generation must see a larger dispersal of works of art from our large private collections than the generation which had just passed, and it was less possible for individuals to provide in large sums all that was needed to preserve cherished examples in our country. But, further, competition had enormously increased. The demand from countries which were not so richly equipped as ourselves had grown, was growing, and must continue to grow.

Meanwhile, how little we have done ourselves! How little of the field of art was covered in our provincial museums! It was not only that the treasures of art were becoming rarer. They were more and more finding their way to places from which they would never come forth. If we lost the opportunity of getting them when it was within our power, we should never have the opportunity to recover them. The whole development of modern society made the acquisition and careful preservation of works of art in every branch more important than it ever was before. Mass production was inimical to art production, and might easily mean over a very wide field the extermination of the craftsman whose artistry we now treasured. One asked whether, in a crowded country like ours, so enormously industrialized, future generations would not be more and more dependent for beauty on the production of art and less able to find it in natural surroundings. It seemed to him that it was time we bestirred ourselves to enrich our collections and to secure from amongst the wealth of lovely objects of the past which might come into the market in the near future what we could save alike for their intrinsic beauty and in many cases their historic interest.

In conclusion, Sir Austen Chamberlain said that while he had spoken mainly of art produced in former days, he was thinking also of the art producers and art productions of the present. Except by the interest of a great society and the community they could not provide the stimulus to art which was provided by the wealthy patron and collector of the past. He would like to see the National Art Collections Fund rich enough not merely to take a great part in preserving past treasures, but to risk making a selection among the young men of to-day. (Cheers.)

The large company at the meeting unanimously adopted the resolution.

WELWYN DRAMA FESTIVAL

The Bristol Drama and Clifton Arts Club were awarded the Welwyn Drama Cup at the concluding performances of the Welwyn Drama Festival last night. Their play, *The 300th Performance*, by Stephen Barnett, also gained the new play prize. Mr. Tyrone Guthrie, the adjudicator, described their performance as being extremely capable.

The runners-up were Beethoven-street Old Scholars' Dramatic Club, last year's winners, with a performance of *The Long Voyage Home*, by Eugene O'Neill.

RECITALS OF THE WEEK

MRS. GORDON WOODHOUSE AND MR. SALA

The recital of music for harpsichord and violoncello, which was given by Mrs. Violet Gordon Woodhouse and Mr. Antoni Sala in Wigmore Hall on Monday, was one of the most delightful musical experiences we have had this season. The lighter tone of the harpsichord, as compared with the modern grand pianoforte, encouraged and indeed necessitated moderation in the dynamics of the violoncellist. Mr. Sala was freed from the temptation to force the tone, and his playing consisted of pure line, beautifully phrased and devoid of unnecessary accent. To this line the brilliance and variety of the harpsichord provided the most enchanting counterpart, and Mrs. Gordon Woodhouse made admirable use of the resources of the fine instrument—the bass was remarkably full—on which she played. The programme consisted of two duet Sonatas by Bach, of which the first in G major is much the better work, the well-known Sonata in G minor attributed to Eccles, a Sonata for harpsichord in C major by Mozart, and some solo pieces by Handel and Domenico Scarlatti. In her solos Mrs. Gordon Woodhouse showed her adaptability to different styles of music, and was equally successful in interpreting the greatness of Mozart, the grandeur of Handel, and the brilliance of Scarlatti. The only criticism one has to offer of a most enjoyable concert is that Mrs. Woodhouse sometimes failed to bring her hands down together on a chord—a fault which was most noticeable in her otherwise extremely sensitive performance of Mozart's Sonata.

MISS VIVIEN LAMBELET

It almost seemed at the song recital at Wigmore Hall on Wednesday night as though preoccupation with the sharp vowel sounds of the French language had interfered with the production of Miss Lambelet's high notes, which were attacked as though they were on a different register from the rest of her voice. The doctrine of registers is dangerous when it leads to so complete a break as was apparent in Miss Lambelet's singing of English as well as French songs. The voice itself is reedy in quality, slightly tart, but not unpleasing, and had good variety of vocal colour. Her style of singing is polished; the phrasing neat. Her programme contained some out-of-the-way French songs, of which the biggest was Chausson's "Chanson Perpetuelle," accompanied by the Brosa String Quartet, an attractive piece of French romanticism. The Brosa Quartet also played Cyril Scott's "Divertimento," a somewhat diffuse study in parallel movement.

MISS BOSSET AND MR. CARUANA

A programme consisting mainly of French music for piano and violoncello was played at Grotrian Hall on Tuesday night by two players, Miss Lénora Bosset and Mr. Roberto Caruana, whose sympathies were obviously with the music of the Latin mind, especially the early composers, Couperin and Rameau. A sonata of Locatelli gave Mr. Caruana opportunity for a richer tone than that required in an attractive Suite of Couperin, where his *finesse* of execution, combined with extreme delicacy in Miss Bosset's accompaniment, produced a very happy result. Miss Bosset's weakness is rhythmic: neatness of finger hardly concealed its waywardness in Rameau; Schumann's "Papillons" showed up her willingness to sacrifice larger outlines to momentary fluctuations of rhythm. The inclusion of Schumann was a mistake in an otherwise consistent and attractive programme, which ended with Debussy's Sonata for the two instruments.

MME. TARASOVA

Mme. Nina Tarasova, who gave a recital of traditional songs and ballads in seven different languages at Aeolian Hall on Wednesday, is a *diseuse* rather than a singer. With the help of a few simple modifications to her costume—a shawl, a pair of sleeves, or a head-dress—she assumes various nationalities, and she delivers her songs with a pretty charm and, when necessary, with plenty of dramatic skill. Since she does so effectively what she sets out to do, one need not cavil at the sophistication of some of the simpler songs. Of the songs themselves there is little to say beyond that (with the exception of two from contemporary Russia, which might have been composed anywhere in Europe) they were characteristic of the various countries. There was the sentimental Gretchen from Germany, the full-blooded Spaniard, the coquettish Frenchwoman with her jealous husband, and the Russian sad and vehement by turns. In a group sung in English the singer caught the Irish brogue and the accent of Kentucky more accurately than the English of Shropshire. Mr. Ivor Newton played the accompaniments.

MISS FOSTER, MISS BARTLETT, AND MR. RAE ROBERTSON

A joint recital was given in Wigmore Hall on Tuesday by Miss Megan Foster, who sang a group of French songs and one of folk-songs from half-a-dozen different lands, and Miss Ethel Bartlett and Mr. Rae Robertson, who played pianoforte duets. Miss Foster's voice is light in quality and very pleasant on the higher notes. The lower part lacks resonance, and it will not bear pressure without going out of tune, as was evident in the Italian song "Du Vai?" Such a voice is well suited to the interpretation of such songs as Chausson's "Amour d'antan" and Debussy's "Clair de Lune," and Miss Foster showed plenty of versatility in the singing of the folk-songs. Miss Bartlett and Mr. Robertson have won a well-deserved reputation for their *ensemble* as duet-players, and they did not fail on this occasion to achieve complete unanimity. Their playing was not, however, free from the over-emphasis on the accents, by which perfect synchronization may be most readily achieved, and their performance of Mozart's Sonata in D major sounded slick and empty. They achieved better results in a group of modern pieces, among which a Waltz by Arensky was redeemed from triviality by the brilliance of their performance.

MR. F. K. GRIMM'S COMPOSITIONS

Mr. Friedrich Karl Grimm, a young Leipzig musician, gave a concert of his own compositions at Grotrian Hall on Monday night. Through much immaturity of style and expression it was possible to discern traces of musical thought, but until Mr. Grimm has learnt how to obtain continuity, to avoid jumping suddenly from angularity to sentimentalism, it will not be possible for him to make a genuine impression. A certain rhythmical vigour was noticeable in the "Russian Dance," for example, for pianoforte played by himself, or the "Humoresque" from a suite for violoncello, played by Miss Lorlie Beryl Thomson. Mme. Eugénie Adam played a one-movement pianoforte sonata, the music suffering from an illogical attempt at sharply defined contrasts of tonality. Mr. Grimm does not apparently seek to dispense with tonality, but his sudden changes possess insufficient coherence to be effective.

12 O'CLOCK CONCERT

A special interest was lent to the altogether excellent concert given at noon yesterday in Aeolian Hall by the inclusion of a group of five songs by Eugene Goossens, three of them new, sung by Mme. Anne Thursfield and accompanied by the composer. In his songs Goossens's method is to illustrate his text musically, not to distil out the essence of his poem. In spite, therefore, of delightfully clever touches, especially in the little postludes, the only true song was "O cool is the valley now," one of the three new settings of words by James Joyce. Here we had the translation into music of the mood, as contrasted with the mere imagery, of the poem—words and music had fused into a new creation. In the older songs "Melancholy" and "Philomel" the ingenious music was mere illustration. In the new song "Gentle lady, do not sing sad songs," the musical accentuation fitted the words like a skin and almost made a song as good as the other. Goossens was also represented by his piano solo "The Marionette Show," played by Miss Mathilde Verne. Miss Verne is not at home among the moderns, and this was as far as she cared to venture in her part of the programme. Mme. Thursfield, however, had a group of French songs, quite modern in feeling, which she sang with her unfailing and scrupulous art.

THE MINCHENDEN OAK

The Middlesex County Council agreed yesterday to participate in an effort to save the Minchenden Oak, Southgate. Although hollow, the tree is of great girth, but has suffered somewhat by the unskilful lopping of branches. Arnos Grove estate, on which the tree stands, is being developed, and Lord Inverforth, the owner, has agreed to sell the site, with a frontage to Waterfall-lane, for £750. The Southgate District Council has suggested the acquisition of the site for a public garden. The County Council, in view of the historical interest of the oak, agreed to contribute £100 towards the cost.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 21

OPERA

ROYAL OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.
Lessees: Covent Garden Opera Syndicate, Ltd.
SEASON OF INTERNATIONAL OPERA.
LAST SIX PERFORMANCES.

RIGOLETTO. TO-NIGHT, at 8.30.

Ella Bailey, Tamara Beltacchi, Nadia Kovaceva, Jose Malone, Elde Norena; Fernando Autori, Aristide Baracchi, Philip Bertram, Luigi Cilla, Angelo Minghetti, Michele Sampieri, Mariano Stabile.

Conductor—VINCENZO BELLEZZA.

L'AMORE DEI TRE RE.
Monday, at 8.30.

Nadia Kovaceva, Jose Malone, Rosa Ponselle; Fernando Autori, Luigi Cilla, Giovanni Inghilleri, Francesco Merli.

Conductor—VINCENZO BELLEZZA.

AIDA .. .. .. Tuesday, at 8.
ROMEO ET JULIETTE .. .. Wednesday, at 8.

PRICES (including tax):—Boxes, 10 guineas and 42; Stalls, 28s.; Circle, 24s. and 21s. 6d.; Balcony, £1; Amphitheatre, 13s.; Gallery (unreserved), 2s. 6d.
Box-office, 10 to 6. Telephone: Temple Bar 7961.

THEATRES

ALDWYCH. Tem. 6404. TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15. Matinées, WED. and FRI., 2.30.
TOM WALLS and REGINALD HIGHLEY present
"A NIGHT LIKE THIS."
A New Farce by BEN TRAVERS.
TOM WALLS, Mary Brough, and RALPH LYNN.

AMBASSADORS. Evgs., 8.30. Tues., Fri., 2.30.
THE MAN IN POSSESSION.
With ISABEL JEANS and RAYMOND MASSEY.
Preceded by "THE CONFEDERATES." (Tem. 1171.)

APOLLO. 8.40. Tues., Thur., 2.30. G.6970.
"INSULT."
"One of the finest plays in London."

COMEDY. Gerrard 8978.
EVENINGS, at 8.30.
Mats., TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 2.30.
THE SILENT WITNESS.
MARIE LOHR. MALCOLM KEEN.
The Old Bailey trial that is thrilling all London.

CRITERION. (Ger. 3844.) At 8.30. Tues., Sat., 2.30
"NINE TILL SIX."
A Play by Aimée and Philip Stuart.

DALY'S. EVENINGS, at 8.30. Gerr. 0201.
THE COMMAND TO LOVE.
Yvonne Arnaud Ronald Squire Isobel Elsom
Matinées, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2.30.

DOMINION, Tottenham Court-rd. Mus. 2176.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mats., WED. & SAT., 2.30.
THE ROMANTIC MUSICAL COMEDY.
SILVER WINGS.
HARRY WELCHMAN LUPINO LANE
DENNIS HOEY DONALD MATHER
DESIREE ELLINGER EMMA HAIG
ALL SEATS BOOKABLE, 2s. to 8s. 6d., PLUS TAX

DRURY LANE. (Temple Bar 7171.)
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
DENNIS KING in
"THE THREE MUSKETEERS."
A ROMANTIC MUSICAL PLAY.

DUCHESS, Aldwych. (Tem. 6888.) Pop. Prices.
EVGS., 8.30. Wed., Thurs., 2.30. (LAST WEEKS.)
THE PLOUGH AND THE STARS.
Sara Allgood. Maire O'Neill. Arthur Sinclair.

DUKE OF YORK'S. Tem. Bar 5122.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. MATS., MON. & WED., 2.30.
In association with Willhut, Ltd.,
Famous Players Guild, Ltd., presents
THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN.
By Walter Hackett.
MARION LORNE. C. AUBREY SMITH
CATHLEEN NESBITT. GEORGE TULLY.

EMBASSY. (Pri. 2211.) Every Evg., 8.15.
GERALD LAWRENCE SEASON.
HAMLET.

EVERYMAN. Evgs., 8.15. Hamp. 7224.
LONG SHADOWS.
Mats., SATURDAY, 2.30. By Philip Johnson.

GAIETY. (Tem. 6991). TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15.
Matinées, TUESDAY and FRIDAY, 2.30.
"THE LOVE RACE."
STANLEY LUPINO, LADDIE CLIFF,
MADGE ELLIOTT, CYRIL RITCHARD, Connie Emerald.

GARRICK. Tem. 8713. NIGHTLY, at 8.30.
Matinées, THURS. and SAT., 2.30.
RENEE KELLY in
"ALMOST A HONEYMOON."
THE DARING BUT REALLY FUNNY FARCE.

GLOBE. Gerrard 8724.
Charles B. Cochran's and Maurice Browne's
INTERNATIONAL SEASON.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. Mats., Tues., Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
THE JAPANESE PLAYERS
Including TOKUJIRO TSUTSUI.

GRAFTON, Tottenham Court-road.
ANNAJANSKA,
By GEORGE BERNARD SHAW.
And UNUSUAL VARIETY. NIGHTLY, at 8.30.
WED., FRI., 2.30. Museum 1424. Café opens 6.30.

HAYMARKET. Regent 6030.
EVERY EVG., 8.30. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
THE FIRST MRS. FRASER.
A Comedy by ST. JOHN ERVINE.
MARIE TEMPEST and HENRY AINLEY.
ANNIVERSARY PERFORMANCE, WED. NEXT.

HIPPODROME, London. (Gerr. 0648.)
EVGS., 8.15. Mats. Weds., Thurs., and Sats., 2.30.
Herbert Clayton and Jack Waller in Association with Mess. Empires, Ltd., present
BOBBY HOWES
In a New Musical Comedy
"SONS O' GUNS,"
with ROBERT HALE and MIREILLE PERREY, &c.

HIS MAJESTY'S.
Proprietor; Joseph Benson. Licensee: W. C. Gaunt.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. Mats., WED. and SAT., 2.30.
12th Month of CHARLES B. COCHRAN'S Production
"BITTER SWEET."
An Operette by NOEL COWARD.

LONDON PAVILION. 8.15. Tues., Th., 2.30.
CHARLES B.
COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE.
"MR. COCHRAN'S BEST REVUE."—*Daily Mail.*

LYCEUM. TEMPLE BAR 7617.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15.
Mats., Wed. and Thurs., at 2.30.
A JULIAN WYLIE Musical Production.
"HERE COMES THE BRIDE."
CLIFFORD MOLLISON EDMUND GWENN
JEAN COLIN RICHARD DOLMAN
Vera Bryer, Maria Minetti, Albert Brouett, Howell, Harper, and Naldi.
SEATS BOOKABLE from 3s. (Unres., 2s. and 1s.)

LYRIC. POPULAR PRICES. Ger. 3686.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30.
"LILAC TIME."
A Play with Music by FRANZ SCHUBERT.

LYRIC, Hammersmith. Riverside 3012.
EVENINGS, at 8.45. (TWO WEEKS ONLY.)
A SEASON OF BALLET.
KARSAVINA and THE MARIE RAMBERT DANCERS.
Mats., Wednesday & Saturday, 2.45.
Children half-price Reserved Seats Matinées only.
July 7. THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST.

NEW. (Tem. 3878.) EVENINGS, 8.30.
OWEN NARES in
THE LAST CHAPTER.
By Edith and Edward Ellis.

PLAYHOUSE. Evgs., 8.30. Ger. 5162.
GLADYS COOPER and
GERALD du MAURIER
in *"CYNARA."*
By H. M. Harwood and R. Gore Browne.
CELIA JOHNSON.
ANN TODD. DORICE FORDRED.
CAMPBELL GULLAN.
Mats., Wednesday and Thursday, at 2.30.

PRINCE OF WALES. Gerrard 7482.
Proprietor: Tonie Bruce. Lessee: Andre Chariot.
MAURICE BROWNE presents
"BADGER'S GREEN."
A New Play by R. C. Sherriff.
With HORACE HODGES.
EVGS., at 8.30. Mats. Tues. & Thurs., 2.30.
"A LITTLE MASTERPIECE."—*Evening News.*

PRINCES. Temple Bar 3633.
A WARM CORNER.
NIGHTLY, 8.30. Mats., Wed. & Thurs., 2.30.
HEATHER THATCHER.
CONNIE EDISS. AUSTIN MELFORD.
LESLIE HENSON.

QUEEN'S. (Gerrard 9437.) Last Performances.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
MAURICE BROWNE
presents
THE OLD VIC COMPANY in
HAMLET.
With MARITTA HUNT and JOHN GIELGUD.
POPULAR PRICES.

QUEEN'S. Gerr. 9437.
LAST MATINEE TO-DAY, at 2.45.
Charles B. Cochran and Maurice Browne present
ANNA ENTERS.
In Episodes and Compositions in Dance Form.

THEATRES (continued)

ROYALTY. Gerr. 2690. 8.30. Tu., Th., 2.30.
THE BEAUX' STRATAGEM.
EDITH EVANS. GODFREY TEARLE.
Miles Malleson. Erle Portman.
Martin Walker. Mary Mayfren.
Produced by NIGEL PLAYFAIR.
"HASTEN TO THE ROYALTY TO SEE THE SALTIEST, MOST ELEGANT COMEDY ACTING OF OUR TIME. A DELICIOUS ENTERTAINMENT."—*Sunday Pictorial.*

ST. JAMES'S. Lessee & Mgr., Gilbert Miller.
MONDAY NEXT & EVERY EVENING, at 8.15.
Matinées, Wednesday and Thursday, at 2.30.
FERENC MOLNAR'S COMEDY.
THE SWAN.
EDNA BEST HERBERT MARSHALL
IRENE VANBRUGH COLIN CLIVE
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Box-office 10 till 5. Gerrard 3903.

ST. MARTIN'S. At 8.30. Wed. & Thurs., 2.30.
PETTICOAT INFLUENCE.
NIGEL PLAYFAIR, Robert Holmes, Morton Selten, Frank Allenby. Jane Millican. DIANA WYNYARD.

SAVOY. Last Perfs. Temple Bar 8888.
Props.: Savoy Theatre, Ltd. Lessees: Exc. of H. B. Irving.
Lessees: Charles Egerton Killick & Victor Payne-Jennings.
MAURICE BROWNE presents
OTHELLO.
SYBIL THORNDIKE. PEGGY ASHCROFT.
PAUL ROBESON.
EVGS., at 8.15. Mats., MON. and THURS., at 2.30.
FINAL PERFORMANCE JULY 5th.

SHAFTESBURY. Prop., J. Benson. Smoking.
ONLY THREE WEEKS MORE.
(Ger. 6666.) At 8.30. Mats., Thurs. and Sat., 2.30.
BASIL FOSTER and TOM MILLER present
"THE MIDDLE WATCH."

VAUDEVILLE. (Tem. 4871.) Last 2 Weeks.
Change of Programme. At 8.45. Thurs., Sat., 2.45.
RUTH DRAPER.
ORIGINAL CHARACTER SKETCHES.

VICTORIA PALACE. (Victoria 5282-4.)
8.15. Mats., WED., SAT., 2.30. (Reduced Prices.)
FOLIES BERGERE REVUE.
with CHARLES AUSTIN.

WYNDHAM'S. Lesses, Leon M. Lion.
(Tem. Bar 3028.) EVGS., 8.30. WED. & SAT., 2.30.
"ON THE SPOT."
By ED

Imperial and Foreign News

WAFD POLICY IN EGYPT

NON-COOPERATION OATH

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAIRO, JUNE 26

A meeting of over 500 Provincial Councillors, Deputies, and Senators was held this evening at the Saadist Club to decide on the policy to be followed in view of the prorogation of Parliament. After Mustapha Pasha Nahas, the former Prime Minister, had addressed the meeting an oath of non-cooperation with the Government was taken by 300 Provincial Councillors, 188 Deputies, and 69 Senators.

Nahas Pasha called on his audience to cooperate against the dangers which threatened the Constitution. Twice, he said, reactionaries had tried to infringe the Constitution, and an attempt was now being made a third time. But experience had always shown that the will of the nation was stronger than they, and it had always won. The Constitution stipulated that Ministers must enjoy the confidence of Parliament, and the King's orders did not relieve Ministers of responsibility. If the Deputies passed a vote of no confidence, Ministers would have forthwith to resign, and unless they faced Parliament with their programme there would be a policy of non-cooperation with the Cabinet. It was necessary to safeguard the Constitution in accordance with Article 68, in order to avoid the bitter feelings which would result from attempts to interfere with it.

"It is indeed lamentable [he continued] that this attack on constitutional life was arranged and carried out at a time when the door was still open between us and the British for reaching an honourable and lasting agreement. High hopes were entertained that the end would be successfully achieved after such a good beginning. But even while the negotiations were being carried on intrigues began in Cairo to obstruct the realization of an honourable agreement for which both peoples wished. Attempts were also made to interfere with the friendly relations existing between the two peoples. If we conclude this agreement with the British, it must be done in an atmosphere of liberty and with free constitutional life. This transgression of the Constitution also obstructs economic and social reform at a time when the country badly needs tranquillity and stability."

If the Cabinet interferes with Parliamentary procedure or attempts to suspend Parliament, Nahas Pasha proceeded, it would have no right to legislate, appoint Senators, or make any modifications in the existing laws.

TAKING OF THE OATH

Nahas Pasha then called on the Assembly to take an oath of non-cooperation, repeating it sentence by sentence after him. Every one rose and shouted after him the following oath :—

I swear by the name of God Almighty to defend the Constitution ; to resist any attack upon it with all my power, and to make any sacrifice I can in its defence. Actively to take part in carrying out the plan of non-cooperation to be drawn up by the committee and approved by the Wafd. Finally, I will preach this in my constituency.

Nahas Pasha then said that the committee for drawing up the Wafd programme would consist of two members, who are to be chosen this evening by secret ballot, from the members of each provincial council. The enforcement of the programme, he said, should be postponed for a month, since the Cabinet might remember it had a conscience and agree to face the Chamber before the end of the period of adjournment of Parliament.

Seven hundred police were on duty in the streets to-night in case there should be any disorder after the meeting. Owing to rumours that there would be a procession to the Abdin Palace afterwards, police and cavalry were also guarding all street entrances. In deference to the Wafdists, who but lately were responsible for the maintenance of order throughout the country, the police around the Saadist Club wore only tarbushes.

During the last few days there has been a marked change of attitude in such leading Wafdist newspapers as *Al Balagh* and *Kowkab el Sherk*, which, instead of vehemently attacking the British as being responsible for the present crisis, are now attacking the Egyptian reactionaries. Nearly all the leaders of the Wafd now agree that Great Britain has had no hand in the crisis. But, they say it will be difficult to convince the masses of this since there is nearly always some such attack against the Wafd after the breakdown of treaty negotiations.

It was announced this morning that a Royal Decree had been issued reinstating eight Mudirs who held important local administrative posts, and who had been dismissed by the Wafd Cabinet. They are mostly Constitutional Liberals.

U.S. BANKS AND YOUNG BONDS

MR. MELLON'S STATEMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, JUNE 25

The Committee on Banking and Currency of the House of Representatives met this morning and heard the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Andrew Mellon, speak on the subject of the resolution introduced in the House by the Committee's chairman, Mr. McFadden, seeking to prohibit the Federal Reserve Banks, National Banks, and State members of the banks of the Federal Reserve System from purchasing German Reparation bonds or other certificates of indebtedness "issued pursuant" to the Young Plan.

Mr. Mellon described the resolution as meaningless, unsound, and unnecessary. The statement in the preamble that the "purchases of these Bonds by investors who are citizens of the United States or by banks of the United States would result in the intermingling of Reparation payments with War debts" was, he said, a "complete misconception of the situation." The settlements made by the United States with its debtors were "entirely independent of the settlement effected by Germany with its debtors." The United States was not party to the Young Plan, and "neither in the past has it been nor will it in the future be responsible for the collection or distribution of Reparation payments." Accordingly the purchase by American banks of Reparation Bonds "cannot alter in any way our policy in this respect."

CHILDREN'S DEATHS AT LUBECK

MANSLAUGHTER CHARGE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, JUNE 26

The Public Prosecutor has ordered a preliminary inquiry into a charge of manslaughter against three physicians and a laboratory nurse at Lübeck, where the total number of infants who have died since receiving the Calmette prophylactic tuberculosis treatment has now risen to 44.

The charge is understood to be based on the report of an investigation committee appointed by the Diet of the Free City. It is alleged that the treatment was not stopped after the first deaths, and a strong suspicion is expressed that the Calmette cultures were mixed up with virulent human tubercle cultures.

GERMAN CABINET CRISIS

TEMPORARY SOLUTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, JUNE 26

The Cabinet crisis begun by the resignation of Herr Moldenhauer, the Finance Minister, which had dragged on all this week, is now solved, for the time being. Herr Brüning, the Chancellor, went to Neudeck, in East Prussia, to-day, to see President von Hindenburg. On his recommendation the President has appointed Herr Dietrich, the Democratic Vice-Chancellor and hitherto Minister for Economic Affairs, to succeed Herr Moldenhauer. Herr Trendelenburg, the Secretary of State at the Ministry for Economic Affairs, will take charge of that Ministry provisionally.

The Chancellor, it is understood, submitted to the President the details of the modifications of Herr Moldenhauer's financial measures which have been worked out in consultation with Herr Dietrich. He also discussed the prospects of getting them passed and the special steps which it may be necessary to take if individual parties remain intransigent.

During the week the parties represented in the Government have again attempted to revive the system of dictating every step to the Cabinet. The Chancellor has been very patient. The German People's Party, alarmed at the unpopularity of the financial proposals, especially the "emergency levy" on officials and higher-salaried employees, forced Herr Moldenhauer to resign. It was then so startled by the results of the Saxon elections that it threatened to withdraw its remaining Minister, Herr Curtius, if anything resembling the levy were left in the Government's programme. At the same time it demanded sweeping cuts in all Budget estimates and a reduction of the revenue distributed to the States. It was rather late in the day for such proposals, which in any other circumstances the party would probably oppose vehemently, but the protest against the levy was calculated to appease the many officials among its supporters. The Economic Party took much the same line.

REVISED PROGRAMME

A deadlock having been reached, the Cabinet went ahead independently, as it has done before. It has agreed with Herr Dietrich on a revised programme, of which the main features are understood to be a small general non-recurring tax increase on all incomes above 8,400 marks [£420], a consumption tax on alcoholic drinks, and Budget cuts amounting to some 100,000,000 marks [£5,000,000] instead of 25,000,000 marks [£1,250,000] as Herr Moldenhauer contemplated. If these measures were insufficient a modified form of the levy would be imposed only on officials above certain grades, whose last general salary increase was criticized by Mr. Parker Gilbert, the former Agent-General for Reparation Payments, and not on salaried employees in private business. The details are being kept secret until to-morrow.

This programme is regarded as fairer, but even the Democrats have misgivings. They have announced that Herr Dietrich's acceptance is personal and does not bind them. In spite of the uncertainty, the Chancellor seems to have decided to try to get the measures through in the ordinary way.

It is expected that the Chancellor will endeavour to obtain from the President an assurance that, if ordinary means fail and he cannot get an enabling Bill passed, emergency decree powers will be at his disposal.

The Reichstag to-day did not give the foreign affairs debate the customary close attention, although the speech of Herr Curtius yesterday was the best he has made since he became Foreign Minister. It is hard to believe that after it the antics of the German People's Party will be allowed to force his withdrawal from the Government. The assumption last week of the Under-Secretaryship at the Wilhelmstrasse by Dr. von Bülow adds interest to his forecast of a new phase in German foreign policy.

In his speech, Herr Curtius referred to the disturbance of public opinion by the recent incidents on the Polish-German frontier. He repudiated energetically the suggestion published in the French Press that such incidents were systematically provoked by Germany in order to call attention to conditions on the Eastern frontier. It was not necessary, he said drily, to resort to such means to throw light upon frontier conditions which must long have been clear to every intelligent person. But regrettable as such incidents were, it would be a mistake, he continued, to link them up with the German-Polish trade treaty, which he proceeded to defend.

FRENCH ARMY OF THE RHINE

WITHDRAWAL OF LAST UNITS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

FRANKFURT, JUNE 26

The evacuation of the Third Zone by the French Army of the Rhine is rapidly approaching completion.

Nearly all the main bodies of the French garrisons in the larger German towns in Hesse in the Bavarian Palatinate have already left, accompanied by the French gendarmes and the secret police, and the majority of buildings occupied by the French troops have been returned to the German authorities.

Höchst, on the River Main, a suburb of Frankfurt, Ludwigshafen and Bingen, on the Rhine, and Oberstein, on the River Nahe, were evacuated at the end of last week. The last parade has been ordered to take place at Landau to-day, after which the French troops will leave that city, and the last remaining battalion of the 170th Regiment is moving from Kehl, on the Rhine, opposite Strasbourg, on Saturday. The French military Court and military prison at Mainz are being closed down and the respective buildings returned to the German authorities to-morrow.

Negotiations are now in progress between the Inter-Allied High Command and the German authorities with regard to the proclamation of an amnesty for all Germans who have been sentenced by military Courts in occupied territory.

THE GRECO-TURKISH CONVENTION

RATIFICATION IN ATHENS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ATHENS, JUNE 26

After a three-day debate the Chamber this morning voted for the ratification of the Greco-Turk Convention, 191 Deputies voting for ratification and 19 against.

The chief dissenters were M. Kaphandaris and General Kondylis, of the Popular Party, and one Refugee Deputy. All the other Refugee Deputies who had hitherto declared their opposition to the ratification of the Convention voted in favour of it, after the statement of M. Venizelos that he would consider all those opposing it as having left the Liberal Party. All parties, however, agreed with M. Venizelos that there was no legal obligation on the part of the State to pay compensation to refugees in addition to that already paid, which, M. Venizelos stated, amounts at present to £62,772,000 for assistance to and compensation and settlement of refugees.

HOURS OF WORK IN COALMINES

VOTE ON THE CONVENTION

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, JUNE 26

At the International Labour Conference this morning Mr. Shinwell, British Minister for Mines, submitted the draft Convention for the international regulation of hours of work in coal mines. The employers' delegates, led by M. Oersted (Denmark), urged that the procedure that was being adopted was contrary to the Standing Orders of the Conference, and that instead of a final vote being taken on the Convention, the present stage should be regarded as a first reading only.

After the Governments' delegates of France, Holland, and Spain had supported a suspension of Standing Orders so that a vote might be taken this year on the Convention, Mr. W. A. Lee (secretary of the Mining Association of Great Britain) said that if the Conference adopted the Convention in its present form it would adopt a convention which would never in fact come into force.

Mr. Humbert Wolfe (British Government) supported the view that the discussion should be regarded as a second reading.

The employers' proposal was defeated by 79 votes to 33.

The Draft Convention fixes internationally the future daily hours of work in coal mines at 7½ from bank to bank, this being defined as the period between the time when the worker enters the cage to descend and the time when he leaves the cage after reascending. It leaves open the possibility of a further reduction of hours within three years of the coming into force of the Convention. The calculation of the time spent in the mine by groups instead of by individual workers is provided for, and the method of calculating usual in Great Britain is admitted, winding time being taken as half an hour, with the provision that permission to have recourse to this method of calculation, which is regarded as exceptional, shall be examined within three years of working experience. Temporary prolongation of hours is allowed in such cases as *force majeure*, urgent work to machinery or as a result of accidents, and, apart from that, to the extent of half an hour a day for necessary preparatory or complementary work. Work on Sundays and holidays is prohibited except for ventilation, pumping, safety work, and other special cases, such work to be paid for at a time and a quarter, with compensatory rest or further extra payment. The coming into force of the Convention is to depend on ratifications by Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, the Netherlands, and Poland.

MR. SHINWELL'S SPEECH

Mr. Shinwell contended that there was no question of the desirability of the Convention. The workers required it as a modest measure of social justice; the employers, whatever might be their own views, required it on economic grounds; and the Governments, as custodians of the public welfare, were compelled to obtain some measure of stability and unification in this vital industry. Mr. Shinwell reminded the Conference that the workers had demanded a seven-hour day, bank to bank. Many had sympathized with the proposal, but, in existing economic circumstances, it was not regarded as coming within the range of practical politics.

Mr. Lee declared that if the costs of coal production in Europe were increased harm would be done not only to the miners, but to the workers in general. In reaffirming his belief that the Convention would not be ratified, Mr. Lee stated that, if costs were increased and hours reduced, there was only one source from which a balance could be established—namely, wages.

Mr. A. J. Cook (secretary of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain) appealed to the Governments on human, economic, and social grounds to have regard for the miners' appeal for an ordered and peaceful method of progress. It was for the Conference to decide whether there should be peace or economic war. The miners wanted peace, but the price of peace was justice for the men he represented.

After speeches by M. Parent (France), Mr. Boydell (South Africa), Mr. Colman (Australia), and Dr. Riddell (Canada), seven amendments were considered, including one by the Workers' Group in favour of a seven-hour day and another by the employers admitting the possibility of an eight-hour day. All the amendments were rejected.

The vote on the Convention was taken this evening and showed 75 votes in favour of the Convention as a whole (of which 13 were from delegates from Great Britain and other parts of the Empire), and 33 against (included among these being the British Employers' delegate and the New Zealand Government and employers' delegates). Four resolutions attached to the Convention were also adopted, and the Convention was sent to the Drafting Committee of the Conference.

COMPULSORY LABOUR CONVENTION

GENEVA COMMITTEE'S VOTE

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, JUNE 25

The International Labour Conference has now begun to examine in full session the reports of its various committees. To-day there was a discussion of the draft convention and two draft recommendations prepared by the Committee on Forced Labour, and presented to the Conference by Mr. R. V. Vernon, of the British Colonial Office.

This convention opens with an unqualified condemnation of the whole system of forced or compulsory labour. Mr. Vernon said that while the committee had agreed that military service under the military service law could not be regarded as forced labour, it had intended that there should be no undue extention of the exemption. When the convention said "military service," it meant military service and not something else. The convention had also been framed on the principle that in case of emergency every man must play his part and do as he is requested to do.

Several articles of the Convention deal with the prohibition of forced labour for private ends, except where the private persons are contractors for public works. In such case the rate of pay must be the same as for voluntary work. Family and conjugal ties must be respected ; provisions must be made for the preservation of health and repatriation ; compensation must be given in cases of accident or illness, and the duration of any such compulsory work must not exceed 60 days a year. No forced labour may be exacted from persons below 18 or above 45 years of age, and school teachers and pupils are to be exempt.

As the abolition of forced labour will constitute a great change, the convention permits its continued existence for five years from the date of the convention coming into force. At the end of five years the Governing Body of the International Labour Office is to consider whether the suppression of forced labour may not be more final and complete.

The Japanese, Greek, Dutch, and German delegates supported the convention. M. Diagne, French Government delegate (Senegalese), said that while his country was in favour of the "total suppression of this vestige of serfdom," he realized that laws which could not be understood by the peoples to whom they were to be applied would inflict wrongs. It was therefore necessary for him to make some reservations in the interest of the peoples themselves.

An amendment by the Workers' Group for the deletion of the exception made in the case of work performed for private employers was supported by the British Government delegate on humanitarian and economic grounds. The amendment was carried by 66 votes to 26.

On a record vote taken this evening on the Draft Convention as a whole, 78 voted in favour of the Convention and 12 against. Of the 78 favourable votes, 14 came from Great Britain (Government and workers) and delegates representing other parts of the British Empire. No representative of British employers was present during this vote.

The opposition vote consisted of two votes each by the Government representatives of Belgium, France, and Poland, and one vote each by the employers' delegates of Belgium, Finland, France, Switzerland, Yugoslavia, and South Africa. The text of the Convention will be re-examined by the Drafting Committee and submitted finally to the Conference on Friday.

Our BUDAPEST Correspondent says that a Hungarian farmer, Francis Sendula, while working in the fields and trying to unharness his two horses which had been attacked by a swarm of wasps, was himself attacked by the swarm. The two horses died on the spot, while the farmer had to be taken to hospital.

THE ICELANDIC MILLENARY

DELEGATIONS IN CAMP

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

THINGVELLIR, JUNE 26

All the foreign delegations and Press representatives left Reykjavik at 9.30 last night, arriving at Thingvellir at 11.30 in drizzling rain. Transport arrangements were excellent, with special con-

stables every few hundred yards to direct traffic and prevent excessive speed on the very indifferent and dangerous road. Arrangements had even been made for doctors in motor-cars to make round trips over the whole route at frequent intervals in case of accidents.

Some time elapsed before we settled down in our tents, over 200 in number, pitched in a meadow overlooking Thingvellir Lake and the mountains beyond. Rain persisted and the site was very damp, though everything possible had been done for us. It was difficult to get to sleep owing to late arrivals, while the camp accommodated a veritable League of Nations, which talked incessantly till all hours. Moreover, there was no darkness, merely a short twilight about midnight.

King Christian of Iceland and Denmark visited H.M.S. Rodney yesterday afternoon. The senior officers were presented to him, and he then inspected the ship and the men fallen in at divisions. Later the Crown Prince of Sweden visited the Rodney.

NEW ZEALAND FINANCES

POSSIBLE INCREASE IN TAXATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WELLINGTON, JUNE 26

The New Zealand Parliament was opened to-day by the Governor-General, Lord Bledisloe. In his speech the Governor-General said he hoped the Prime Minister would be able to represent New Zealand at the Imperial Conference, especially in view of the importance of the constitutional and economic questions to be discussed, including the experts' report on Dominion legislation and the development of inter-Imperial trade.

It would also be necessary, he continued, unless negotiations were initiated earlier, for the Prime Minister to discuss tariff adjustments with the Canadian Prime Minister in London.

With regard to New Zealand finance, arrangements had been made to obtain additional capital locally for land settlement, forestry, State advances, and other development purposes. A heavy fall in produce prices inevitably meant a period of financial stringency. It was proposed to meet the position as far as possible by a drastic curtailment of expenditure, with the suspension, or a severe restriction, of State services, and assistance where that action was feasible without upsetting the basic organization, or causing undue hardships.

As the basic cause of the railway losses was the rapid development of motor transport and the lack of transport co-ordination generally, the Government proposed legislation to minimize wasteful competition. While it was probable that the financial difficulties could not be overcome without some increases in taxation, the Government was confident that, with public support the Budget would be balanced without economic strain. The Government was keenly sensible of the importance of maintaining adequate defence, but the curtailment of expenditure on land defence was imperatively necessary owing to financial exigencies, and modifications of the present system would be proposed. The speech also foreshadowed measures for land settlement, unemployment relief, and a new company law based on the Imperial Act.

THE WAILING WALL COMMISSION

JEWISH CASE PRESENTED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

JERUSALEM, JUNE 26

At the first public session of the Wailing Wall Commission, Dr. Mordecai Eliash outlined the Jewish case.

He explained that the Jews were not contesting Moslem rights of ownership in the adjacent properties, but wished to reach an agreement with the Moslems which would enable Jewish worshippers, singly and collectively, to continue the 2,000 year old custom of devotions before the Wall under conditions of liturgical seemliness. He reminded the Commission that at its preliminary session on Monday Auni Bey Abdul Hadi, the principal counsel on the Moslem side, had submitted that Moslems had no need to argue their case seeing that their possession of the Wailing Wall was absolute, and that the local Moghrabi owners were merely tolerating the presence of Jews, together with that of other non-Moslems wishing to visit the ancient remains, and had submitted that the control of the behaviour of such visitors was within the absolute discretion of the Moslem authorities.

Dr. Eliash suggested that such a conception had arisen since the issue of the White Paper of November, 1928, which the Moslem Community had accepted thankfully (*cf.* Shaw Report, p. 34), as representing careful insight and impartiality, yet that White Paper had taken for granted the existence of established Jewish rights of access to the Wailing Wall and of worship there.

At the end of the session counsel for the Jews submitted a memorandum of 70 odd closely printed folio pages giving an historical survey of the evidence of Jewish connexion with the Wailing Wall since the destruction of the Temple of Herod.

MALTESE NATIONALISTS AND THE POPE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MALTA, JUNE 26

Mr. Enrico Mizzi, the Nationalist leader, sent a telegram to the Pope to-day on behalf of the Nationalists, assuring him that his party, at this moment when Malta was suffering the sacrifice of her constitutional liberties, would continue to defend at any cost her religious and inalienable civil rights. A similar declaration was made to the Archbishop.

THE KANCHENJUNGA EXPEDITION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 26

Mr. Frank S. Smythe, who has preceded the remainder of the members of the Kanchenjunga Expedition, will arrive in Calcutta to-morrow, and will address the Rotary Club, which is entertaining him at luncheon, on the results of the Expedition. He will leave for Bombay on Sunday and sail on July 1.

The other members of the Expedition, who remained behind to obtain scientific records, have not yet arrived at Darjeeling.

BOLIVIAN REVOLT

PRESIDENT REPORTED IN FLIGHT

LA PAZ, June 26.—The Army has overthrown the Government, and President Siles has left the country.—*Reuter.*

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, JUNE 26

It is reported in Buenos Aires that revolutionaries have secured the control of the departments of Cochabamba, Oruro, Potosi, and Santa Cruz, in Bolivia, and have isolated La Paz.

The Bolivian Government issued a statement to-day saying that on Wednesday morning five officials, whom it named, led out the Camacho Regiment at Oruro and took charge of the plaza there. They telegraphed the prefect at La Paz and asked for aid in setting up a new Government under the direction of Blanco Galindo, Jose Lanza, Mariaga Pande Osorio, and Julio Sanjines. Their proposal was presented to the Council of Ministers, and in the name of the Ministers was rejected by General Kundt (Bolivian Chief of Staff and a former German Army officer), who told them it was absurd.

U.S. WAR PENSIONS BILL

PRESIDENT'S VETO

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, JUNE 26

President Hoover this morning returned the World War Veterans Relief Bill to Congress with his veto attached, and within an hour the House of Representatives had cast 188 votes to 182 to sustain him. This action followed the decision by a comfortable majority to suspend the rules of the House in order to permit the immediate introduction of an alternative Bill, the approval of which by the President—at least in its present form—is believed to be assured in advance.

In the meantime, however, there is rebellion in the Senate against President Hoover, whose condemnation of the original Bill as "just bad legislation" is severely criticized. When the new Bill comes in due course to the Upper House there will be a determined effort either to write into it some of the features of the measure which has to-day been defeated or to revise it upward in such a way as seriously to increase its cost to the Treasury. When it is remembered that the question is no longer one of relief alone, but of the establishment of a general pension system for disabled men of the War, and that the step need not be a long one to the extension of the pension system to all veterans of that conflict, whether disabled or not—there are about 4,500,000 of them—the importance of the issue can be estimated.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

OPENING IN MOSCOW

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, JUNE 26

The Sixteenth Congress of the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R. opened this evening in the Grand Theatre in Moscow. The proceedings consisted largely of harangues by deputations bringing greetings from various parts of the Soviet Union.

The brief outbreak of violent attacks on Rykoff and Bukharin as the "silent leaders" of the Right Wing opposition stopped on Monday as if by command. This is generally interpreted in Moscow as the result of a compromise among Bolshevist leaders to avoid open personal squabbles during the congress.

PROHIBITION LAW IN U.S.A.

SUGGESTED CONTROL BY STATES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, JUNE 26

This afternoon Mr. Robert Bacon, of New York, introduced into the House of Representatives a joint resolution proposing a modification of the Eighteenth [Prohibition] Amendment to the Constitution by an amendment to the Eighteenth Amendment itself. Briefly, the resolution provides for ratification by specially called Conventions of the several States rather than by their Legislatures, and for a modification of the Eighteenth Amendment giving to each State by affirmative action the sole right to control and regulate the liquor problem within its territory in any way it may see fit.

Whatever may happen to this resolution—and it is improbable that Congress will vote to submit it to the States—it has two commendable features. The calling of special conventions for ratification or refusal would, as Mr. Bacon said, "place the issue squarely before the people themselves," whereas, if it were left to the State Legislatures, it would be confused with other and purely local questions. And, second, as a matter of "practical politics," it would be far easier to amend the Eighteenth Amendment than to abrogate it.

Mr. Bacon's resolution, it will be seen, has a filial relation to the speech with which Mr. Dwight Morrow opened his campaign for Republican nomination for the senatorship of New Jersey. Mr. Morrow also wishes to leave the problem of Prohibition to the individual States for solution—a proposal the persuasiveness of which is much attenuated when the confusion which might result is considered. It would still remain the duty of the Federal Government to protect States which are satisfied with the present law, and the conditions on that far-flung bottle line, the Canadian border, might then be endlessly repeated within the Continental area of the United States. It will remain, as "wet" sentiment grows, for somebody to suggest the adoption of the Canadian or Swedish system, and there are whispers, but no more than whispers, of President Hoover's inclination to do this before the next Presidential election.

CLOSER UNION IN EAST AFRICA

GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S CRITICISM

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, JUNE 26

Replying this evening to questions raised during the Reichstag debate, Herr Curtius discussed the situation in East Africa. Dr. Dernberg, of the Democratic Party, had declared that it would not do for former German colonies to be simply swallowed up by the British Empire by means of a false interpretation of the mandatory statutes.

The Foreign Minister said he had long taken the view in principle that Germany could lay claim to a resumption of colonial activity. There could, of course, be differences of opinion about when and in what form this claim was to be made good. The proposals of the British Government were being examined by a special Parliamentary Committee, and before they were put into effect would be subjected to re-examination by an organ of the League of Nations. There seemed to be no doubt that the proposed measures were incompatible with the mandatory system.

Telegrams in Brief

Señor Simon Patino, the Bolivian Minister in PARIS, has telegraphed his resignation to La Paz.

As a result of violent storms during the last few days, more than 600 telephone lines have been damaged in the Grand Duchy of LUXEMBOURG.

Herr Schober, the Austrian Chancellor, will arrive on July 7 in BUDAPEST, where he will be the guest of the Hungarian Government for two or three days.

A swarm of locusts has descended on the district around Wiener Neustadt in LOWER AUSTRIA, causing much damage to the potato and maize crops.

SPAIN'S adhesion to the general Act for the pacific settlement of international disputes, approved at Geneva on September 26, 1928, has been announced by the Government.

Count Bethlen, the Hungarian Prime Minister, on his return to BUDAPEST from London, strongly denied the rumours that his visit had anything to do with the Hungarian Throne.

The Board of Trustees of Queen's University, Kingston, ONTARIO, has officially confirmed the appointment of Mr. W. Hamilton Fyfe as Principal of the University at a salary of £5,000 a year.

The FRENCH Senate yesterday passed the Bill ratifying the Minimum Wage Convention adopted by the International Labour Conference at Geneva in June, 1928. The Bill has already been passed by the Chamber.

Thirty Communists, nearly all young workmen, threw stones at the Polish Legation in BUDAPEST on Wednesday. Three who were arrested said that the demonstration had been organized in protest against the sentences of penal servitude recently passed on Communists in Poland.

AUSTRALIAN ARBITRATION BILL

DR. PAGE'S DENUNCIATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, JUNE 26

In the House of Representatives to-day, Dr. Earle Page denounced the Arbitration Bill as a measure in which almost every word was like dragons' teeth, each word bringing up an army of men for the class struggle. It was really a Bill to fix upon the backs of the workers an oligarchy of union officials.

The move implied in the Bill, he said, was to put every industry in Australia at the mercy of the union officials, whom it called in ironical jest "conciliation commissioners." The reason for unemployment in Australia was that there were not enough employers or enough capital in the country to employ our men. Most employers are staggering on the brink of bankruptcy to-day, and this measure would help to send them over the brink and would make the crisis complete. The debate was adjourned.

Mr. Forde, acting Minister of Customs, introduced a Bill to provide for the payment of a bounty of £2 on each household sewing machine head made in Australia for five years from October 1. At present, he said, 45,000 machines are imported annually, and the Customs duties imposed on June 20 would yield sufficient revenue to pay the bounty for the whole period and enable the public to obtain sewing machines at less than the present average price. The discussion of the Bill was adjourned.

SEVILLE STRIKE ENDED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, JUNE 26

The general strike at Seville may now be considered at an end. Work has been resumed and shops reopened. A special judge has been appointed to deal with the many persons arrested. A strike at Malaga was declared this morning out of sympathy with the strike at Seville, but it does not seem to be making progress.

** Owing to an error in transmission, it was stated in a message from our Madrid Correspondent, published in *The Times* of June 24, that "several hundred" persons were injured at Seville in a clash between police and strikers on the previous day. Actually only eight persons were injured.

Other Foreign News on following page

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THE INDIAN REPORT

AN ANALYSIS OF OPINION

LEADERS' TACTICS

EYES ON THE CONFERENCE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, JUNE 26

Criticism of the Indian Report is growing both in volume and in hostility.

Every batch of comment that arrives contains a choice assortment of epithets, ranging from "A sheer farce" and "A joke in bad taste," on the one hand, to "An insult to India" and "An outrage to national opinion," on the other. There is still little or no constructive criticism, comment in the great majority of cases being restricted to abuse of the Report and of those who framed it. It is, however, just beginning to be possible to pick out individual themes from the chorus of protest.

It is scarcely necessary to analyse the statements made by the Congress leaders. They had obviously made up their minds from the start to damn the Report rather than discuss it. No doubt a great deal of their assumption of ignorance of its contents, and their refusal even to read it, is merely political bluff, but, even so, it does not help towards intelligent argument. The Liberals appear to be hit hardest by the section of the Report dealing with the Army, which they regard as having blown the foundations from under their dream-castle of Dominion status. It is from the Moslems and the Sikhs that the most definite grievances are beginning to be heard. In each case agitation is rooted in the desire for fuller representation of their interests. The Sikhs are in a white heat of indignation over the allotment of a mere 2 per cent. in the Federal Assembly, where it is recommended, for instance, that the European community should have 10 per cent.

MOSLEM ATTITUDE

There is no discounting the seriousness of the hostility expressed in the Moslem ranks. Here the attack seems concentrated on the recommendations for Provincial representation rather than on the central scheme. The Moslems are perfectly frank in demanding complete control of the North-West Frontier Province and at least a majority in the Punjab and Bengal.

There is, however, more hope for an improvement in the attitude of the Moslems than in that of the other communities. In the first place, their leaders, while perhaps lacking the vocal powers or sense of political strategy of the Hindu Congressmen, are infinitely abler and, in the majority of cases, more reasonable. In the second place, while there is no doubt of the intense religious feeling in the Moslem community, past history has shown that when it comes to politics the Moslem is a shrewd bargainer, with a cheerfully cynical belief in pressing his case as early and as forcibly as possible. Therefore there is at least reason to hope that the first depressions of the Moslems will become less gloomy as time goes on. The Moslem Conference at Simla on July 4 thus takes on a new significance.

Meanwhile it is a rather depressing fact that up to the moment of writing this dispatch not a single Ruler of an Indian State, or, for that matter, a single Minister, has ranged himself on the side of the Report. There is reason to believe that the suggestion that the States may ultimately decide to enter a Federal Legislature is considered in the States as likely to encourage democratic agitators in their territories. It is also probable that the Rulers are watching each other closely, each of them unwilling to make the first move.

EUROPEAN OPINION

Among the British community opinion is gradually crystallizing somewhat on the following lines.

To begin with, there is no disposition to exult in the admitted disappointment which the Report has brought to the champions of Indian Nationalism. That may come easily enough to noisy critics at home, who will not have to stand the strain or suffer the risk if a rising tide of discontent brings violence on its wave. On the whole, there is quiet satisfaction that the Commission has so fully recognized the realities of the situation. There is still greater satisfaction that the essential services, both civil and military, have been lifted out of the political scrum. The daily story of plots and outrages all over India tends to increase nervousness about the expediency of delegating the control of law and order to the Provinces.

As for the purely political aspect, the general impression is that, given good will, the Commission's scheme is, in its essentials, eminently workable. Unfortunately "given good will" is a formidable preamble with which to open any argument on Indian politics nowadays. There is one practical difficulty already apparent in carrying out the principles of Provincial autonomy, and that is the problem of finding British members from a community that knows no leisured classes to spare time for politics. So much for European comment.

CONFERENCE PROSPECTS

To plunge once again into the spate of rage which the Report has provoked among Indians: one fact stands out clearly and incontrovertibly. There is not a single leader of importance who has suggested that inability to contemplate acceptance of the Report means inability to contemplate the Round-Table Conference. For instance, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru says this morning, "It is needless to discuss the Report," thereby demonstrating once again the blind unreasonableness of alleged Liberal opinion. But it is important to notice that he does not add, "It is needless to discuss the Conference."

The truth is that already people are beginning to lay down the Report and turn to thought of the Conference. It was realized that even a Report favourable to Indian aspirations would have been capable of discussion and modification at the Round-Table Conference. Once the leaders have sat back for a moment to recover from their present attack of hysterics, they are bound to see that the Conference offers an even greater opportunity of serving their ideals than before. If they are capable of preparing a better basis of discussion than the Commission's Report, they are welcome to do so.

Meanwhile, only fools pretend that the Report and the Conference are mutually exclusive.

A THREE-PARTY TALK

SOCIALIST SYMPTOMS

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

There was a three-party talk on India in the Prime Minister's room at the House of Commons last night. Among those present in addition to Mr. MacDonald were Mr. Baldwin, Sir Austen Chamberlain, Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Reading, and Mr. Wedgwood Benn. It is understood that a statement on future procedure will be made simultaneously as soon as possible in India and in this country.

There is no desire whatever on the part of Conservative members to embarrass the Government in any way by asking for an early debate on the Report of the Indian Statutory Commission, but a certain anxiety has undoubtedly been caused by some of the symptoms which have already manifested themselves in the Labour Party. Strong objection is taken, for instance, to the speech made last week by Mrs. William Graham, the wife of the President of the Board of Trade, at a women's conference on India, and to the attitude adopted by the *Daily Herald* towards the second volume of the Report.

There is within the Parliamentary Labour Party a committee of members who consider themselves specially interested in India. They have thought it necessary to pass the following resolution:—

> This committee, while welcoming the ideal of a Federated India as proposed in the Report and recommendations of the Indian Statutory Commission, expresses its regret that they do not include proposals for establishing India as a self-governing unit in the British Commonwealth of nations on a permanent basis in accordance with repeated pledges to India.
>
> It urges H.M. Government to make an early and definite declaration that the Report will be considered as part, but not the whole, of the material before the Round-Table Conference called for the autumn.
>
> This committee further expresses the hope that all representative opinion in India will be invited, and will agree to attend the Conference, with the object of presenting an agreed measure for the future self-government of India for acceptance by Parliament.

It should be added that the party as a whole is in no way bound by the resolution.

"PEACE" TALK IN BOMBAY

HOPES OF NEGOTIATIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, JUNE 26

There has been renewed talk lately about peace negotiations. Although the departure from Bombay yesterday of Pandit Motilal Nehru, Acting President of the Congress, has disappointed expectations in that respect, hopes of early negotiations are maintained. One hears also from every side the demand for a clearer statement by the Government of India on the aims of the Round-Table Conference. The *Times of India* states that even the most moderate of the Indian leaders feel that, with the Commission's Report before them, something more is required than the mere reiteration of absolute freedom at the Conference.

The future Constitution of India, the newspaper says, must have the support of sufficient people in India to make it function. That is the crucial test of the ultimate decisions of the Conference. Unfortunately, very little spadework has been done by the leaders of the various communities, on whom rests the onus of adjusting their difficulties. They must seriously devote themselves to that task in the near future, and the best way for the Government to help them is to give them some idea of what they may expect.

The *Times of India* further declares that the people who are waiting for a sign are not men of straw.

The Bombay Millowners' Association, which includes a substantial European element and which does not ordinarily dabble in politics, has issued a statement declaring that the time has come "for an unequivocal declaration that the purpose of Great Britain's policy is to enable India to attain a complete measure of self-government, and that the task of the Conference will be to frame a Dominion Constitution, with such safeguards as may be necessary during the transition period."

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce recently wrote to the Indian Merchants' Chamber a letter expressing the views of the Chamber and of the Committee of the Bombay branch of the European Association, in which it endorsed the conclusion of prominent Indians that "simultaneously with the calling off of the civil disobedience movement, there shall be a general amnesty of political prisoners not guilty of violent crimes, and the definition of the purpose of the Conference to be the evolution of self-governing Dominion status, with safeguards for the transition."

Mr. Vallabhai Patel was released from prison at Ahmedabad to-day on the completion of his period of imprisonment. [Mr. Patel, who is a brother of the late President of the Legislative Assembly, was Mr. Gandhi's chief lieutenant in Gujarat. He was arrested on March 7, when he addressed a meeting which had been prohibited, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.]

Picketing continues in Bombay as usual, several pickets being arrested daily. The Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association has passed a resolution asking all Indian merchants to withdraw their deposits from British banks and to cease dealing with them before July 1. Speakers at the meeting, giving their reasons why the resolution was necessary, stated that the recent Ordinances had only served to sow deep the seeds of hatred, which it would be impossible to root out, even after some political settlement had been reached.

The latest development of the Congress activities is to organize a "monkey army" of boys and girls under 12. It is stated that this has no political significance, but is intended to counteract the denationalizing influence of the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements. At a rally of the "monkey army" yesterday 700 children were present.

"THE TIMES" CHURCH AND EMPIRE NUMBER

Copies of *The Times* Church and Empire Number can still be obtained from newsagents or railway bookstalls, price 2d. Readers who wish to post copies to their friends at home or abroad should apply to the Publisher, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4. The price for copies sent by post is Inland, 4d.; Canada, 3½d.; elsewhere abroad, 6d. (post free).

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City pages:—

Delhi Electric Supply and Traction.
Fisher's Foils.
Greene, King and Sons.
Merliman Pegoh.
Neuchatel Asphalte Company.
Scribbans and Co.
Singio Tea Company.
Telephone Rentals.
Twyfords, Limited.

FRENCH FINANCE

HEATED DEBATE IN CHAMBER

LARGE GOVERNMENT MAJORITY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JUNE 26

The debate on the Socialist motion criticizing the Government's financial policy took place in the Chamber to-day. At the outset M. Tardieu rose to move the previous question, adding that the Government would regard the division as a vote of confidence.

A somewhat heated discussion followed, and at its conclusion there voted:—

For the Government	330
Against	262
Government majority ..	68

The motion introduced by the Socialists invited the Government to make known the resources at its disposal and the economies it intended to introduce for the purpose of meeting the cost of M. Tardieu's scheme of national economic development simultaneously with the rest of its programme. It maintained that the advances made by the Bank of France for current budgetary purposes must not be locked up in extensive public undertakings, and threatened opposition to any attempt to replace these advances by borrowing against Treasury bonds.

At first sight the resolution had all the appearance of being merely a dispute over the system of national bookkeeping, but it was really based on matters of far greater significance. M. Tardieu's national development scheme involves an estimated expenditure of 5,000,000,000f. (£40,000,000) on public works, including the development of roads, waterways, hydro-electric undertakings, afforestation, air services, ports, fisheries, agriculture, technical education, and public health. The scheme is to be spread over a period of five years. Originally the money to finance the scheme was to be provided out of the Budget surpluses.

SOCIALIST SUSPICIONS

The exact purpose of the proposed expenditure is suspected by the Socialists, especially in view of the fact that at the same time the military authorities are asking for large credits for the increase and renewal of military stores. It is not suggested in any quarter that France cannot find the money for those purposes. Owing to the large excess of revenue over the estimates, due mainly to *ad valorem* duties levied under conditions of rising prices, the Treasury has a very considerable surplus at its disposal. But this surplus is less than was thought. When M. Chéron, the Minister of Finance in the first Tardieu Administration, held office the Treasury balance was some 17,000,000,000f. When M. Paul Reynaud, the present Minister of Finance, took over after the Cabinet crisis, it had fallen to about 12,000,000,000f.

Part of the margin had gone in fulfilling the Socialists' demands for higher salaries for State employees, part in providing for taxation relief, and part in tiding over the lean months of the spring, when there is no revenue from direct taxes. But there remained a difference which the Socialist critics of the Finance Ministry were unable to account for, and their immediate inference was that it had gone to augment military expenditure. Of the 12,000,000,000f. balance, at least 7,000,000,000f. is earmarked for debt and other commitments, leaving the 5,000,000,000f. available for financing M. Tardieu's scheme. Of this 5,000,000,000f., however, 3,200,000,000f. represents permanent and legal advances from the Bank of France.

M. Vincent-Auriol, introducing the Socialist motion, analysed the last statement of the financial situation made by M. Paul Reynaud, and concluded that the real amount available was less than 3,000,000,000f. in the best possible circumstances, and the balance for the Tardieu scheme could therefore only be raised by having recourse to borrowing. Over and above this expenditure the Government, on the advice of the military and naval sub-committees, had undertaken to reconstitute the stores of war material supposed to have been used up in the Moroccan and Syrian campaigns.

M. Painlevé here intervened to say that the military stocks had been completely replenished in 1926.

M. Vincent-Auriol declared that the Government required at least between 5,000,000,000f. and 6,000,000,000f. to carry out its military programme, and another 5,000,000,000f. for the Tardieu scheme. A financial problem of that character was not to be solved by a vote of confidence.

M. TARDIEU'S REPLY

M. Tardieu replied for the Government amid a storm of interruptions from the Socialist and Socialist-Radical benches, which provoked the President to threaten the closure.

M. Tardieu declared that the Government had answered the resolution in its statement to the Finance Committee, and that the Committee by a majority had endorsed it. For that reason, he had moved the previous question, but he welcomed the opportunity afforded by the resolution to reply to the campaign launched against his Government. It had been said that in the course of three months the Treasury had been emptied and that thousands of millions of francs had vanished into the air. He could not imagine that those who made the assertion were foolish enough to believe it.

He admitted that on November 30, 1929, there was a Treasury balance of 19,250,000,000 francs. Since then the amortization of debt, repayment of the Kreuger loan, advances to the Post Office, expenditure on housing, and votes on account of Budget expenditure had absorbed 7,944,000,000 francs. There remained 11,306,000,000 francs. A portion of this was earmarked, but there still remained liquid a net sum of 5,098,000,000 francs. He protested against the insinuations of the Opposition, which might have serious repercussions both in France and abroad.

With regard to the accusations in connexion with the stocks of War material, he stated that large quantities had been sold or used for military instruction purposes. The Chamber had been kept regularly informed and had given the necessary authorization in the Budgets. But there was more in it than that. The military system of France had been changed by the introduction of the one-year service. It had become necessary to organize the frontiers, modernize the material, and apply new inventions in the interest of security. To realize this a complete overhauling of the services was necessary, an emergency plan had been established, and the question of ways and means had been examined. The basis of military expenditure must always be the Budget.

The proposed expenditure on the national equipment would be, in part, productive, and the rest would be furnished by Budget surpluses. The 5,000,000,000 francs were available apart from the military expenditure, and there was no need for anxiety. If the Treasury balance was low it was because of the seasonal fluctuation in the revenue from taxation. It would right itself by November. The scheme was necessary as a prevention against economic dangers that threatened the country; the money was available, and the military expenditure was also covered. The Government believed that it had acted wisely and correctly, and if his opponents believed they could manage better he would gladly see them try, and wish them all success.

M. Tardieu's speech received a great ovation. After a brief suspension of the sitting, M. Vincent-Auriol returned to the charge, but the Chamber voted as stated above.

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ARRIVAL AT NEW YORK

SPEED REDUCED BY FOG

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, JUNE 26

The Southern Cross arrived over Roosevelt Field just after 7. She flew on and circled over New York City and then returned to Roosevelt Field, where she landed at 7.30.

The four airmen had a tremendous reception from the immense crowd, and after a formal examination by the Customs officials each of them spoke a few words into the radio microphones before being escorted to their hotel by a force of police.

Fog in dense banks again hampered the progress of the Southern Cross to-day on her 1,100-mile flight to New York. Soon after the start she had to rise to 2,000ft., and even at that height could not find a clear passage for any length of time.

Speed had to be reduced to 60 miles an hour as the aeroplane passed over Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, towards the American coast. Soon after 9 o'clock (Eastern summer time) she had reached Scatari Island, at the north-eastern tip of Cape Breton Island. Two hours later she was keeping well inland to avoid the risk of flying over the foggy sea.

At noon the machine passed low over Halifax, Nova Scotia, and at 2.10 she was 130 miles due east of Portland, Maine. Over the coast of Maine the weather was reported to be much clearer.

The weather here is brilliantly fine. By midday crowds had already begun to gather at Roosevelt Field, where they waited in a temperature of 89deg. Sir Ronald Lindsay, the British Ambassador, Mr. Macaulay, the Irish Chargé d'Affaires, and Wing-Commander Twisleton-Wykeham-Fiennes, the British Air Attaché, arrived by aeroplane from Washington to take part in the welcome.

DIRECTION-FINDING APPARATUS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ST. JOHN'S (NF.), JUNE 26

Having taken on board 450 gallons of petrol, the aeroplane Southern Cross left Harbour Grace, Conception Bay, at 5.1 a.m. to-day (about 9 a.m. British Summer Time) to continue her flight to New York.

Major Kingsford Smith is relying upon the direction-finding apparatus, as the earth conductor compass is faulty.

Before leaving Major Kingsford Smith disclosed the fact that direction-finding by wireless saved them in their flight through thick fog yesterday. They had calculated that they were over Cape Race, but found they were actually 300 miles east of that point. But for the failure of the compass, Major Kingsford Smith said, they could have made a non-stop flight to New York.

THE AIRSHIP R 101

FLIGHT OVER LONDON THIS MORNING

The Air Ministry stated late last night that the airship R 101 will leave the mooring tower at Cardington, Bedfordshire, at 8 a.m. to-day, and will be seen over London about 10 a.m., and again at midday, before proceeding to Hendon to take part in the rehearsal programme of the Royal Air Force Pageant. The airship will return to Cardington this evening. She made a trial flight of nearly four hours over North Bedfordshire last evening, after three days at the mooring tower.

THE MALTESE CRISIS

A DEBATE IN THE COMMONS

WESTMINSTER, THURSDAY

A discussion on the situation in Malta was opened by MR. FOOT, who suggested that the Government should make it plain to the people of the island that the suspension of the Constitution was in their interest. It was supremely important that Lord Strickland and his Government should be retained in consultation with the Governor. SIR JAMES REYNOLDS, speaking as a friend of Lord Strickland, declared that misunderstanding and personalities were at the bottom of the trouble. COLONEL WEDGWOOD spoke of the importance of making it clear that Lord Strickland, though not Prime Minister, enjoyed the confidence of the British Government and the Maltese people.

MR. AMERY strongly supported the action of the British Government in a very difficult situation, but expressed a hope that the Constitution of Malta would be restored at the earliest possible moment.

DR. SHIELS, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, found proof in the debate that the Government had interpreted the feeling of the House and of the country in the action they had taken. He expressed a hope that there would be a resumption, after a temporary interruption, of the peaceful working of the democratic Constitution of Malta.

JAPANESE ROYAL VISIT

FIELD-MARSHAL'S BATON FOR THE EMPEROR

Prince Takamatsu of Japan, second brother of the present Emperor, arrived in London yesterday with Princess Takamatsu, whom he married early this year, on a State visit to the King and Queen. They will stay at Buckingham Palace until to-morrow, and will then become the guests of the British Government until July 10. At a State dinner at the Palace last night the King announced the appointment of the Emperor of Japan as a Field-Marshal in the British Army.

The speeches at the dinner are reported on page 16, and the names of the company appear in the Court Circular on page 17.

DIAGNOSIS BY WIRELESS TELEPHONE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, JUNE 26

Dr. Calandae, a Madrid heart specialist, has diagnosed by wireless telephone several different types of heart disease suffered by persons in Buenos Aires. A microphone was placed over the hearts of the patients and Dr. Calandae, listening in Madrid, gave his diagnosis.

Medical practitioners in Buenos Aires and Madrid assisted at the experiment, which is considered a scientific success as Dr. Calandae's diagnosis was in each case declared quite correct.

COOPERATION IN THE EMPIRE

TASK OF COMING CONFERENCES

NON-PARTY DEBATE

WESTMINSTER, THURSDAY

The House of Commons discussed to-day, in a non-party atmosphere, some of the important problems affecting Empire unity which are expected to arise at the Imperial Conference and the Imperial Economic Conference this year, and heard a general statement from MR. THOMAS, the Secretary for the Dominions, who did not conceal the pleasure with which he has exchanged his former office for one more congenial.

Opening the debate from the Liberal benches, SIR HERBERT SAMUEL praised the work of the Empire Marketing Board, especially its scientific research, but expressed a hope that the Dominions would reciprocate the publicity which their products are obtaining in the Mother Country. He commended to the attention of the approaching Conferences the idea of rationalizing Empire industry, to which Mr. Baldwin has made public reference, and suggested a permanent Committee of Imperial Development to co-relate the work of the many existing organizations which seek to advance Imperial trade. This would give general direction to all those agencies which are concerned for the advancement of Empire unification by methods outside the region of controversy; it was a profound error to suppose that there could be no Imperial policy except that of tariffs.

MR. AMERY, who followed, expressed a hope that the coming Imperial Conference would not only endeavour to consolidate the work of its predecessor, but would seek to advance constructively in such directions as reciprocal and unifying legislation. He suggested also the establishment of an inter-Imperial tribunal to deal with issues of a justiciable character with which the Privy Council was not altogether fit to cope. The line of Imperial development offering the most hopeful prospects was that of closer economic unity, desired by organized Capital and organized Labour alike in this country, and he urged the Government to give this tendency force and vitality. Nothing prevented them from dealing with Colonies or groups of Colonies as economic units and reaching reciprocal arrangements as was done with the Dominions. Empire migration would not progress satisfactorily until Imperial trade moved with greater force; but only a fraction of the numbers who had settled in the Dominions since the War would have gone there if the machinery for assisting them had not existed. Support of the plan of an Empire currency was followed by a declaration, in reply to the Liberal spokesman, that the Unionist Party recognized that there were many avenues, apart from tariffs, by which Imperial unity could be approached.

MR. THOMAS'S WARNING

MR. THOMAS, while welcoming the public interest shown in the Imperial Conference and its possibilities, uttered a warning against the stimulating of hopes which outran hard fact and reality. The Government would enter the Conference with the single desire to achieve all that was possible in the interests of the whole Empire; but, while something might be accomplished, let no one expect that present difficulties, of which he had had unpleasant experience in his last office, were to be removed. The agenda, which was agreed between all the Governments concerned, covered a wide range of subjects affecting commerce and industry, and included the question of a permanent organization such as had been suggested, charged with regular duties touching the economic life of the Empire. It was necessary, however, to remember that the Dominions would resent any suggestion that their business was to be run from London. On Empire migration, Mr. Thomas, while repeating the warning that some of the Dominions were themselves faced with an unemployment problem, was sympathetic with the suggestion of a wider policy than had ever been adopted.

Having indicated that the Government were considering the question of a tribunal to deal with issues arising out of the constitutional changes made in 1926, Mr. Thomas referred to the suggestion that Oppositions as well as Governments should be represented at the Imperial Conferences. The Government were agreeable to this form of wider representation, but it must first receive the assent, which had not yet been indicated, of the Dominion Governments.

In the general debate MR. BOOTHBY supported the proposal of a "pool" of the gold resources of the Empire, which would free it from dependence upon New York and stabilize prices. The Empire Marketing Board was charged by MR. MANDER with extravagance in its publicity campaign, but it was forcibly defended by MR. ORMSBY-GORE, who saw in the work of the Board a valuable educational agency in this country and a means of promoting friendship throughout the Empire.

AIR DISPLAY AT HENDON

REHEARSALS YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY

The assembly at Hendon on Wednesday of all the aircraft that will take part in the R.A.F. display to-morrow made it possible to hold a preliminary rehearsal yesterday. This was devoted to the perfection of the time-table and to making the pilots familiar with the landmarks of the aerodrome. To-day the final dress rehearsal will be seen by some thousands of school children, who will be admitted free.

Weather prospects for to-morrow are reported by the Meteorological Office to be very good. The demand for tickets for the display has been heavy, but there are still some places left in the enclosures. A few boxes, which had been retained for official visitors, will not now be needed, and are available at £5 and £7 each.

NEW LONDON MAGISTRATE

The King has approved a recommendation of the Home Secretary that Mr. F. T. Barrington-Ward, K.C., be appointed a Metropolitan Police Magistrate to fill the vacancy which will be created by the retirement of Mr. Joseph Sharpe on July 5.

*** Mr. Frederick Temple Barrington-Ward was born in 1880, and was educated at Westminster and Hertford College, Oxford. He was Vinerian Law Scholar in 1904, and a Fellow of All Souls, 1904-11. Joining Lincoln's Inn, he was Tancred Student 1902-4, and in the latter year he was Barstow Scholar and holder of the Council of Legal Education Studentship. He was called to the Bar in May, 1905, and took silk in 1919. He was elected a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn in 1923. He has been Recorder of Chichester since 1928, before which he was Recorder of Hythe from 1924. He has also presided as chairman of the West Sussex Quarter Sessions since 1928.

STATE RABBITS IN RUSSIA

UNFULFILLED HOPES

(FROM OUR RIGA CORRESPONDENT)

Four truckloads of rabbits, described as "pedigree rabbits," have passed through Riga in two consignments on their way from Germany to the Soviet Government at Moscow. They are intended to improve the breed of the Russian home product, and help to form a firm basis for the State rabbit industry, the plans for which, as explained in *The Times* of May 21, 1929, received official approval last year.

It was decided to promote this industry as an inexhaustible auxiliary source of meat supplies, and the Departments of Agriculture and Trade appointed a special Rabbit Committee, headed by Muraloff, Odintsoff, and Kulikoff. The committee was instructed to produce between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 rabbits before the New Year. A statement was published by the Communist Academy at Moscow that the offspring of a well-matched couple of rabbits should amount to about 1,000,000 in the course of four years, and so it was thought that the task for the committee was not a severe one.

The Committee began to work on broad lines. About 100 hectares (247 acres) of land at Kraskovo, near Moscow, were allotted for the first collective rabbit farm, and on October 1 the Committee reported to the Meat Trust and the Commissariat of Agriculture that accommodation had already been organized there for a "herd of 5,000 head of rabbits."

It was then made known that the Committee had no intention of encouraging wild rabbits to make their way on their own private initiative, but only tame rabbits were to be cultivated and all organized under State control. The first collective rabbit farm at Kraskovo was to be known in official language as "a rabbit settlement," or, to be exact, "the first rabbit-culture settlement," and was planned to give employment to 100 peasant households, each starting with a stock of 50 rabbits. The rabbits were to be kept in "cages with wire-netting bottoms," and from spring until autumn they were to be taken out "to pasture": they would nibble their green food through the wire-netting bottoms, but would have no chance of escape from the cages. The cages were to be moved about the pasture-land continually, so that at the end of five of the new five-day weeks they should arrive back at their original starting point. The Central Committee of the Communist Party published a statement that the "settlement" at Kraskovo was to be provided with electric equipment and telephones for the use of the herdsmen.

The Collegium of the Commissariat of Agriculture then held a special conference to consider the report of Comrade Osipoff, a "Red rabbit expert," who had inspected the "rabbit-culture front." He stated that the total number of doe rabbits in the R.S.F.S.R. (Russia proper) was about 400,000, and that before October, 1930, they and their offspring would yield 2,500,000 pelts and 3,000 tons of meat, but that this would fall short of what had been expected this year under the five-year plan of rabbit culture. Kubiak, Commissar of Agriculture, regretted that the progress was so slow, but stated that the Commissariat had only 300,000 roubles [nominally £30,000] to devote to rearing rabbits. There were, however, prospects that the industry would receive a further sum of about 2,000,000 roubles through the State Farming and Collective Farming Departments, and this would make rabbit farming of real State importance.

Little had been heard of the Rabbit Committee since the beginning of this year—the members had, apparently, been abroad, quietly "cornering" pedigree does—beyond the fact that they had placed some rabbit films in the cinemas, specially prepared to popularize rabbit culture among workmen who dwell on the outskirts of the big towns; but during the last few weeks the general meat crisis has created new interest in this source of food. The State factories which were promised last year for producing canned rabbit flesh, rabbit sausages, and rabbit pies on a great scale, have, apparently, not yet been completed.

THE COTTON TRADE

MEETING CALLED BY MR. CLYNES

The Home Office announced yesterday that, at the request of the Government, the Home Secretary had invited the Chairman of the Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organizations to convene a meeting to be held in Manchester on Friday, July 4, at 3 p.m. for the purpose of consultation with the Joint Committee and the organizations representing the various sections of the trade that gave evidence before the Committee of Inquiry of which he was Chairman.

Our Manchester Correspondent telegraphs:—

When Mr. Clynes comes to Manchester he will confer with the leaders of the industry and representatives of the operatives on the recommendations contained in the report before its publication. It is expected that the report will be issued in three parts. In all probability the first will be a general survey, the second a separation of the evidence, with the exclusion of any that may be of a confidential character, and the third a summing-up of the whole position, concluding with the findings of the committee. Although the report is still kept a close secret, it is understood that primarily the findings and recommendations are indicative of the lines upon which the industry should move in an endeavour to improve its condition without the Government having to take action.

LAWN TENNIS

THE CHAMPIONSHIPS

Play at Wimbledon yesterday was in the main confined to the completion of the third round of the Women's Singles and the start of the Doubles. Of the 16 players who remain in the Women's Singles eight are British, and they will have to meet their rivals during the week-end, like the men, to see who will survive in the last eight.

There were few surprises in the Women's Singles yesterday except that Miss D. E. Round was beaten by Miss F. James, of Nottingham, who fully justified the good impression that had been formed of her play on the day before. The other matches went mostly as had been anticipated, and none of the eight players who had been seeded in the draw was beaten in the course of the play.

During the week-end play will be continued in the Singles and the last eight will be reached. The report of yesterday's play, with results and the programme for to-day, will be found on page 8.

PRINCE DAMRONG OF SIAM

Prince Damrong of Siam visited the office of *The Times* last night. He was received by the Editor and the Manager, and showed great interest in the production of the newspaper, of which he has been a constant reader for over 30 years. His Royal Highness made a complete tour of the office, and saw *The Times Literary Supplement* and the *Trade and Engineering Supplement* go to press.

Prince Damrong leaves this country on July 2, when he will travel to Brussels *via* Calais. He will afterwards visit Germany and attend the next League of Nations Assembly.

POLITICAL NOTES

AUTUMN ELECTION RUMOURS

PACIFISTS AND THE NAVY

Labour members who attended the meeting of the Parliamentary Party on Wednesday were very surprised to find that, according to various newspapers yesterday morning, the Prime Minister had hinted at the possibility of an election this autumn, and that the Parliamentary programme was being lightened in view of that contingency. This suggestion does not represent the point of view which Mr. MacDonald put forward at the meeting. What really happened was that members suggested that, in order to secure the passage of the Education Bill, the Consumers Council Bill, and other measures which are to be dropped, the work of the present Session should be continued in the autumn. The Prime Minister opposed this idea on the ground that the Session is already a year old and that by the autumn the King's Speech presented last June will be quite out of date. The suggestion that the party should have an up-to-date King's Speech apparently gave the idea that an autumn election is contemplated, but as a matter of fact the Government are confident that they will continue in office until next year.

Members of the Labour Party who are associated with the pacifist movement are threatening trouble over the new programme of naval construction announced by Mr. Alexander on Wednesday. Signatures are being obtained in support of a resolution which it is desired to bring forward at an early meeting of the Parliamentary Party demanding that the programme of new building shall be scrapped altogether for the present financial year.

The House of Commons will have an opportunity on Monday evening of discussing the Government's decision not to endorse the Channel Tunnel project. Monday is a Supply Day, and housing will be discussed on the Ministry of Health Vote. It has been agreed, however, that this debate shall end at about the dinner hour. The adjournment of the House will then be moved and the Channel Tunnel will be discussed on the motion for the adjournment. In this way it will be impossible to obtain a direct vote on the desirability of proceeding with the project or not, but the Prime Minister has already stated that it is a matter which cannot be left to a free vote of the House.

Mr. J. C. C. Davidson, who recently resigned his position as chairman of the Conservative Party organization, has issued the following statement:—

> Now that the challenge of Lords Rothermere and Beaverbrook to dominate or destroy the Unionist Party has been taken up by the Leader of the party, Mr. Baldwin, in the vigorous speech which he delivered to members of Parliament and candidates yesterday, the time has come when I can keep silent no longer. On the eve of my departure from the Central Office I desire to express publicly and emphatically the pain and concern which the unwarranted and unfounded attacks upon the officials of the party in the columns of the Rothermere and Beaverbrook Press have caused me.
>
> The members of the staff of the Central Office are in the same position as Civil servants, unable to defend themselves in public. It is not only my duty to accept full responsibility for their acts, but to defend them when they are attacked. The party is fortunate in possessing a loyal and enthusiastic body of men and women at the Central Office, whose duty it is to carry out the instructions and forward the policy of the Leader of the party as expressed through the chairman. Particularly are attacks of this kind to be resented when they come, as they have recently, from a professing Tory who uses his prolific and vitriolic pen in order to destroy confidence in his own party and thereby frustrate the efforts of all those Unionist workers up and down the country who are bearing the heat and burden of the day in the constituencies. The Central Office has been forced to suffer in silence many unfair attacks, the motive of which in the light of recent events is now clear beyond doubt. It is because the need for patience on my part no longer exists that I make my protest in defence of those who are unable to defend themselves.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 12)

OPERA

Covent Garden	RIGOLETTO	8.30

THEATRES

Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	2.30 & 8.15
Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	2.30 & 8.30
Apollo	INSULT	8.40
Comedy	THE SILENT WITNESS	2.30 & 8.30
Criterion	NINE TILL SIX	8.30
Daly's	THE COMMAND TO LOVE	8.30
Dominion	SILVER WINGS	8.15
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	8.15
Duchess	THE PLOUGH AND THE STARS	8.30
Duke of York's	THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN	8.30
Embassy	HAMLET	8.15
Everyman	LONG SHADOWS	8.15
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	2.30 & 8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Globe	THE JAPANESE PLAYERS	8.30
Grafton	ANNAJANSKA	8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	SONS O' GUNS	8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	8.15
Lyceum	HERE COMES THE BRIDE	8.15
Lyric	LILAC TIME	8.15
Lyric, Hammersmith	KARSAVINA AND MARIE RAMBERT DANCERS	8.45
New	THE LAST CHAPTER	8.30
Playhouse	CYNARA	8.30
Prince of Wales	BADGER'S GREEN	8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	8.30
Queen's	ANGNA ENTERS HAMLET	2.45 8.15
Royalty	THE BEAUX' STRATAGEM	8.30
St. Martin's	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	8.30
Savoy	OTHELLO	8.15
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	8.30
Vaudeville	RUTH DRAPER	8.45
Victoria Palace	FOLIES BERGERE REVUE	8.15
Wyndham's	ON THE SPOT	8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Palladium	6.30 & 9

CONCERTS

Royal Albert Hall	ENGLISH CHURCH MUSIC FESTIVAL	7.30
Wigmore Hall	MME. DE KONSHENA	8.15

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace		10 to 10
Olympia	INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW	2 & 7.30
Tussaud's		10 to 10
Zoological Gardens		9 a.m. to 8 p.m.

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT	1 to 11
Astoria	LADIES OF LEISURE	1 to 11
Avenue Pavilion	JOURNEY'S END	2 to 11
Capitol	THE BIG SHOT	12 to 11
Carlton	PARAMOUNT ON PARADE	2 to 11
Empire	THE GIRL SAID NO	12 to 12
Kensington	DARK RED ROSES	2 to 11
Marble Arch Pavilion	CONDEMNED	2 to 11
New Gallery	THE ARIZONA KID	2 to 11
Plaza	ONLY THE BRAVE	11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	ROARING DUSK	2.30, 5.30, & 8.40
Prince Edward	SONG O' MY HEART	2.30 & 8.20
Regal	ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT	1 to 11.30
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Tivoli	ON THE LEVEL	12 to 11

THE TIMES

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Moderate easterly or north-easterly winds, becoming southerly ; cloudy, some rain or showers, perhaps local thunderstorms ; warm.

Further Outlook for the British Isles.—Rather unsettled generally ; thundery in the South. (p. 16)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The Prince of Wales flew yesterday to Ipswich, where he opened a new municipal aerodrome, attended the Wolsey Pageant, and fulfilled a number of engagements. (p. 11)

The General Council of the Trades Union Congress has endorsed the reports of its Economic Committee in favour of the policy of forming a British Commonwealth Economic Group. (p. 16)

At the request of the Government, Mr. Clynes has called a meeting for consultation with representatives of the cotton trade for July 4 at Manchester. (p. 14)

Two important sales in London of historical and other Old English silver yesterday totalled £30,311. At Christie's Sir John Ramsden's Elizabethan silver-gilt tazza brought £1,704, at 2,400s. an oz.; the Fairfax Gibraltar cup and cover, £1,479 16s.; and a Queen Anne wine cooler, £1,444 10s. At Sotheby's an Elizabethan nautilus cup, 1580, fetched £1,500. (p. 11)

Statistics of importance in the study of the position of British trade are given in the first volume of the Final Report on the Third Census of Production, 1924, which deals with the textile trades. (p. 11)

Facsimiles of certain of the miniature portraits in the Royal Collections are to be placed on sale for purchase by visitors to Windsor Castle. (p. 11)

POLITICS

In the House of Lords yesterday the Illegitimate Children (Scotland) Bill passed through Committee and a statement was made on the position in regard to the House of Lords War Memorial. (p. 9)

In the House of Commons yesterday the Votes for the Expenses of the Dominion Office and the Colonial Office were discussed in Committee of Supply. (p. 9)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

Criticism of the Statutory Commission's Report is growing both in volume and in hostility in India. Our Special Correspondent points out, however, that so far not a single leader of importance has suggested that inability to contemplate acceptance of the Report means inability to contemplate the Round-Table Conference. Already people are beginning to lay down the Report and turn to thought of the Conference. (p. 14)

In Bombay there has been renewed talk of "peace negotiations." The demand is being made from many sides that the Government of India should make a clearer statement on the aims of the Round-Table Conference. (p. 14)

President Hoover yesterday returned the World War Veteran's Relief Bill to the House of Representatives with his veto, and the House proceeded to discuss an alternative measure. (p. 13)

The aeroplane Southern Cross flew yesterday from Newfoundland to New York. (p. 14)

There was a heated debate in the French Chamber last night on the Socialist resolution criticizing the Government's method of financing the national equipment scheme. The voting resulted in a majority of 68 for the Government. (p. 14)

COURT AND PERSONAL

Prince and Princess Takamatsu of Japan were given a ceremonial welcome yesterday on their arrival in London on a visit to the King and Queen. At a State dinner in their honour at Buckingham Palace last night the King announced the appointment of the Emperor of Japan as a Field-Marshal in the British Army. (pp. 16 and 17)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 5.

Announcement is made of the appointment of Mr. F. T. Barrington-Ward, K.C., as a Metropolitan Police Magistrate, and of Treasury Counsel at the Central Criminal Court, consequent on the death of Mr. H. D. Roome. (p. 14)

SPORT

Mr. W. M. G. Singer's Paul Caret won the Summer Cup at Newbury yesterday by a head from Buoyant Bachelor, with Old Orkney a neck away third. (p. 6)

Prospects for the Second Test Match are discussed by our Cricket Correspondent ; Kent gained a big lead over Warwickshire at Birmingham, and Yorkshire gained an easy victory over Somerset at Bradford. (p. 7)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—Bank Credit and Capital ; Newcastle Electric Debenture Issue ; The Fall in Securities ; Distillers' Dividend ; A Bradford Company's Loss ; Rhodesian Railway Progress ; More Tea Reports ; and Australian Shipping Discussion. (p. 22)

In Lombard-street conditions remained easy, supplies of credit being further increased by borrowing at the Bank. Loans were arranged at 1½ per cent. for the day and at 3 to 3½ per cent. into July. Three months bills were quoted at 2½ per cent. Sterling on New York was firm. Spanish and Argentine currencies developed fresh weakness. Silver was 1-16d. easier at 15½d. per ounce. (p. 23)

A better tendency prevailed in the Stock Markets yesterday. British Funds were very firm, the Funding Loan being strong, and Home Railway stocks enjoyed a moderate rally. In the Foreign market Mexican bonds were in demand. International shares closed higher on balance. Shares of several London stores weakened. (p. 22)

THE NEW PROGRAMME

The very mixed reception given by the House of Commons on Wednesday to the Government's decision to massacre all their more contentious Bills except the Coal Mines Bill and the Finance Bill probably reflects pretty accurately the feelings of the public. The tone of the PRIME MINISTER'S announcement made it clear that every effort will be made to avoid a clash even upon the issue—which he has sometimes seemed inclined to think electorally favourable—of the conflicting attitude of the two Houses towards the Coal Mines Bill. Nor does his promise to carry a school age Bill before the end of the calendar year lend colour to the inference that he is contemplating an appeal to the country when Parliament reassembles. Such a course, however welcome to fanatical partisans whether Unionist or Socialist, would clearly be pusillanimous in an administration which has been so expected and encouraged to face great responsibilities. Nothing has occurred to shake the belief that the national unity which is essential to the successful treatment of the problem of India is far more likely to be maintained when a Government of the Left is in power in this country; and that is a consideration of overwhelming and permanent importance. There are also probably some advantages, from the same long-distance view, in the prospect that a Government of this complexion will conduct the forthcoming Conferences with the Dominions. There is, for example, a certain negative value to those in all parts of the Empire who pursue, each in their own way, the ideal of Imperial economic cooperation, to learn the least which they can expect from any British Government ; and there are certain signs—such as the transference of MR. THOMAS to the Dominions Office and the adoption by the T.U.C. of the striking report of its Economic Committee on Imperial policy—that the least will be something very different from the depreciation of the importance of Dominion trade of which MR. SNOWDEN was guilty last year. Again, though the Government's handling of every branch of domestic legislation has proved to be either negative or noxious, the harm which they have done can hardly be put right by any possible successors in time to avert the consequences of their misdeeds during the coming winter, and it is only fair that they should face the responsibility for future events which they have themselves rendered inevitable. Lastly, from the party point of view, the Unionist meeting at the Caxton Hall showed how far the alternative Government has to go before it can present an agreed policy to the nation ; and, as for the Socialist Party, they may well feel that electorally the situation could hardly be worse, and may conceivably become better.

When so many national and party interests bid the Government to remain in office, the bare possibility that they may be reluctant to obey betrays a singular lack of self-confidence on the part of Ministers. The restriction on the sessional programme is only another proof how fully this modesty is justified. The Government have bungled the business of Parliament so that even those measures which might have alleviated unemployment during the coming winter will not be able to do so. The two Housing Bills are the most striking case in point. They cannot become law before the end of next month, and it is highly improbable that any building programmes under their provisions can be arranged with local authorities during this year's building season. The proceedings in Committee have revealed many obscurities, which, unless cleared up during later stages, must negative the lofty claims made by the Government for these measures, and lead to considerable delay in their operation. For example, it appears that there is nothing to prevent the clearance of one slum leading to the creation of another; that there will be differential rents for the same type of house; that even the amount of the grant will depend on the administrative decision of the Minister and not upon the provisions of the statute; and that the subsidy will only be larger than the existing subsidy in respect of the larger type of house. The danger, therefore, is that protracted negotiations will be necessary before local authorities place contracts under the new statutes, and that housing can make no additional contribution to employment this year. Worse still, the promise of greater assistance has undoubtedly led to a restriction of building by local authorities. In spite of the cessation of the subsidy to promote building, municipal building is proceeding only at about the same rate as last year, and building of all kinds is only about half of what it was in 1928. If the Government had not wasted Parliamentary time on abortive measures, such as the Consumers' Council Bill and the Education Bill, they might have worked the Housing Bills through on the floor of the House six weeks ago, and effected a more than seasonal improvement in employment upon really useful work. There are over 32,000 more building operatives unemployed than at this time last year.

The truth is that, although the Government admit unemployment to be by far their greatest problem, they have not even given priority to legislation by which, according to their own claims, it might have been favourably and permanently affected. Thus the Road Traffic Bill may be an excellent measure, but it can make little difference to unemployment whether there is a speed limit for private motors or not. Much time, both legislative and administrative, has been spent on furthering the so-called "short-"term" programme of relief works; but these works are admittedly palliatives, often useless, and, in proportion as they mortgage resources which could be better employed elsewhere, actually harmful. But there has been no corresponding insistence upon legislation of a more permanent and certain value, nor even upon legislation inspired by the Government's own conception of the legislation which is possible in support of a "long-term" programme. Their efforts in this direction have been mainly confined to the creation and demolition of "central "brains," all so far singularly unfertile. Their efforts in the other direction towards sapping the confidence of industry and increasing the burdens on the taxpayer have been continuous. The jettisoning of so large a part of the sessional programme is due entirely to the confusion of the pilots. They overloaded their electoral ship with promises. They have been forced to overload their legislative ship with measures. They have found that a mixed cargo of political shoddy and constructive materials cannot be brought into port.

Welcome Visitors

The close and friendly relations between the reigning houses of the British and the Japanese Empires will be still further strengthened by the visit to our shores of PRINCE and PRINCESS TAKAMATSU, who were warmly welcomed on their arrival in London yesterday. These relations have been assiduously cultivated since the present generation of British and Japanese Princes grew to manhood, and our own KING in his speech last night referred with pleasure to the visit which he paid to Japan in his youth and to the hospitality extended to all the members of the ROYAL FAMILY who have since visited that most beautiful of countries. It was not until 1921 that the then CROWN PRINCE of JAPAN, now the EMPEROR HIROHITO, broke with ancient tradition and left his country to pay a visit of State to our KING and QUEEN. In 1922 that visit was returned by the PRINCE of WALES. Since then PRINCE CHICHIBU, the second of the four sons of the late EMPEROR YOSHIHITO, has studied at the University of Oxford, PRINCE GEORGE has paid an informal visit to Tokyo, and the visit of the DUKE of GLOUCESTER to present the Order of the Garter to HIS MAJESTY. the present EMPEROR is fresh in the public memory. A third member of the Imperial Family and his bride are now the guests of the KING and QUEEN, and we may express the hope that before long PRINCE TAKAHITO, the youngest of the Imperial Princes, will follow what is now becoming a family tradition. When it is remembered that the visit to this country of the present EMPEROR was the subject of much excited apprehension and even of protest among the more conservative elements in Japan, the change in the practice of the ruling house of that great people is the more striking to the imagination. The present EMPEROR is the 124th of his illustrious line. So long and unbroken a descent accounts both for the deep and almost religious reverence in which the Japanese hold their Imperial House and for the seclusion of the dynasty which persisted for more than a generation after the Japanese had abandoned their national isolation. Like the present Head of the house the young Imperial Princes of Japan have received a careful education designed to equip them for the public service. PRINCE TAKAMATSU has been trained in the Imperial Japanese Navy, an austere and exacting school ; he has had several years of service afloat, and in the course of them he visited Australia and cruised widely over the Eastern Seas.

While the PRINCE'S ancestry goes back to the dawn of the Japanese nation, his recent marriage links him with one of the most important episodes in the later history of his country, and on that account has attracted great attention in all classes of the Japanese people. His bride, whom he married in February, joins a distinguished descent to accomplishments and charm. She is the grand-daughter of KEIKI, the fifteenth Shogun who in 1867 relinquished the hereditary office of Supreme War Lord which his ancestors had held since the days of IYEYASU. For over 250 years the Tokugawa Shoguns had administered the Empire and had concentrated all executive power in their hands. Through the sagacity of KEIKI the revolution which restored the former system of government by the Imperial House was effected almost bloodlessly ; rancours were forgotten ; the proscriptions and exiles which too often accompany such changes were unknown ; the great majority of the sworded aristocracy of Japan patriotically consented to abandon their ancient privileges ; and the descendants of the Tokugawa enjoy high honour under the Imperial régime, which they have served with impressive devotion. To the Japanese people the recent Imperial wedding seemed an appropriate symbol of the national unity which was accomplished by the restoration of the powers of the Imperial House. This unity persists ; as do the ancient traditions, strong yet sensitive to changing circumstances and fresh ideas, which have carried the island Empire to its present greatness. In spite of the changes wrought by industrialism, by increased intercourse with foreign nations, by the impact of new philosophies, the spirit of Old Japan endures, and has never found finer expression than in the stoicism with which the nation faced the terrible earthquake of 1923 and the energy with which it rebuilt its devastated capital. So also, though the Anglo-Japanese alliance has been terminated, the old friendship and good will abide. They have even been strengthened of late by the services of Japanese statesmen to the cause of international peace, to which HIS MAJESTY the KING paid a warm tribute last night. The Prince and Princess whom he greeted may be assured that the Royal welcome represents the feeling of the whole nation towards Japan.

Pollard and Pleach

Time and usage play odd tricks with our language, keeping some words in use and letting others sink for no obvious reason. In weight of years there can hardly be much between pollard and pleach. Each savours a little of QUEEN ANNE ; yet the last is archaic, while pollard, though not hard worked, remains for others besides pedants. There must be many more pleached alleys now than when the Prince of Arragon walked with Claudio in that of Antonio's orchard ; but, though so happily named, we hear little of them, or of their synonym, arbours. That may be because the word arbour itself has just a suspicion of medieval moss on it, while nowadays alley seems to belong more to the town than to the country. So mossy, indeed, is pleach now that if a squire or a farmer were to bid his woodman pleach a hedge, some elucidation of the request would undoubtedly be required. But if the woodman were told to lay the hedge, there would be instant comprehension. The day has gone too when, taking Persephone's poppied hair of gold as her model, woman wears her hair, "Sad tressed and pleached low down "about her brows," which we may suppose is but SWINBURNE'S licence for Gretchen-like. But it may return. "Off with his head" seems to come from the tongue more readily than "pol-"lard him" ; but none the less, in relation to trees, pollarding still keeps something of a hold on our language, though often carelessly used in place of lopping, or, in the case of many urban streets, mutilation—a sinister word, no doubt, but apposite.

Pollarding originated in the need of the people of firewood, a need which led to the decapitation of a tree at a convenient height from the base so as to induce the sprouting of a thicket of branches or verte, as it was called, from the top of the severed trunk. At intervals of about ten years these were lopped, and in course of time a pollard assumed a gnarled and knotted head. Abuse of the practice led JAMES I. to proclaim it in the Royal forests, and, except in the case of willows, the practice has slowly died out. Instead, therefore, of losing their branches periodically, the pollards which JAMES I. respited were gradually allowed to grow as they liked, and to this day Epping, Windsor, and other forests where pollarding was practised provide innumerable examples of fantastically stag-headed trees of which the gnarled and distorted trunks are not higher than a man can reach. In Epping Forest pollarding was carried to such outrageous lengths that old maidens or unpollarded trees are comparatively rare. Though JAMES forbade his subjects to head or shred trees in Royal forests for firewood, he allowed such lopping of branches as would provide browse, as it was called, for the winter keep of deer, and there was so much illicit traffic in the branches after the deer had gnawed off the bark that it had to be stopped.

Red Rabbits

It is really too bad of those Red Russian rabbits. Like the rich men in England who do not die up to the Government's expectations, the rabbits in Russia are not getting born up to the Government's expectations. Our Riga Correspondent informs us to-day that the scheme announced about this time last year has not received proper support from those upon whose good will and cooperation its success chiefly depends ; and COMRADE OSIPOFF, a Red rabbit expert, after inspecting the "rabbit-"culture front," has reported to the Collegium of the Commissariat of Agriculture that the rabbits, to put it briefly, are letting the country down. It is difficult to see what more the most fatherly of governments could have done to consider their comfort and convenience. No vulgar wild rabbits were allowed to share the choice existence of these servants of the State. Their cages, with wire-netting bottoms, were moved (like those of the guinea-pigs on an English vicarage lawn) continually to pastures new, each tour taking five of the five-day weeks out and home again. Their settlements were fitted with electricity and the telephone. And in spite of all they are not keeping pace with the five-year plan.

This is the more inconsiderate because they seem to be holding up other forms of activity on the rabbit-culture front, including the promised State factories for canned rabbit, rabbit sausages, and rabbit pies. There must be some deep-seated cause for the disappointing birth-rate in a class of the community not usually reluctant to increase and multiply. And, though advice from England is usually not very cordially welcomed nor implicitly trusted in Soviet Russia, scientific curiosity no less than common humanity urges us to make what we believe may turn out to be a suggestion of great pith and moment. It concerns the naming of this branch of the public service. In official documents and on the captions of those films specially prepared to popularize the culture, by what name are the parties called ? Are they called merely "rabbits" ? If so, no wonder they are half-hearted and spiritless in their appointed work for the common weal. Do police-sergeants like to be addressed as "Copper" ; or officers in the Brigade of Guards as "Tommy" ? These rabbits, be it remembered, are pedigree stock. And it may be that Soviet Russia, with that untainted passion for honour and for truth which drives it ever to call things by their exact names, has overlooked the social sensibilities of a class not yet wholly emancipated from ancient prejudices. That class may know very well that in no reputable French bill of fare would its name appear as anything but *lièvre*, or *levraut*, or (with proper safeguards) *poulet*. And in another sphere of their public service, the furriers' shops, their identity with the common sort of creature is not only overlooked; it is roundly denied. "No, Modom, this is not r——t : it is "Coney-Lapin" (to rhyme with drapin', as the action is suited to the word). If not Coney-Lapin, which sounds best of all, then at least Seal-Coney, or something with an aristocratic hyphen in it. The Collegium of the Commissariat of Agriculture had better hold another special conference, to which COMRADE OSIPOFF, after consultation with a few chefs and furriers, might submit a selection of appropriately dignified names. They would probably be more efficacious than even telephones and tours.

NAAMAN'S CHOICE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—

"That Man is Lord Beaverbrook,"
Lord Rothermere, passim.
"Lord Rothermere is the Man,"
Lord Beaverbrook, passim.

Prophets abound, where'er I look,
This is the burden that I hear,
Bathe in Abana Beaverbrook,
Or wash in Pharpar Rothermere.
But I prefer, howe'er they groan,
Some silent Jordan of my own.

I am, &c.,

W. D. G.

THE BATH ROAD IN WILTSHIRE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Many of us who habitually use the Bath-road realize from personal experience how absolutely wasteful and unnecessary is the costly scheme of widening with which the Ministry of Transport has in effect bribed the County Council of Wiltshire. I cannot believe that anyone can really want to ruin the amenities and beauty of a historic highway unless there is an overwhelming reason for so doing. The only reason that I can find is a modern passion for spending someone else's money. My only purpose in writing is to ask whether it is not possible even now for the county council to withdraw from the £360,000 scheme and submit a much more modest plan of by-passes and corner cutting where necessary.

As I have no connexion in any way with Wiltshire, I can affirm without prejudice that the most interesting part of the Bath-road is encountered after leaving Froxfield and passing through Savernake Forest, and by Long Barrow, Silbury Hill, to Calne. To convert at immense cost this section of the road so that it resembles the new and hideous racing track between Maidenhead and Reading seems to me to be an act of extravagant vandalism.

Yours truly,
DERRICK GUNSTON.

House of Commons, June 25.

THE TALE OF A PILLAR BOX

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Thanks, no doubt, to your kind insertion of my letter yesterday morning, the pillar box was put into circulation in the afternoon. Many thanks to you.

Yours faithfully,
DOUGLAS CROSSLEY.

18, Faraday-mansions, Queen's Club-gardens, W.14, June 26.

THE SPIRIT OF THE HIGHLANDS

AN EXHIBITION AT INVERNESS

FAMOUS HEIRLOOMS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—While the holiday plans of so many people are under discussion, we are anxious to make known the forthcoming Highland Exhibition, to be held in Inverness from August 4 to September 20. Its object will be to give some general representation of the old life of the Highlanders. There will be sections devoted to relics of the Jacobite risings, to the dress, the arms, the textiles (especially the tartans), the household plenishings, and the agriculture of the Highlands. The development of modern means of communication will be traced, and something will be done to indicate the present economic possibilities of the country, its histories, afforestation, and land settlement. So far as possible photographs, diagrams, legends, and quotations from old sources will accompany the objects actually shown.

The appeal for exhibits has met with a wonderfully generous response. Many of the famous heirlooms of the Highlands will be on view—intimate memorials of Prince Charlie, Flora Macdonald, and the other central figures in the romantic Jacobite episodes; the finest specimens extant of arms and accoutrements, that have always been the particular pride of the Highlander; and the most representative collections of tartans ever brought together. But the exhibition will also aim at showing something of the fast vanishing life of the people. Let anyone who is familiar with the North and who has reached middle life think back and visualize the changes in the houses, the manners, and customs, the whole outward environment of the Highland countryfolk that has taken place. The present time furnishes almost the last opportunity for an effective attempt to reconstruct the old setting. Nothing has struck those of us who are connected with the exhibition more than the way in which the idea of it has appealed to the country people who, when their diffidence was overcome, have shown a wonderful pride and alacrity in promising their treasures. The exhibition is becoming more than its projectors hoped for, not merely the representation of a bygone life, unique, interesting, beautiful, but the manifestation of a racial consciousness that is a living and vigorous reality.

We venture to take up so much of your space because we believe that this is a really important piece of work. Every one is agreed upon the desirability of getting people back to the land, but economic inducements alone cannot compete with the attractions of the towns; it is essential that there be a strong rural tradition, and that, unfortunately, in many parts of Great Britain, has been broken and can only slowly be reconstructed. In this materialistic age, as never before, the Gael, with his bare outward setting, his intellectual vigour, and his wealth of high tradition, has a very special contribution to make to the trend of thought of the great nation of which he is a part, and we believe this exhibition will to some extent form a vehicle of expression for the spirit of the Highlands.

We are, &c.,

ALEX M. MACEWEN, Provost of Inverness, Joint Convener, Exhibition Committee.
I. F. GRANT, Advisory Secretary (author of The Social and Economic Development of Scotland before 1603).

20, Church-street, Inverness, June 24.

PREFERENCE FOR BRITISH PRODUCE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I proffer a brief comment upon Mrs. Emmet's letter in your issue of the 20th instant, drawing attention to the possibility of the increased purchase of home produce by the local authorities ?

The Empire Marketing Board recently appointed a Marketing Committee and one of the earliest conclusions which the committee reached was that it was necessary to make an organized effort in the direction of persuading the stores committees of our public authorities to give preference where possible to home and Empire produce. Steps have already been taken by the Empire Marketing Board to explore the possibilities resulting from the concentration of buying power arising out of the Local Government Act.

But it is not only in corporate purchasing for Poor Law institutions, public hospitals, and infirmaries, that there would appear to be opportunities for fresh and steady markets for British produce—British eggs as against Chinese, British beef as against imported boneless beef and the like. The Empire Marketing Board proposes to take what steps it may to persuade other great buyers of produce such as the railway companies, the steamship companies, and the hotel companies to give the home producer and the Empire producer what preferences lie within their power. And these preferences, we are fully persuaded, will not be to the detriment of the consumer, but in quality, in purity, and indeed in some instances in price to his advantage.

Yours faithfully,
THOMAS JOHNSTON,
Chairman, Marketing Committee, Empire Marketing Board.

2, Queen Anne's Gate-buildings, S.W.1, June 26.

WOODEN WATER PIPES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The timber used for water pipes was elm invariably. The last outlay on elm pipes by the New River Company took place in 1816, and long rows of lopped elm trees, formerly quite common in the neighbourhood of London at this period, owed their origin to the great demand for long straight trees which were bored for the water companies' pipes. In 1814 the following advertisement is to be found in *The Times* of May 2 :—

"Elm pipes. Notice is hereby given that the Committee of Managers of the London Bridge Water Works will meet there on Friday 20th May inst. at one o'clock exactly to receive proposals from such persons who may be willing to supply them with Elm pipes bored out of maiden elm to be paid for in every third month. Such proposals to specify the girth and price of two three four five six and seven inch pipes. Every information which may be desired may be obtained by application to the Secretary or Clerk at the Waterworks. May 2nd 1814. Richard Till, Secretary."

In 1728 the *British Gazetteer* noted an invention in respect of the use of stone pipes for carrying water as follows :—

"Mr. Bryan Moore a Joyner, hath obtain'd a Grant of a Patent (during the Time therein limited) for the sole Use and Benefit of his new Invention for boring of Stone pipes for carrying water, which will not be liable to rot in the Ground as Wooden Pipes do."

And at River House, Clerkenwell, a store of such stone pipes reclaimed from excavations is open to inspection. Wooden pipes were first used by the New River Company from 1680 onwards. Cast iron pipes to replace them began to supersede wood as from 1798 to 1809. As noting the transition of usage from wood to iron pipes the Corporation Papers of Hertford contain the following noteworthy items in connexion with the history of wooden waterpipes :—"1769 : Thirteen feet of elm pipe at 1/- and eighteen pence per foot and iron hoops" ; and in 1771 : "Twenty-three feet four inches of ditto and hoops laid down in the river, and John Crow and Robert Duke supplied 49 pintes of beer to the men doing the work at a cost of 8/- and two pence." Again, in 1778 : "Paid Mr. Ellis' men for boring sixty six feet at fourpence per foot." "Iron pipes were not obtained for the purpose until 1813 at a cost of one hundred and twenty six pounds ten shillings; and in 1814 the Corporation resolved that iron pipes be laid instead of the wood ones now from the waterworks."

In Dr. Robinson's History of Hackney a reference to Temple Mills advises that "The Mills consist of three water wheels applied to the boring trunks of trees, which were formed into pipes for the conveyance of water."

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM R. POWER.

157, Stamford-hill, N.16, June 25.

KING GEORGE IV.

THE EPITOME OF HIS AGE

A REIGN OF GLORY AND SCANDAL

The extract from "The Times" of 1830, *published on page* 21 *to-day, contains the announcement of the death of King George IV. on June* 26 *of that year.*

The present week marks the lapse of a century since the death of George IV. Early on a June morning in 1830 he ended at Windsor the last dropsical, morose, and delusion-ridden days of a reign that had lasted virtually (if we include the Regency) for 20 years. Mr. Max Beerbohm, in his half-satirical, half-sympathetic fantasia on this King, has depicted the vision seen by four gentlemen of fashion who hid in an oak-tree of Windsor Park at dusk to spy on the jealous privacy of the failing Sovereign. They saw "a white, postillioned pony, a chaise and, yes, girth immensurate among the cushions, a weary monarch, whose face, crimson above the dark accumulation of his stock, was like some ominous sunset." A gloomy fall of sun indeed, but on what a long summer-day of glory it was going down !

The corpulent and flushed recluse of Windsor had seen the laurels of Salamanca, Vittoria, Waterloo, and Navarino brought to adorn his throne. The giants of oratory, arms, and statecraft, Sheridan and Wellington and Castlereagh, Canning and Peel, had been his servants. He had in a grudging old age acquiesced in the fulfilment of the dreams of his more generous youth by the repeal of the persecuting religious Acts and the emancipation of his Roman Catholic subjects, the opening of a new political era. In literature his reign had been that of Keats and Shelley, of Byron and the Lake poets, of Jane Austen and Walter Scott ; in painting of Lawrence and Raeburn. Science had brought the first British steamship and the first railroad locomotive. Never has England stood higher among the nations, stirred with a younger or more vigorous life, produced more varied masterpieces of imagination. And what part in the achievement, what share in the virtue, was his who as crowned and uncrowned King stood so long at the apex of the splendid pyramid ?

JUDGMENTS

A confusion of voices arises in answer to this question. He was, declares Thackeray, "nothing but a coat and a wig and a mask smiling below it" ; he was, protests his latest biographer, Mr. Shane Leslie, "the wisest if most stubborn of constitutional monarchs" ; that his saving vices at least deprived his political bigotry of the moral strength which had invested that of George III. is all that the judicious historian Spencer Walpole will allow him. And over his private character the strife is as fierce as over his public merits. Sir Edward Parry, in his recent moving biography of George's unhappy Queen, Caroline of Brunswick, while exempting him from comparison (such as was often made in his lifetime) with "Nero, Caligula, Elagabulus, and fabulous human Minotaurs," concludes that "he was a decadent and degraded personality in his relations with women." "Regally chivalrous to women," is Mr. Leslie's rather astonishing verdict on the other side, and "his life was a poem, a poem in the praise of Pleasure," is Mr. Beerbohm's gay defence of it. We can go on thus counting votes and raking over the evidence of friends, foes, toadies, and caricaturists without getting nearer a definite solution of the riddle than Sir Charles Tregelles does in one of the most living of English historical novels, after driving his nephew Rodney Stone across the Downs to where the domes of the Royal Pavilion sparkle in the radiant Brighton sunshine.

There is no one who knows the Prince better than I do, and there is no one who trusts him less. . . . He is generous to those who have no claim upon him, but he has ruined his tradesmen by refusing to pay his just debts. He is affectionate to casual acquaintances, but he dislikes his father, loathes his mother, and is not on speaking terms with his wife. He claims to be the first gentleman of England, but the gentlemen of England have responded by blackballing his friends at their clubs, and by warning him off from Newmarket under suspicion of having tampered with a horse. He spends his days in uttering noble sentiments, and contradicting them by ignoble actions. He tells stories of his own doings which are so grotesque that they can only be explained by the madness which runs in his blood. And yet, with all this, he can be courteous, dignified, and kindly upon occasion, and I have seen an impulsive good-heartedness in the man which has made me overlook faults which come mainly from his being placed in a position which no one upon this earth was ever less fitted to fill.

The incisive Corinthian comes near the truth about the Prince when he alludes to "the madness which runs in his blood." George's hallucinations about having ridden for the Goodwood Cup and fought at Salamanca and Waterloo are well known; Greville states further that in his last years he was beset by his father's blindness as well. To-day, as one stands in the dreary abandonment of the Pavilion at Brighton, it is almost as if one were admitted into the magnified labyrinth of a disordered brain. No doubt the gaudy Oriental bauble owes something to the state of feeling that inspired "Thalaba" and "Kehama" and delighted in the wallpapers and garden-designs of "Chinese" Chambers; but this cascade of colours, these gesticulating palms and writhing dragons, these vaultings strained with the bloated girth of giant chandeliers, belong to nightmare. It is a mind at once extravagant and cramped, exultant and tormented, that still inhabits this silent, iridescent shell.

BYRON THE WORTHY BARD

As is the palace, so were the Prince and his epoch; the Regency is a baffling masquerade of splendour and vulgarity, sublimity and shame, the age of which Byron is the worthy bard. These were the years during which, under the shock of the French Revolution, the aristocratic lacquer of eighteenth-century culture cracked in all directions. Under the pressure of the new fortunes earned by the Nabobs and the industrialists, of the new ideas caught up by the Whiggish and demagogic sympathizers with the upheaval across the water, its standards in living and literature, in manners and modes, fell to dust. They were swept away with swords and powder and shoe-buckles. Through the gaps poured reckless vulgarity, the scum on the flood of new and vital energies. The poets pricking their ears to the strange music of Romanticism were deafened by the clamour of Tom and Jerry rioting in the streets. Of these mixed and conflicting tendencies George IV. was himself an epitome.

His taste for letters and the arts is not disputed. He was a good classical scholar, an admirer of Miss Austen and of Scott, the patron of Lawrence and Raeburn. He presented the "King's Library" to the British Museum and suggested the purchase of the nucleus of the National Gallery. His love of fine building makes it appropriate that his reign should have seen the rise of the most beautiful bridge and the most beautiful street in London, the one now tottering, the other destroyed. The Regent's Park and Regent's-street are names remaining to commemorate a great design, unfinished and now obliterated, in the inspiration of which he must have some credit. Nash, to whom he gave his Royal patronage, stays unsurpassed in his knowledge of how to build for London lights and atmosphere.

But George IV. did more than preside over the neo-classical embellishment of his capital. He re-created the pile of Windsor, and a sound judge, Sir Lionel Cust, in his lately published

reminiscences, considers that "few persons will deny to Sir Jeffry Wyatville, the architect, apart from perhaps severe criticism of details, the honour of having converted Windsor Castle into one of England's most valued possessions." The same writer reminds us that Carlton House, the Prince's earlier residence, though exuberantly over-decorated, was crammed with works of art, furniture, china, and bronzes, the garnered spoil of the plundered French châteaux, which had just come upon the market. These treasures later found their way to Buckingham Palace and Windsor. Even the Brighton Pavilion—a queer extravaganza for Nash to have fathered—uplifts, when criticism has said its worst, a line of grandiose fantasy against the shining skies of the South Coast. It would seem incredible, were it not the paradox of the period, that amid these refinements and splendours the Prince should lend his indolent ear impartially to the wit and wisdom of Fox and Sheridan and Francis, to the dandiacal impertinences of Brummell, and to the coarse suggestions of pugilists, pimps, and shady jockeys; or that, while the ballroom of the Pavilion rustled with the stately quadrille, the lawns might be ploughed by the drunken driving of Sir John Lade's four-in-hand and the oaths of his low-bred wife cut through the fiddling.

It would be too desperate an enterprise to defend George IV.'s conduct to women. When all allowance is made for the revolt of a high-spirited youth from the trammels of an imprudently severe and parcimonious upbringing, it remains that George's chivalry was that of the age of "Don Juan," one of the corrupted ages of English society. Neither his persecuted Queen nor his morganatic wife (if that or any other term can accurately describe the tragic status of Mrs. Fitzherbert), nor any of his mistresses had cause of gratitude to him. It is a malodorous sink, discreditable to Court and Cabinet, to Church and Parliament and Bar, which Sir Edward Parry has to drain in his examination of the trial and sufferings of Caroline of Brunswick, whatever view be taken of the balance of rights and wrongs in that famous hearing.

A TAINTED NATURE

The impression which seems to be driven in upon us at every turn of this Prince's private and public life is that of a talented and expansive nature irremediably tainted by selfish caprice, with the yet darker shadow of mental instability in the background. Some capacity for statesmanship must have lain in the friend of the great Whigs, the Monarch who made such a sensational personal conquest of Irish and Scottish hearts when he went among them; but as a King he subordinated justice and liberality to the narrowest dynastic fears. Some capacity for sincere devotion we would like to discern in the florid young Apollo who vanquished the scruples of the virtuous Fitzherbert by the wild accents of his passion, but we must turn with nausea from the collection of faded lovelocks they found at Windsor after his demise. His impulses of generosity were crossed by streaks of meanness worthy of a petty moneylender; he would sit up all night to find means of reprieving a condemned criminal and wear his sleepless valets to a shadow by his capricious tyranny; he was the most polished but, if crossed, the rudest person in his Court. He decked a superb age of English achievement with flamboyant splendour, but he was profoundly unworthy of his great servants and their deeds.

The carnival of his regency and his reign soon became a memory and then a half-forgotten legend. Less than 50 years after his death a mid-Victorian novelist, the author of "Mr. Verdant Green," depicted in one of his stories a little old lady, bonneted, caped, and crinolined, bearing her Bible along the seafront of Brighton on her way to a pious tea-drinking. Some friends lure her to the mild dissipation of a stroll in the gardens of the municipalized Pavilion, where a military band is playing. And they do not realize, and she can hardly still believe, that as a young girl in the low-bosomed, high-waisted, short-skirted ball dress of the Waterloo era, with a pearl comb in her hair and white satin sandals to her feet, she had whirled beneath the huge crystal chandeliers to the tune of "Lieber Augustin" in the arms of a stout and gracious gentleman with a red face whose glance shrivelled a woman's reputation and who was the Prince Regent of England.

MONEY FOR COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA

GOVERNMENT EVIDENCE AT TRIAL OF AGITATORS

ARTHUR EYLES and JOHN RYAN, two Dowlais (Glamorgan) Communists, came up for sentence at the Glamorgan Assizes at Swansea yesterday. They had been found *Guilty* at the Brecon Assizes of charges of inciting soldiers to mutiny by distributing Communist pamphlets to young recruits at Brecon. Mr. Justice Roche then postponed sentence in order to get information as to where the money came from to carry on this propaganda.

Mr. HOPKIN MORRIS, for the Crown, yesterday read a Home Office report which stated that from April, 1927, to April, 1928, £27,928 was disbursed by Communists, and at least £10,330 of that sum was derived from payments of £5 Bank of England notes made by a bank in Moscow.

Inspector Carter, of Scotland Yard, produced literature and membership cards found in Eyle's house, and said that Communist pamphlets had been widely circulated throughout the Northern, Eastern, and Western Commands, and had been distributed at Chatham, Aldershot, Brecon, Yorkshire, Newcastle, Edinburgh, Wellington Barracks, and other places.

MR. JUSTICE ROCHE told the prisoners they were leading young Army men to possible death. "Let everybody understand," he said, "I am not punishing you for your opinions, but I am punishing you for the wickedness, for what you did in trying to seduce young men of impressionable age from their duty and their allegiance."

Eyles was sent to prison for 12 months and Ryan for eight months.

"UNILATERAL" TRAFFIC SIGNS

The new "Unilateral" traffic signs are being erected by the Automobile Association, with the cooperation of the Chief Constable of Derby, in Irongate, Sadler Gate, St. James's-street and East-street, Derby. "Unilateral" traffic provides that vehicles shall take up and set down passengers, or remain for a reasonably short period, on one side of the road only on one day, and on the opposite side on the following day. This, it is said, has the effect of concentrating standing traffic, and preventing obstruction of through traffic. The signs, which are supplied in pairs, measure 20in. by 12in. In the top section appears the word "Unilateral" in large letters. On one sign are the words "When the dates are even please pull up this side," while the other bears the words "When the dates are odd please pull up this side."

The Unilateral traffic system, it is claimed, enables motorists to remain for short periods near shops or places of business, with a minimum of congestion and obstruction to other traffic.

STANMORE COMMONS

The Hendon Rural District Council propose to acquire the manorial rights over Stanmore Common and Stanmore Marsh. These are stated to be the only remaining unregulated commons in the Metropolitan Police district. The cost of the acquisition of the manorial rights is estimated to be about £1,100, and Middlesex County Council agreed yesterday to contribute a fourth of the cost on conditions which include that the whole of the areas shall be dedicated to the use of the public as an open space for ever.

JAPANESE ROYAL VISIT

WELCOME TO PRINCE TAKAMATSU

STATE DINNER AT THE PALACE

Prince and Princess Takamatsu, of Japan, arrived in England yesterday on a visit to the King and Queen, whose guests they will be at Buckingham Palace until to-morrow. Afterwards for nearly a fortnight the Prince and Princess will be the guests of the Government. Last night the King and Queen gave a State dinner at the Palace in their honour. To-day they will be entertained at luncheon at the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress; and this evening they will be the guests of the Prime Minister at dinner in the Foreign Office.

The Prince and Princess, who had arrived in the early afternoon at Dover from Calais in the Maid of Kent, were welcomed there by the Duke of Gloucester on behalf of the King and Queen. The Duke conducted them ashore, and after they had been received by the Lord Lieutenant of Kent (Lord Camden) and Admiral Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt, Commander-in-Chief, the Nore, the Mayor of Dover presented an address of welcome, to which Prince Takamatsu handed him a reply. The Royal party travelled by special train to London, and at Victoria Station the Prince and Princess were given a ceremonial reception.

When the train arrived and Prince Takamatsu stepped from the Pullman car the band of the 1st Battalion, Coldstream Guards, outside in the station yard, played the Japanese National Anthem. Formal welcomes were then offered by the Duke of York, who wore the dress uniform of a captain in the Royal Navy, and by Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, whose pretty flowered chiffon dress, with the filmy lace dress of the Japanese Princess, brought the only suggestion of summer to the group of brilliant uniforms. Prince George, wearing naval uniform, and Prince Arthur of Connaught also shared in the reception. Meanwhile Lord Crewe, Lord-Lieutenant for the County of London, stood with the Prime Minister, Mr. Henderson, and Mr. Clynes on one side, while a large party of officials from the Japanese Embassy, all in morning dress, waited on the other. The Ministers were presented by the Duke of York to the Prince and Princess, as also were Lord Crewe, Lord Byng, Major-General E. Baring (chairman of the Southern Railway), and Sir Herbert Walker (general manager).

When the Prince and the Princess (the latter carrying a large bouquet of red and white carnations) passed out into the station yard they found a very big crowd awaiting them. Again the Japanese National Anthem was played, and when the Prince had inspected the guard of honour the State carriages drove up, and the procession of four was led by one in which rode the Prince and his smiling Princess, with the two Royal dukes. Arms were presented by the guard of honour as the procession moved out, a captain's escort of Life Guards before and behind, and the crowds of people by the roadsides, waving handkerchiefs and raising hats readily enough, only overcame their modern self-consciousness occasionally and gave a cheer. When the Royal guests arrived at Buckingham Palace the band of the 1st Battalion, Grenadier Guards saluted them with their National Anthem, and the King's Guard, provided by the same regiment, presented arms.

EMPEROR'S MESSAGE

At the Palace the King and Queen received their guests, and Prince Takamatsu delivered the following message from the Emperor of Japan:—

YOUR MAJESTY,—His Majesty the Emperor of Japan entertains most grateful feelings toward your Majesty for your gracious act in sending to Japan last year his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester to invest him with the Most Noble Order of the Garter as a public testimony of your Majesty's profound friendship. He is fully convinced that the traditional amity between Great Britain and Japan, which are united by so many bonds of mutual interest, has been further strengthened by the visit to our country of his Royal Highness. I have been sent to the Court of your Majesty to convey personally to you the gratitude and the firm conviction of the Emperor of Japan, together with assurances of his highest regard and invariable attachment. I am charged at the same time to express to your Majesty his sincere wishes for the continued welfare and prosperity of the Royal House. I am also charged to convey to her Majesty the Queen the most cordial greetings of the Emperor and Empress of Japan and the sentiments of warm friendship and high esteem which they cherish towards her Majesty.

The Prince and Princess drove from Buckingham Palace to Whitehall, where the Prince, who was in the undress uniform of the Japanese Navy, deposited a wreath of white lilies at the Cenotaph, saluted, and bared his head. Afterwards he placed another wreath on the Unknown Warrior's Grave in Westminster Abbey.

THE KING'S DINNER PARTY

At the State dinner party at Buckingham Palace last night the King, wearing the uniform of an Admiral of the Fleet, sat next to the Princess at the head of the long table. Opposite sat the Japanese Prince in naval uniform, by the side of the Queen, wearing a gown of pale gold embroidered *lamé*. She wore a tiara of pearls and diamonds, and a diamond collar with pearl and diamond ornaments. In compliment to the visitors, she wore the Japanese Order of the First Class of the Imperial Order of Hakwanshō (Imperial Order of the Crown). One hundred and fourteen guests, including the Prime Minister, the Japanese Ambassador, and members of the Government, were present. Their names are published in the Court Circular on page 17.

The KING proposed the health of Prince and Princess Takamatsu in the following speech:—

Your Imperial Highness,—It gives the Queen and myself the greatest pleasure to welcome you and Princess Takamatsu to our home in London, and we sincerely trust that your stay in our country may be a happy experience at the commencement of your married life.

Your Imperial Highness's visit is one further token of the solid ties of affection and sympathy uniting our two Island Empires, so much alike not only geographically but also in national ideals and traditions. I myself cherish lasting and pleasant memories of my visit to your beautiful country many years ago, and all the members of my Family who have visited Japan have left it with feelings of gratitude for the wonderful hospitality so characteristic of the Japanese Nation.

With these recollections in mind it is a pleasure to entrust your Imperial Highness with the mission of conveying to your august Sovereign the baton of a Field-Marshal in my Army. The mission of my third son to Japan last year was to confer on the Emperor the Order of the Garter and to bear a message of good will from myself and my people. May his Imperial Majesty accept the baton in the same spirit in which he received the Order of the Garter, and may it be regarded as a renewed symbol of our esteem and friendship and of the cordial relations between the two countries. As an indication of the strength of these ties I need only refer to the recent London Naval Conference, throughout which the frankest and most friendly relations existed between the Japanese and British delegations. It is not too much to say that without the helpful cooperation of M. Wakatsuki and his colleagues it would have been impossible to reach the agreement which, I am confident, will remove all prospect of naval competition between the British Empire, Japan, and the United States.

I cannot allow this occasion to pass without paying a tribute of sincere admiration to the statesmen in Japan, who are responsible for the directing of affairs. In particular, I would mention the name of Baron Shidehara, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, whose personality is well known to us in this country, and we recall his sterling services at the Washington Conference. As a result of the conclusion of treaties, of which both Japan and Great Britain, as well as other countries, are signatories, the alliance between Japan and Great Britain, concluded at the beginning of this century, has now been terminated. But the old spirit of friendship between our two countries abides, and I see no possibility of circumstances arising to estrange us. In raising my glass to drink to the happiness and prosperity of our distinguished guest and his bride, I would ask him to take back to his exalted Sovereign and brother an expression of our thanks for sending him on his present mission, and to bear to his Imperial Majesty the assurance of our unchanging affection and regard.

PRINCE TAKAMATSU replied:—

Your Majesty,—I have been sent by his Majesty the Emperor of Japan to return the visit of the Garter Mission of last year, and it is my pleasant duty to convey to your Majesty his cordial appreciation of the honour you have done him by conferring upon him the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and by sending his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester to our distant shores for the purpose of investing him with the Insignia of the Order.

Remembering well how our grandfather and our father were similarly honoured, my brother is deeply touched by this renewed token of your Majesty's unfailing friendship and good will towards our Imperial House. In fact, all our peoples rejoice at this proof of the close amity between our two families, which runs parallel with those broader ties of traditional friendship between the two Empires. May I be allowed to say in this connexion that his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester fulfilled his mission so successfully that his visit will always be remembered in our country as one of the happiest and most auspicious events in the history of Anglo-Japanese relations. It is indeed most gratifying to recall that our two nations, which had been faithful allies in the past, were again joined together in the recent momentous Naval Conference in London, and cooperated so closely and whole-heartedly for the cause of peace and human progress.

To-day Your Majesty has done the Emperor of Japan another honour by presenting him with the baton of a Field-Marshal in the British Army, whose men and officers enjoy an enviable reputation of valour and gallantry. I shall be happy to carry back to my Sovereign this fresh earnest of Your Majesty's fraternal regard, which will be received with both pride and gratitude. Nor shall I fail to convey to the Emperor Your Majesty's kind message to him, and also the Royal compliments bestowed upon his country and his public servants. I have been deeply moved by the very gracious words of Your Majesty regarding the Princess and myself, and desire to thank most heartily Your Majesty and Her Majesty the Queen for the genial hospitality we are permitted to enjoy under the roof of this Royal Palace of Your Majesties. It is a rare privilege and an infinite pleasure for us to be in England.

WESTMINSTER HOUSING SCHEME

THE PULFORD-STREET SITE

Sir Charles Trevelyan and Mr. Neville Chamberlain, M.P., were among the guests at a dinner given last evening at the invitation of Lord Londonderry at Londonderry House to further the interests of the working-class housing scheme at Pulford-street, Westminster.

LORD LONDONDERRY said the gathering was due to the enthusiasm of Mrs. Davidson, and the scheme was one that lay close to all their hearts. The Pulford-street site had been purchased for £32,000, and £17,000 had been collected, so that they wanted to raise £15,000. They realized that the housing problem was of first importance, and that there was little use in teaching children if they were not properly housed and fed.

SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN said that Westminster was becoming architecturally more splendid every decade, but there was less of the old Westminster for the people to live in, and it was important to house the people within eacy reach of their work. If they could get several hundred more homes on the Pulford-street site they could select many worthy poor people as tenants. He put housing first if they were to raise the condition of the people.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN said that in his five years at the Ministry of Health he had housing problems constantly before him, and he was sure the conditions under which many lived constituted a festering sore in our civilization. There was much yet to be done to procure better housing. In the Pulford-street scheme they had a step that would contribute definitely to the solution of the problem. Westminster was the second to the City of London in wealth, but there was a difficulty in arousing the full sense of civic patriotism in the boroughs. It was, however, being aroused, and he was sure that Westminster would decide to set a good example, the influence of which would extend beyond its boundaries.

There were also present:—

Lord Leverhulme, Lord Illingworth, Lord Greenway, Admiral of the Fleet Lord and Lady Beatty, Lady Dallas, Lady Walston, the Duke of Sutherland, the Duchess of Somerset, the Dean of Westminster, Lady Douro, Sir Edgar Bowring, Sir Charles Barrie, Sir Alfred Butt, M.P., Sir Howard Frank, Sir Frederick Butterfield, Sir Albert Stern, Sir Francis Towle, M.P., Sir George Hennessy, M.P., Sir Albert Levy, Mr. J. C. C. Davidson, M.P., Sir E. Manville, Sir Stanford Downing, Sir William Brass, M.P., Sir William Foot Mitchell, Mr. Gordon Selfridge, and Mr. O. W. Nicholson, M.P.

REOPENING OF ST. PAUL'S

THANKSGIVING SERVICE FOR THE LONDON ARCHDEACONRY

Special services of thanksgiving for the preservation of St. Paul's Cathedral are being held on successive evenings for the clergy and members of their congregations in the three Archdeaconries of the diocese. The first of these was held in the Cathedral last night for the Archdeaconry of London, and was very largely attended. The service was entirely congregational; familiar hymns were chosen, and these, together with the responses, were sung by the congregation, led by the Cathedral choir, with the utmost heartiness. The Clergy of the Archdeaconry, all robed, walked in procession to their seats in the choir.

Meanwhile the Cathedral procession was being marshalled in the South Choir Aisle, and at 8 o'clock it moved down the south side and up the centre of the Nave to the Choir. Headed by a processional cross, the choir, preceded by a band, was followed by the Minor Canons, all wearing copes, Prebendaries Hobson, Sarel, Hinde, Vincent, and Russell, the Canons Residentiary—Canon S. A. Alexander, the Archdeacon of London (the Ven. E. N. Sharpe), and Canon W. H. Elliott—in copes, the Bishop of Liverpool (Dr. David), the preacher, and the Bishop of Stepney, vested in cope and mitre. The BISHOP of STEPNEY read from the pulpit the bidding, welcoming the "sons and daughters of the Archdeaconry of London" to the "Cathedral Church of St. Paul at this time of its completed restoration." This was followed by a shortened form of Evening Prayer.

After the sermon, the Bishop of Stepney and the Cathedral clergy were conducted to the Sanctuary, and from there a procession moved down the Choir and round the space under the Dome, the processional hymn being "For all the Saints," sung by choir and congregation to the tune by Vaughan Williams.

This evening there will be a service for the Archdeaconry of Hampstead, with the Bishop of Lichfield as preacher, and to-morrow evening for the Archdeaconry of Middlesex, with the Bishop of Southwark as preacher.

THE PRESS AND INDUSTRY

CLOSER ALLIANCE URGED

The Imperial Industries Club held a dinner last night at the Royal Adelaide Gallery, at which the subject of discussion was "Industry and the Press." LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR TRAVERS CLARKE presided.

Mr. GERALD BARRY, editor of the *Week-End Review*, said that industry and the Press were already closely allied, but there was much scope for further cooperation. It was the job of the Press to interest the public in the things that mattered, and it was the shame of the Press if it did not do so. Industry was too modest; it should do a bit of boasting and boosting, and in that direction the Press could render a vast amount of help.

SERJEANT SULLIVAN, K.C., recalled the fact that when he was a small boy he had a wonderful memory, which was fostered by his father, and was able to repeat a column of print after reading it once. In those days *The Times* was rarely bought; it was hired from house to house, and it was his job after perusing the first political article in *The Times* to recite it to his father while he was dressing.

SIR WILLIAM CRAWFORD said that *The Times* was the greatest newspaper in the world, and was giving to its readers what they needed, the best kind of news. No proprietor could be possessed of higher ideals than Major Astor.

Mr. VERNON BARTLETT said that the principal point of contact between industry and the Press was by way of advertising. He advocated the formation of a joint industrial editorial council for advisory purposes.

Among those present were:—

Lady Clarke, Lady Crawford, Sir Frank Fox, Sir Herbert Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher Moulton, Mr. Francis Gribble, Mrs. Gerald Barry, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Dark, Sir John Ferguson, M.P., and Lady Ferguson, Colonel and Mrs. C. F. Hitchins, Mr. H. J. Evans-Jackson, Mr. Walter Leitch (Agent-General for Victoria) and Mrs. Leitch, Miss O. P. Fletcher, and Mr. A. H. Fletcher.

HAMPSTEAD POLICE SURGEON'S DEATH

Dr. Cecil J. R. MacFadden, O.B.E., the divisional police surgeon at Hampstead, died suddenly yesterday. He visited his patients as usual in the morning, but on returning to his home at Frognal, Hampstead, he collapsed, and died a short time afterwards.

EMPIRE ECONOMIC GROUP

T.U.C. REPORT

MOST PRACTICABEE POLICY

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

The General Council of the Trades Union Congress yesterday issued for publication the reports of its Economic Committee on "economic groups." The General Council has endorsed the reports (one of which is described as a Memorandum and the other as an Appendix), and by doing so has committed itself to the policy of developing as far as possible "such economic relations between the constituent parts of the British Commonwealth as will be to our mutual advantage."

The Memorandum and the Appendix cover the same ground. The Appendix gives more fully the general considerations on which the conclusions of the Memorandum are based and is more explicit in its advocacy of a conscious regulation and control of economic forces. It will be convenient to regard the two documents as one. A beginning may be made with the explanation in the Appendix that the question of tariffs "was not in any way raised in the Memorandum and it has not even been considered by the Economic Committee." The Committee says also that "the propaganda for so-called 'Empire Free Trade' has neither occasioned nor influenced" its discussions. The discussions originated in a survey of the world economic situation.

The Committee has considered the implications of the proposals for economic groups, whether European, British Commonwealth, or Anglo-American, and is of opinion that the concrete economic policies which would have to be followed would make it impossible for Britain to be a member of more than one of these groups at the same time. The Committee's conception of an economic group is that of nations allied together to maintain, as far as possible, balance between supplies of raw materials and foodstuffs on the one hand and manufactured goods on the other, free trade being maintained within the group, but, if necessary, protection against outsiders. In short, a group would be "as self-contained as possible, but (since it is impossible to be completely self-contained) sufficiently strong in the economic sense to exchange products with other groups on fair terms."

EUROPE AND AMERICA

"It is clear (the Memorandum says) that if anything in the nature of tariff barriers is contemplated . . . we can scarcely be part of a United States of Europe which has a tariff wall around it and at the same time be part of a British Commonwealth Group which has also a tariff against those not in the group. Then there is the question of raw materials. If we are in a Commonwealth Group we shall try to ensure for every member of the group an adequate supply of essential raw materials. In the case of certain products of which there is a scarcity, this may involve to some extent a monopoly of such products for our own group. On the other hand, if we are members of a European Group we shall have to advocate the 'open door' policy so far as raw materials are concerned, since Europe lacks supplies of some of these essential commodities. Similarly, as regards markets; as members of a European group, we should normally be competing against each other, since the leading European nations make, practically speaking, the same manufactured goods. We should, therefore, have to try to make some bargain with other parts of the world regarding markets, while at the same time we should have to come to some European agreement as to production quotas or for the allocation of world markets. As members of a Commonwealth group, on the other hand, we should probably wish to make the most favourable arrangements within the group for exchanging our own products with each other. If the conception of an Anglo-American group is introduced, the matter becomes still more complicated. A European group might wish to exclude American products unless America made it possible for European products to be introduced into the United States of America."

But while membership of more than one of these groups at the same time would be impossible, the Committee considers that there is at the moment no practical alternative to such groupings. Britain's traditional policy has been isolation and making the best bargain possible with anyone and everyone. Is it possible (the Committee asks) to maintain that policy any longer? Has a policy of isolation any chance of succeeding in future? World economic unity was a second alternative and it was what the Labour movement would desire, but unfortunately it could not be regarded as practicable. Few, if any, of the leading Powers were prepared for a complete economic agreement, covering markets, raw materials, &c. "It would indeed seem that the formation of more limited groups is a necessary step towards the more comprehensive policy."

ALMOST SELF-CONTAINED

Examining the possibilities of the three groups to which reference has already been made, the Committee says that a European group would be composed of the countries of Western Europe which shared a common plight due to the War, and a common apprehension of America's economic power, and they would probably be powerful enough to ensure the peace of the world. But in addition to the difficulties arising from race and language there was the fact that the nations of Western Europe were, or soon would be, predominantly manufacturing countries and therefore very far from self-contained, and that their economic interests tended to clash rather than coincide.

In favour of a British Commonwealth group there were the considerations that the group already existed in a tentative way. There were ties of sentiment that still counted in the economic sphere, and supplies of raw materials and of manufactured goods could be balanced, the group being almost self-contained. There was to a large extent a common language and abundant opportunity for movements of population within the group. There was, moreover, to some extent already a tariff bond within the Commonwealth in the form of preferences and other commercial discriminations, applying to both the Dominions and the Colonies. The geographical separation of the different members of the group had become much less serious owing to the development of communications and transport. Arguments used against the formation of a Commonwealth group had reference to the burden of defence, because of the scattered nature of the group and the economic position of some of the component parts.

An Anglo-American group would be, in effect, an English-speaking group, self-contained and powerful enough to ensure the peace of the world but, on the other hand, it was argued that the economic interests of such a group would tend to clash, that distance would make common policy difficult, and that American ideas ran rather to the Pan-American Union. Americans asked what gain would it be to join with Britain.

"If the policy of forming economic *blocs* is pursued by the nations the most practicable group from our point of view would appear to be consolidation of the British Commonwealth. . . . At the same time, such a policy would not in any way affect detrimentally our support and participation in the work of the League of Nations, but rather the contrary; we should be in a better position to strengthen the scope and authority of the League. Similarly, this policy would not in the least affect detrimentally our relations with the I.F.T.U. or the International Labour movement generally, but would strengthen us inside these movements. Naturally we should not be prevented by this policy from concluding European or other international agreements regarding the marketing of coal, steel, or other commodities. The difference would be that we should bargain as a Commonwealth group instead of as Great Britain, and in many cases this would be a decided advantage.

"So far as the Imperial Conference is concerned, therefore, it would be in the interests of our own people and of the Dominions to press for as full a development as possible of the economic relations between the constituent parts of the British Commonwealth. At the same time, it is vitally necessary to avoid any suggestion of antagonism either to European aims or American policy."

ECONOMIC SECRETARIAT

It is suggested that as a first step regular economic conferences should be held every three or four years at which representatives of Britain and the Dominions and Colonies could consult upon the economic affairs of the Commonwealth. The conferences would observe continuity and their function would be to evolve an economic policy for the Commonwealth independent of party politics. An Inter-Commonwealth Economic Secretariat would be created on similar lines to the Economic Organization of the League of Nations. The secretariat would consist of economic and technical experts appointed by the various Governments and would investigate economic questions affecting the Commonwealth. "Such steps would pave the way for the establishment of the closest economic relations between the constituent parts of the British Commonwealth to the mutual advantage of all the peoples concerned."

The Appendix elaborates the argument for a Commonwealth group. The common-sense policy (the Committee says) is to look ahead and determine how best to build up closer economic bonds with those nations whose interests appear to be complementary to our own. The two main factors that had to be considered were raw materials and markets. Supplies of raw materials and also markets might, in certain cases and by appropriate means, be assured to a particular nation. "Let it be said at once that there is now no such thing as freedom in these matters [of supplies of raw materials and markets]. Every nation and, in practice if not in theory, every party has long since abandoned the notion of complete freedom of trade (which incidentally would necessitate freedom in buying and selling labour). In almost every aspect of economic life regulation and conscious control of economic factors and forces is the accepted policy. Differences concern only the amount of regulation and control. It may or may not be desirable to hold up world-wide freedom of trade as an ultimate ideal, but it is not and cannot be a working aim in the immediate situation of the world to-day. The notion that human welfare is, by some dispensation of providence, best advanced by a complete absence of restrictions on 'freedom of trade' did not survive beyond the very early years of the nineteenth century."

LINKS BETWEEN NATIONS

Proceeding to describe the various types of economic links that bind countries together, the Committee refers to concessions for the working of raw materials which assure to a nation supplies of commodities that it lacks and provide at the same time an outlet for surplus capital and a market for machinery, &c. The relations thus established may easily last after the concession expires. In a similar way the investment of capital in industrial enterprises and loans to Governments for public works have the result of providing markets for manufactured goods. Again, there may be legislative or treaty restriction of the exploitation of natural resources to the nationals of a particular country. Immigration restrictions and differentiations are other factors affecting relationships. The imposition of tariffs is a further method of regulating commerce, but this "is only one among many devices having a similar object."

The Committee adds:—"Many people who believe firmly in safeguarding their trade or their labour by other forms of restriction and agreement are opposed on principle to tariffs, though the object is precisely the same. The truth is that it is impossible to generalize on any of these methods. Economic theory condemns the general policy of tariffs, but political rather than economic considerations are usually the determining factor. In particular circumstances, where it is desired to help a specific trade, a tariff may be justifiable; there are always disadvantages as well as advantages, and it is a matter for investigation in each case, in order to estimate whether there is or is not a net advantage in imposing a duty. A decision may also involve setting political advantages against economic disadvantages, but the point is that these problems should not be approached with preconceptions based on the belief that certain fundamental principles or traditions must at all costs be adhered to; it is all a matter of expediency in a given situation."

ECONOMIC UNION OF EMPIRE

SIR ABÉ BAILEY ON THE CONFERENCE

Sir Abe Bailey, on his return from South Africa, was the guest of the Empire Economic Union at a complimentary dinner given at the Savoy Hotel last night. Lord Melchett, the president of the union, was in the chair.

Proposing the health of Sir Abe Bailey, the CHAIRMAN said that their guest had carried on the campaign of Empire economic unity with phenomenal success. The movement had advanced with a speed which was bewildering to those who advocated it, as it must have been disconcerting to the doubters and the enemies. Cold feet would never march to victory. His chief reason for leaving the Liberal Party and joining the Conservatives was his conviction on that subject, but now the fainthearted leaders of a great Imperial party were frightened to carry the flag themselves.

LORD BEAVERBROOK, supporting the toast, said that in the Empire Crusade he saw his goal quite clearly, and was travelling for it as straight as he knew how. In the process he might have differences at times with the Conservative Party, which hesitated and was unwilling to trust the issue to the people. The Conservative Party knew that there could be no economic unity or Empire free trade unless we were prepared to impose these duties, but the leaders of that party were marching in an opposite direction to their followers. There was nothing that he wanted less than to be the leader of the Conservative or of any party.

SIR ABE BAILEY, in reply, dwelt on the importance of developing trade within the Empire. He said that the economic Union of Empire policy was not a provocative but a self-preservation policy. A tax on foreign foodstuffs entering Great Britain was absolutely necessary, and was the keynote of the Empire Economic Union policy. Though it did not follow of necessity, it might raise the price of some food temporarily to the consumer.

Speaking of the suggestion to refer the whole policy to a referendum, he said a referendum or a second General Election was like playing for a draw in a cricket match, or making a declaration of no bid in a game of bridge. Was the result of the Imperial Conference to depend on a referendum? The keeping of our Dominion and Imperial policy so far as possible out of the sphere of political party controversy was absolutely essential. He hoped that the Imperial Conference would decide that no commercial treaty between one part of the Empire and another country would be concluded unless full consultation took place.

SIR ABE BAILEY, proceeding, advocated the meeting of responsible representatives of Great Britain and the Dominions every six months, if possible, instead of every three years. The time was coming when the people would wish to be governed and to be led.

The Empire Economic Union policy would protect the trade union movement and maintain the standard of living. Mr. Snowden prided himself on securing cheap money. Cheap money was a sign of fear, for people would not invest in industrial enterprise for fear of what might come next in taxation. In South Africa one could see a very large number of taxation escapers from England. Many companies had removed, through fear of taxation, their head offices from London to the Dominions and foreign countries. The thanks of the whole Empire were due to Lord Beaverbrook and Lord Melchett and also to Lord Rothermere for having created a new atmosphere by making clear and courageous statements of the policy of the Empire Economic Union.

SIR ROBERT HORNE, proposing the toast of "The Visitors," said that to-day one-third of our exports to Australia went into that country entirely free, while every one of those commodities produced by foreigners were considerably taxed. In the present year Canada had greatly increased her preferences. Could there be any doubt that the next move lay with Great Britain? He was convinced that if they did not seize the opportunity now it might rapidly pass.

Mr. STANLEY BRUCE replied, and the health of the chairman was proposed by LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILFRID ASHLEY.

RATING OF INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS

SIR E. STOCKTON'S FEARS OF HIGHER ASSESSMENTS

SIR EDWIN STOCKTON, the president, speaking at the annual general meeting of the Machinery Users' Association yesterday in London, said that a revision of assessments was in process in the Metropolis and it was not unlikely that attempts would be made to increase the assessments of industrial undertakings.

"It is conceivable," he said, "that an attempt may be made to increase assessments owing possibly to the existence of the Apportionment Act Relief, the hypothesis being that as a tenant will pay less rates he can afford to discharge a larger debt by way of rent to the landlord. If success attend this effort of the rating authorities in London, it will subsequently affect the next quinquennial revaluations in the provinces, and it is possible that in one or two quinquennial periods the whole benefit of derating may be entirely cancelled."

THE WEATHER

UNSETTLED GENERALLY; WARM

Meteorological Office, June 26

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 7 P.M.—A trough of low pressure off Western Ireland is moving east and a depression over France north-east. Weather will be unsettled generally, with some rain or showers in most districts and a tendency for local thunderstorms in the South.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E., N.E., MIDLANDS, E., SCOTLAND, S.E.—Moderate easterly or north-easterly winds, becoming southerly; cloudy; some rain or showers, perhaps local thunderstorms; warm.

ENGLAND, S.W., N.W., MIDLANDS, W., N., WALES.—Moderate southerly to south-westerly winds, tending to veer; cloudy; some rain or showers, perhaps local thunderstorms; warm at first, cooler later.

SCOTLAND, S.W., W., N.W., MID, ISLE OF MAN.—Moderate southerly to south-westerly winds, tending to veer; cloudy, some rain or showers; warm at first, cooler later.

FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Rather unsettled generally; thundery in South.

WEEK-END FORECAST FOR EAST AND SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND.—Unsettled, rather warm.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Moderate easterly or north-easterly winds, becoming southerly; cloudy, some rain or showers, perhaps local thunderstorms; sea slight to moderate.

IRISH SEA.—Moderate southerly to south-westerly winds, tending to veer; cloudy, some rain or showers; sea moderate.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—Southerly winds, veering later; 10-20 m.p.h. at surface, 20-30 m.p.h. at 2,000ft.; lighter towards Germany. Weather mainly cloudy, with local rain or showers, and perhaps local thunderstorms; improving later in the day. Visibility improving to 6-12 miles.

Sun rises, 4.46 a.m.; sets, 9.19 p.m.
Moon rises, 5 a.m.; sets, 10.57 p.m.
First Quarter, July 3.
Lighting-up time, 10.19 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 3.3 a.m. and 3.26 p.m.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

KENSINGTON PALACE, JUNE 26, 7 P.M.—Bar., 1005.3mb. (29.69in.), steady; temp., 64.1deg.; humidity, 60 per cent.; wind, S.E., light; weather, cloudy.

Wednesday, 7 p.m., to Thursday, 10 a.m.—Min. temp., 48 deg.; rainfall, nil.

Thursday, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.—Max. temp., 71deg.; rainfall, nil.

Sunshine at Kew, 7.3 hours.

SUNLIGHT

The sunlight (ultra-violet rays) figures for the 24 hours ended 5 p.m. yesterday, supplied by the National Institute for Medical Research, were:—

Hampstead, 3; Kingsway, 2; Clacton, 8; Lowestoft, 15; Margate, 3; St. Andrews, 3½; Southport, 2½; Torquay, 10½; Ventnor, 5.

MODERN BRITISH ARTISTS

SALE OF WORKS AT GRAFTON GALLERIES

A special sale of the work of modern British artists, which began at the Grafton Galleries yesterday afternoon, will be continued at 11 o'clock this morning. The whole of the proceeds are to go to the Prince of Wales's British Legion Fund. The Duke of Marlborough is presiding over the sale, and among the pictures which are being offered for the benefit of the fund are works by:—

Sir William Llewellyn, P.R.A., Sir William Orpen, R.A., Sir Frank Short, R.A., the late John Sargent, R.A., Sir Charles Holmes, Sir George Clausen, R.A., Sir David Cameron, R.A., Sir John Lavery, R.A., Mr. James McBey, Mr. Malcolm Osborne, R.A., Mr. A. K. Lawrence, A.R.A., Mr. Eric Kennington, Mr. Muirhead Bone, Mr. C. R. W. Nevinson, Mr. Randolph Schwabe, Mr. W. Rothenstein, Mr. Wilson Steer, Mr. Alfred Hardiman, Mr. Frank Dobson, and Mr. Augustus John, R.A.

HEALTH RESORTS

The following reports of weather at health resorts yesterday were received last night. The rainfall is for 24 hours up to last evening:—

Stations	Sunshine	Rainfall	Temp. Min.	Temp. Max.	Weather (Day)
	Hrs.	Mm.	Deg.	Deg.	
Hunstanton	10·2	—	52	67	Fine.
Cromer	11·2	—	52	68

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BUCKINGHAM PALACE, JUNE 26

The King held a Council this morning at 11 o'clock. There were present:—The Lord Parmoor (Lord President), the Lord Passfield (Secretary of State for the Colonies), the Lord Colebrooke (Lord in Waiting) and the Lord Blanesburgh.

Colonel Sir Maurice Hankey was in attendance as Clerk of the Council.

The Lord Parmoor had an audience of The King previous to the Council and the Lord Passfield had an audience of His Majesty after the Council.

The Master of the Household, the Hon. Sir Harry Stonor (Groom in Waiting), Lieut.-Colonel Reginald Seymour (Equerry in Waiting) and the Deputy Master of the Household were in attendance.

The Right Hon. Sir Francis Lindley (His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Lisbon) had an audience of The King.

Prince and Princess Takamatsu of Japan arrived in London this afternoon on a visit to The King and Queen at Buckingham Palace.

Their Imperial Highnesses crossed the Channel to Dover on board the T.S.S. "Maid of Kent."

The following are the names of Their Imperial Highnesses' Suite in attendance:—Admiral Baron Kiyokazu Abo, Mr. Yoshiatsu Hori, Commander Takeo Yamagata, Mr. Iwakichi Ishikawa, Dr. Tsuneo Sakamoto, Lieut.-Commander Kyosuke Midzuno (Aide-de-Camp), and Madame Otchiai (Lady-in-Waiting).

The Duke of Gloucester went on board to welcome Prince and Princess Takamatsu of Japan on behalf of The King and Queen, and presented:—Admiral Sir Edwyn Alexander-Sinclair (First and Principal Naval Aide-de-Camp to The King), General Sir Walter Braithwaite (Aide-de-Camp General to The King), Captain the Lord Claud Hamilton (Equerry to The King), and Mr. Noel Charles (First Secretary in the Diplomatic Service), who have been specially attached to Prince Takamatsu.

Their Imperial Highnesses also received on board the T.S.S. "Maid of Kent" His Excellency the Japanese Ambassador (Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira).

Prince and Princess Takamatsu of Japan, accompanied by the Duke of Gloucester, travelled by special train on the Southern Railway from Dover to Victoria Railway Station.

The Duke of York, accompanied by the Princess Mary (Countess of Harewood), the Prince George and Members of the Royal Family, met Their Imperial Highnesses on arrival at Victoria Station.

A Guard of Honour of the 1st Battalion, Coldstream Guards, with the Colour and Band of the Regiment, was mounted at Victoria Railway Station, under the command of Captain J. N. P. Lascelles.

A carriage procession having been formed, Their Imperial Highnesses drove with the Duke of York and the Duke of Gloucester to Buckingham Palace and were received by The King and Queen.

A Captain's Escort, under the command of Captain R. C. H. Jenkinson, was furnished by the Life Guards, and the King's Guard of the 3rd Battalion, Grenadier Guards, with The King's Colour and Band of the Regiment, under the command of Major F. A. M. Browning, was mounted at Buckingham Palace.

In the afternoon Prince and Princess Takamatsu of Japan visited the Cenotaph and Westminster Abbey, and afterwards visited Members of the Royal Family.

In the evening The King and Queen gave a State Dinner in honour of Prince and Princess Takamatsu of Japan.

The following is the list of Their Majesties' Guests at Dinner:—

Prince and Princess Takamatsu of Japan, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Duke of Gloucester, the Prince George, the Princess Mary (Countess of Harewood) and the Earl of Harewood, Field-Marshal the Duke of Connaught, and Prince Arthur of Connaught.

Suite of Prince and Princess Takamatsu.

Admiral Baron Kiyokazu Abo, Mr. Yoshiatsu Hori, Commander Takeo Yamagata, Mr. Iwakichi Ishikawa, Dr. Tsuneo Sakamoto, Lieut.-Commander Kyosuke Midzuno, and Madame Otchiai.

Specially attached.

In attendance upon Prince Takamatsu:—Admiral Sir Edwyn Alexander-Sinclair, General Sir Walter Braithwaite, Captain the Lord Claud Hamilton, and Mr. Noel Charles.

Ambassadors.

His Excellency the Spanish Ambassador and Marquesa de Merry del Val, His Excellency the German Ambassador (Herr Friedrich Sthamer), His Excellency the French Ambassador and Madame de Fleuriau, His Excellency the Italian Ambassador (Signor Antonio Chiaramonte Bordonaro), and His Excellency the Japanese Ambassador and Madame Matsudaira.

Members of the Japanese Embassy.

Colonel Marquis Toshinari Mayeda (Military Attaché) and Marchioness Mayeda, and Captain Prince Tadashige Shimazu (Naval Attaché) and Princess Shimazu.

Special Invitations.

The Lord Chancellor, the Prime Minister, the Lord President of the Council, the Duke of Norfolk (Earl-Marshal), the Marchioness of Anglesey, the Marquess and Marchioness of Crewe, the United States Chargé d'Affaires and Mrs. Ray Atherton, the Countess of Shaftesbury, the Earl of Airlie, the Countess of Granard, the Countess of Cromer, the Viscount Grey of Fallodon, the Viscountess Allenby, General the Viscount Byng of Vimy (Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis), the Viscount and Viscountess Hailsham, the Lady Adelaide Colville, the Secretary of State for Air, the Lord and Lady Dawson of Penn, the Secretary of State for the Home Department and Mrs. Clynes, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Mrs. Henderson, the Right Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P., and Mrs. Thomas, the Secretary of State for War, the Right Hon. Sir Austen Chamberlain, M.P., and Lady Chamberlain, the Right Hon. D. Lloyd George, M.P., and Dame Margaret Lloyd George, the Right Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P., and Mrs. Baldwin, the Right Hon. Montagu Norman (Governor of the Bank of England), the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Herbert Meade, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Charles Madden, Bt. (a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty and Chief of Naval Staff) and Lady Madden, Sir Warren Fisher (Secretary to the Treasury), Field-Marshal Sir George Milne (Chief of the Imperial General Staff) and Lady Milne, Air Chief-Marshal Sir John Salmond (Chief of the Air Staff) and the Hon. Lady Salmond, Sir Robert Vansittart (Permanent Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs), Major-General Sir Hugh Elles, Sir Victor Wellesley (Deputy Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs) and Lady Wellesley, Major-General Charles Corkran (General Officer Commanding, London District) and Mrs. Corkran, Mrs. Philip Snowden, Madame Yoshiatsu Hori, Mr. Hugh Lloyd Thomas and Captain Howard Kerr.

Their Majesties' Household in attendance.

The King's Household:—The Earl of Cromer (Lord Chamberlain), the Earl of Shaftesbury (Lord Steward), the Earl of Granard (Master of the Horse), Field-Marshal the Viscount Allenby (Gold-Stick in Waiting), Admiral the Hon. Sir Stanley Colville (Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom), the Lord Colebrooke (Lord in Waiting), the Right Hon. Sir Frederick Ponsonby (Keeper of the Privy Purse), Lieut.-Colonel the Lord Stamfordham (Private Secretary), the Hon. Sir Derek Keppel (Master of the Household), Major-General Sir John Hanbury-Williams (Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps), the Hon. Sir Harry Stonor (Groom in Waiting), Colonel Sir Clive Wigram and Lieut.-Colonel Reginald Seymour (Equerries in Waiting) and Brigadier-General Sir Hill Child, Bt. (Deputy Master of the Household).

The Queen's Household:—The Duchess of Devonshire (Mistress of the Robes), the Dowager Countess of Airlie and the Lady Cynthia Colville (Ladies in Waiting), the Marquess of Anglesey (Lord Chamberlain) and Sir Harry Verney (Private Secretary).

In attendance upon Their Majesties' Royal Guests.

Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey (Comptroller to the Prince of Wales), Rear-Admiral Basil Brooke (Comptroller to the Duke of York), Miss Sybil Kenyon-Slaney (Lady in Waiting to the Princess Mary) and Lieut.-Colonel Douglas Gordon (Equerry to Field-Marshal the Duke of Connaught).

The following had the honour of receiving invitations, but were unavoidably prevented from obeying Their Majesties' commands:—The Viscountess Byng of Vimy, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Right Hon. Sir Charles Eliot and the First Lord of the Admiralty and Mrs. Alexander.

The String Band of the Royal Artillery, under the direction of Captain E. C. Stretton (Director of Music), and the Pipers of the Scots Guards, played Selections of Music during and after the Dinner.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, JUNE 26

The Prince of Wales, attended by Captain J. R. Aird, visited Ipswich today.

The American Ambassador and Mrs. Dawes will be at home to all Americans on Friday, July 4, from 4 to 6 p.m., at the American Embassy, 14, Princes-gate. Tickets may be obtained on personal application at the Chancery, 4, Grosvenor-gardens, the Consulate-General, the American Club and the American Women's Club. No tickets will be sent by post.

Mildred Countess of Gosford, who has been staying in Paris for the past few days, will return to Falmouth House early next week.

Lady Annabel Dodds will arrive at 23, Talbot-square, W.2, for a month on June 30. (Telephone, Paddington 3201.)

Lady Muriel Paget will return to 1, Devonshire-terrace at the end of the month from abroad.

Lady Cynthia Slessor returned to 48, Sussex-gardens on Monday from Osterley Park.

Lady Mary Morrison will return to 9, Halkin-street on Tuesday from Fonthill House, Tisbury.

Lady Mary Meynell and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Meynell have arrived at 3, Cadogan-gardens for five weeks.

Lady Sybil Graham has arrived in London from Rome and is staying at Claridge's.

Lord and Lady Harlech will leave 17, Lowndes-square on Wednesday for Brogyntyn, Oswestry.

After an absence of three months Prince Leopold of Loewenstein-Wertheim will return from Rome on July 1.

The Hon. Mrs. Henderson, who underwent a serious operation at Chelsea House last Monday, had a good night on Wednesday, and the doctors are satisfied with her condition.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Sir Stanley and Lady Jackson have arrived at the Hyde Park Hotel from India.

Lady Rumbold will arrive at 3, Grafton-street on Monday. Sir Horace Rumbold expects to arrive on July 6 from Berlin.

Sir George and Lady Bettesworth Piggott have left 43, Park-lane for the Continent.

Major-General Sir Ivor Philipps will return to London next week from New York.

Sir Algernon Firth, president of the Society of Yorkshiremen in London and the Yorkshire Society, and Lady Firth are giving a garden party at the Royal Botanical Gardens from 3.30 to 6.30 p.m. on Saturday, July 12. The band of H.M. Scots Guards will play.

Senator H. S. Foll, of Queensland, accompanied by Mrs. Foll and the Misses Foll, has arrived in London on a visit, and will be in England until the end of the year.

Mrs. Colley Wellesley has moved to 24, Cambridge-street, Hyde Park, W., from 36, Bryanston-street, W.

Mrs. J. Campbell White, widow of the Right Hon. J. C. White, P.C., of Craigavad House, Co. Down, Northern Ireland, has let Harrias, Beaconsfield, and taken Fairfield, Newbridge-hill, Bath.

Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, attended by Mrs. Holden, was present at a concert in aid of the Missions to Seamen which was held at 25, Park-lane yesterday. She was received by Katherine Duchess of Westminster, Lady Newnes, and Mrs. Stuart Knox.

The Old Rugbeian triennial dinner will be held at the Edward VII. Rooms, Hotel Victoria, on Tuesday, July 8, at 7.30 for 8 p.m. Chairman, the Archbishop of York. Application for tickets, price 16s., exclusive of wine, should be made to O. S. Ashcroft, 28, Elm Park-gardens, Chelsea, S.W.10.

Decorations will be worn at the Summer Conference dinner of the Incorporated Auctioneers and Landed Property Agents (Town Hall, Leamington Spa, 7.30 p.m.) this evening.

The annual Lawn Tennis Exhibition in aid of the Prince of Wales's General Hospital, N.15, will be held on Tuesday, July 8, at the Gipsy Lawn Tennis Club, Stamford Hill, N.16. Tickets may be obtained from the hospital or from Mrs. H. W. Carson, 111, Harley-street, W.1. Prices, 10s. and 5s.

A *matinée* performance organized by the Hon. Mrs. Richard Hoare, in aid of the Eleanor Wemyss Convalescent Home, was given at the Chelsea Palace Theatre yesterday. The programme included a nursery *ballet* and a moonlight *ballet*, arranged and taught by Miss Gladys Jackson, the Dunluce Minstrels (pupils of Dunluce School), a recitation by Mr. Henry Ainley, a sketch by Miss Jessie Winter and Mr. Jack Melford, and a "Pageant of Queen Victoria's Court."

GARDEN PARTY

LADY DANCE

Lady Dance held a garden party at The Holme, Regent's Park, yesterday afternoon. During the afternoon the Scots Guards band and the Scots Guards Pipers played. Among those who accepted invitations to be present were:—

Lord and Lady Biddulph, the Dean of Windsor, Major and the Hon. Mrs. William Brooke, Sir Henry and Lady Buckingham, Sir Vansittart and Lady Bowater, Sir Montague and Lady Critchett, Colonel Sir Henry and the Hon. Lady Croft, Lord and Lady Clanmorris, Lady Dawson of Penn, the Hon. Rosemary Dawson, Lady Bertha Dawkins, Lady Doverdale, Sir Gerald and Lady du Maurier, Lady Margaret D'Arcy.

The Liberian Minister and Mme. Dresselhuys, Viscount and Viscountess Erleigh, Viscountess Ellibank, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. David Eccles, Lady Fulton, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Gibbs, Lady Alastair Leveson-Gower, Lord Justice and Lady Greer, Sir John and Lady Gilmour, Kathleen Lady Harmsworth, Sir Leicester and Lady Harmsworth, Commander and Mrs. Norman Holbrook, Major Sir George and Lady Hennessy, Sir Thomas and Lady Horder, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. C. F. Hawker, Colonel Holbrook, Sir Hugh Jackson, Lady Mary Jackson, Lord and Lady Luke, Sir Barry Jackson, Major and Mrs. James Knowles, Sir Arnold and Lady Lawson, Lord Lurgan, Captain and Mrs. Vainby Luxmoore, Sir Robert and Lady Latta, Mr. Cecil Latta, Sir Fairfax and Lady Luxmoore, Lord and Lady Lawrence, the Marchesa and Marchesa Malacrida, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Kenyon and Lady Vaughan-Morgan, Lord Marshall, the Hon. Gwendolyn Marshall, Sir Frederick and Lady Mills, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Merritt, the Hon. Mrs. Sydney Marsham, Lord and Lady Melchett, the Hon. Fergus and Mrs. Macnaghten, Sir Horace and Lady McMahon, the Dowager Lady Newton, Sir Frank and Lady Newnes, Captain G. H. F. Nichols, the Hon. Donough and Mrs. O'Brien, Lady (Arthur) Pearson, Sir Neville and Lady Pearson, Colonel Sir Thomas and Lady Polson, Lieutenant-General Sir William and Lady Pitcairn Campbell, Field-Marshal Viscount and Viscountess Plumer, Sir Rosser and Lady Rawson, Lady Robson, Sir Rennell and Lady Rodd, Lady Rutherford, Vice-Admiral Hugh Sinclair, Lady Capel-Slaughter, Sir Oswald and Lady Stoll, Sir St. Clair Thomson, Lady Shannon, Sir Thomas and Lady Strangman, Lady Sassoon, Lord and Lady Strathmore, Sir Edward and Lady Stern, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Wallace, Lady Wild, Colonel and Miss Du Pre, Sir Robert and Lady Armstrong-Jones, Lady Margaret Drummond-Hay, Lady Partridge, Lady Tenterden, Sir Stanley and Lady Tubbs, Lady Head, Lady Monson, and Sir Henry and Lady Mullens-Grayson.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. W. F[illegible]LARE-LEES AND MISS LAUDER

The marriage arranged between William Hereward Clare-Lees, son of Sir William and Lady Clare-Lees, of Etherow House, Hollingworth, Cheshire, and Dorothy Gertrude Lauder, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Lauder, of Bowden Hall, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derbyshire, will take place at St. Thomas-à-Becket's Church, Chapel-en-le-Frith, on Saturday, July 5, 1930, at 2 o'clock.

CAPTAIN M. SIMPSON AND MISS HUNT

The marriage arranged between Captain Malcolm Simpson, Royal Army Service Corps, and Miss Isobel Hunt, will take place quietly on July 5.

CAPTAIN C. GRIFFITHS AND MISS P. SALMON

The engagement is announced between Captain Cyril Griffiths, M.C., late R.F.A., only son of Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Griffiths, of Houghton Drive, Johannesburg, South Africa, and Phyllis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Salmon, of 6, Porchester-terrace, Hyde Park, and late of Santiago, Chile.

MR. W. H. STRATTON AND MISS N. NOBLE

The marriage arranged between William Henry Stratton, R.E., and Noreen Noble, will, owing to the recent bereavement of the bridegroom, take place quietly at Sittingbourne on July 9. All friends will be welcome at the Church of St. Michael's at 2 o'clock.

MR. G. F. EMANUEL AND MISS V. SCHOFIELD

The marriage arranged between Mr. Gerald F. Emanuel and Miss Vivian Schofield will take place quietly, on July 24, at St. George's, Hanover-square, at 12 noon.

MR. R. M. FANSHAWE AND MISS R. M. SLADEN

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Richard Michael Fanshawe, son of Captain R. D. Fanshawe, late Scots Guards, of Little Park, Brimpton, Berkshire, and Robina Margaret Sladen, daughter of the late Major C. St. B. Sladen, Royal Engineers.

MR. R. ROGERS AND MISS FULLER

The engagement is announced between Mr. Richard Rogers, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, of Orleigh Court, Bideford, and Veronica, only daughter of the Rev. F. W. N. Fuller and Mrs. Fuller, of Withiel Rectory, Bodmin, Cornwall.

MR. L. JUDD AND MISS E. CRICHTON

The marriage arranged between Mr. Leslie Judd and Miss Enid Crichton will take place on July 24, at 2.15 p.m., at St. George's, Hanover-square, W.

MR. H. ELAM AND MISS E. MATTHEWS

The engagement is announced between Henry Elam, only son of Mrs. Elam, late of 25, Wilton-place, S.W., and the late Thomas Henry Elam, and Eunice, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Matthews, of Kent House, Redington-road, Hampstead.

MR. F. LUKE AND MISS E. REDHEAD

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place in September, between Fenwick, son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Luke, Haldon Priors, Torquay, and Esmé, daughter of Captain C. M. Redhead, C.B.E., D.S.O., R.N.R. (retired), and Mrs. Redhead, Beckenham, Kent.

MR. C. F. SNELL AND MISS P. GLENTON-KERR

The engagement is announced of Charles Frederick Snell, Singapore, elder son of the late E. C. Snell and Mrs. Snell, 8, Mountfield-road, N.3, and Peggie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Glenton-Kerr, Glenrobin, Radlett.

MR. G. H. MCMURTRIE AND MISS J. K. MACWATTERS

The marriage arranged between Mr. Gordon Hugh McMurtrie, of Dawlish, Devon, and Miss Joan Katherine MacWatters, of Almondsbury, Glos, will take place on July 23 at St. Mary's Church, Almondsbury.

MARRIAGE

MR. J. S. SCHREIBER AND MISS DENT

The marriage took place yesterday at St. Margaret's, Westminster, of Mr. John Shuldham Schreiber, eldest son of Captain and the Hon. Mrs. C. S. Schreiber, of Marlesford Hall, Woodbridge, and Miss Maureen Dent, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hastings Dent, of 20, Draycott-place, S.W. Canon Carnegie officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a long-sleeved gown of silver lamé with a long fluted skirt. Her train of the same material was lined with aquamarine-blue chiffon, and her veil of cream net was held in place by a single wreath of orange-blossom. She carried a small spray of white orchids. She was attended by five pages, Master Adrien and Master Ralph Alexander Henderson, Master David Wiggan, Master George Borwick, and Master Patrick Birkett. They wore Gainsborough suits with white shirts and blue satin trousers. Mr. Derek Schreiber was best man, and a reception was held afterwards at 39, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, when among the guests were:—

Mrs. Charles Dent, Captain and the Hon. Mrs. Schreiber, Mrs. Charles Dent, Lord Farnington, Lady Violet Henderson and Miss Henderson, Mrs. C. Schreiber, Mr. and Mrs. Alec Schreiber, Mr. David Dent, the Rev. L. F. Schreiber, Mrs. F. M. Schreiber, Miss P. Schreiber, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Schreiber, Sir Francis and Lady Dent, the Hon. Mrs. Alec Henderson, Mr. D. Henderson, Brigadier-General Sir Brodie and Lady Henderson, the Hon. Eric Henderson, the Hon. Arnold and Mrs. Henderson.

The Dowager Lady HolmPatrick, the Hon. Mrs. Yorke and Miss Yorke, Mrs. Gerald Madden and Miss Madden, Mrs. Webb, Major and Mrs. Harold Crosland, Mr. and Mrs. Alastair King, Colonel Abel Smith, Mr. C. Lowndes, the Countess of Carnwath, Dorothy Countess of Cranbrook, the Hon. Mrs. John Cross, the Hon. Frances Tollemache, the Hon. Julia Channing, the Earl of Cranbrook, the Earl and Countess of Strafforden, Mrs. F. W. Waterhouse, Mr. and Mrs. S. Lloyd, Mrs. Arthur Cazenove, Mrs. W. H. Askew Robertson, Mrs. Gourlay, Lady Johnson, Sir Philip Sassoon, Lady (George) Jessel, Miss Vanda Swetenham, Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery Parker, Mr. Donald and Mr. Denys Parker, Miss Mary Cookson, Miss Eva Sandbach, Miss May Gladstone, Lady Stucley, Mrs. Villiers-Stuart, Miss Sebag Montefiore, Lady Birkett, Lady (Arthur) Pearson, Mrs. Russell-Roberts, Mrs. Sidney Morse, Mrs. Charles Ross, Admiral Sir Perey and Lady Grant, Mrs. G. Leveson-Gower, Mr. and Mrs. George Tozer, Mrs. Raymond Wills, the Rev. Reginald Favers, Mr. and Mrs. Grindley, Mr. H. Crosland, Mr. Francis Brenton, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Whitwell, Lord Banbury, the Hon. Mrs. Sandbach, the Hon. Mrs. Borwick, the Hon. Bernard and Mrs. Barrington, Mrs. Patrick Barrington, Colonel the Hon. Arthur and Mrs. Brodrick, Mrs. Kennedy, Mr. Morgan, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Elliott Lockhart, Major and Mrs. W. de Cazenove, Mr. and Mrs. Nigel Norman, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Parkes, Mrs. T. Brocklebank, Dr. and Mrs. Whitehead Reid, Mrs. Travers Lewis, Colonel and Mrs. Parker, the Hon. Mrs. Frank Whitbread.

Mrs. Warden Gilchrist, Captain Ernest Parker, the Rev. G. Burdett Dransfield, Mrs. Kebbell, Mr. R. Bellville, Mrs. Mark Kerr, Mrs. Godfrey Oliver, Mrs. Cooke-Hurle, Major and Mrs. Whatman, Mr. Michael Shaw-Stewart, Mr. W. Lancaster, Flight-Lieutenant Thornton, Mr. Clowes, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. Alwyn Parker, Mrs. J. G. Paterson, the Misses Gresley, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Harvey, Colonel and Mrs. Hope Johnston, Flight-Lieutenant and Mrs. Pope, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Tubby, Mr. and Mrs. Wrigley, Miss L. Labouchère, Mrs. John Feilden, Captain and Mrs. Hargreaves, Mr. and Mrs. Gooch, Mrs. Gerard Elkington, Captain and Mrs. A. G. Soames, Brigadier-General and Mrs. J. T. Wigan, Sir Lionel and Lady Darell, Sir Samuel and Lady Power, Lady Wyldebore-Smith, Mrs. John Floyd, Mrs. Ewan Gibbs, Lady (Reginald) Hall, Lady (Terence) Falkiner, Major Astley, Mrs. Mostyn, Mrs. P. B. O'Connor, Mrs. D. H. W. Arnott, Mr. and Mrs. N. O. H. Barrett, Miss Aileen Grant, Mrs. G. H. Grant.

Viscount and Viscountess Dunwich, Lady Mary Graham, Lady Esmé Gordon-Lennox, the Hon. Nigel Glyn, Mr. Esdaile, Mrs. Amyas Warr, Mrs. Percy Lowe, Lady Huntingfield, the Hon. Lady Barstow, Mrs. Randell Feilding, Mr. Richard Collins, Mrs. Ronald Collins, Lady Anne Gathorne-Hardy, Lady Swansea, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Kennard, the Hon. Mrs. Douglas-Hamilton, Mrs. J. Cookson, Mrs. de Selincourt, Mr. T. Pomeroy, Mr. Colin Campbell, Mr. S. Cunliffe-Owen, Miss Elizabeth Vesey, the Hon. Mrs. Borras Whiteside, the Hon. Mrs. Hanbury-Tracy, the Hon. Ursula Vivian, Mrs. Sanday, Mr. and Mrs. Ingman, Mrs. Alexander Pearson, Captain and Mrs. Hartman, Mrs. Cosmo Paterson, the Misses Sandbach, Mrs. Norman Palmer, Mrs. George Webb, Mrs. Norman Craig Palmer, Mr. S. D. Russell-Roberts, and Mrs. Kerr-Smiley.

The honeymoon is being spent in Italy, and the bride travelled in a yellow crêpe de Chine dress and coat.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

MR. W. HASLAM MILLS

A memorial service for Mr. W. Haslam Mills was held yesterday at St. Bride's Church, Fleet-street. Canon F. W. Cooper and the vicar, the Rev. Arthur Taylor, officiated. Among those present were:—

Mr. Hugh Mills, Mrs. Mills, Mr. Michael Mills, Miss Mills, Mr. Saxon Mills, Sir Basil and Lady Clarke, Mr. William Hutcheon, Mr. J. L. Hammond, the Rev. G. H. Colbeck, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Hobson, Mr. R. J. Sykes, Mr. Leslie Harwood, Mr. H. Boardman, Dr. Child, Mr. H. Hibbert, Mr. and Mrs. Ryan, Mr. F. P. Wildash, Mr. W. J. Coram, Mr. Lloyd Jones, Mr. Ernest Ingham, Mr. W. B. Robertson, Mr. E. W. Record, Mr. E. H. Smith, Mr. L. Cassera, Mr. John Scott, Mr. C. O. Searby, Mr. George Scott, Mr. H. C. Paterson, Mr. E. G. Morris, Mr. Harold Dore, Mr. Sydney G. Coram, Miss Jopson, Miss E. Enticknap, Mr. Stanley Morrison, Mr. R. J. Murton, Mr. J. F. McNulty, Mr. W. L. Wildig, Mr. W. J. Cowan, Mr. Mayall, Mr. A. H. King, Mrs. Pearce, Mrs. Comerford, Miss D. Martin, and Mr. G. Jackson.

PRINCESS MARY

Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, Colonel-in-Chief of The Royal Scots, gave an at home to the officers of her regiment and their ladies at Chesterfield House yesterday. Nearly 250 guests were present, and a selection of music was played by the string band of the 1st Battalion under Bandmaster Rhodes and Pipe Corporal Ireland.

DANCES

LADY PORTAL

Princess Beatrice was present at a dinner party which Sir William and Lady Portal gave in the Marie Antoinette Room of the Ritz Hotel last night on the occasion of their golden wedding. The Duke of Gloucester was present at a dance after the dinner party, which Sir William and Lady Portal gave for their grandchildren.

Those present at the dinner party were:—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Lady Rosemary Portal, Mr. and Mrs. Evan Thomas, Viscount Monck, the Hon. Mary Monck, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. W. Batt, Lord and Lady Ander, Colonel and Mrs. Teddy Jenkins, Major Sloane Stanley and Olivia Countess Cairns, Major and Mrs. Richard Warde, Lord and Lady Chesham, Viscount and Viscountess Lymington, Marquess and Marchioness Camden, Colonel Sir Gordon Carter, Colonel and Lady Kitty Ritson, Colonel Geoffrey Glyn, Captain C. Nicholson, Mr. Charles Munn, Brigadier-General R. Portal, Mr. Harry Brown, Sir Victor Corkran, Mr. Alastair Cobbold, the Earl of Kilmorey, Mr. Edward Greene, Mr. and Lady Anne Hunloke, Major and Mrs. Gordon Dill, Mrs. Worsthorne, Lady Alice Reynders, Miss Minnie Cochrane, the Hon. Marion Glyn, Mrs. Dudley Coats, Constance Duchess of Westminster, Lady Beatrice Pole-Carew, Lady Evelyn Ward, Mr. George Gordon-Lennox, Lord O'Neill, Lady Mary Graham, Mr. J. and Miss Boscawen, Mr. and Mrs. R. Grenfell, the Hon. Ursula Vivian, the Hon. Nancy Allsopp, Mr. George Pereira, Mr. Roger Makins, Lady Elizabeth Yorke, Miss P. Martin Smith, Mr. A. Harford, Mr. C. Tryon, Mr. A. Russell, Miss Kitty Combe, and Miss Ann Phipps.

Those giving dinner parties for the dance included:—

Lady Mabel Hamilton-Stubber, Lady Mary Morrison, the Hon. Mrs. Vincent Yorke, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Crichton, Lady Max Muller, Lady Cplia Coates, and the Hon. Lady Meade.

Others present at the dance included:—

The Lord Mayor of London and the Lady Mayoress, the Swiss Minister and Mme. Paravicini, the Earl and Countess of Brecknock, the Earl of Lonsdale, Major-General Sir Cecil and Lady Lowther, Lady Mclahon, Sir Victor and Lady Warrender, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Bowater, the Hon. Rosemary Dawson, Captain and Mrs. Howard Kerr, Major Stanyforth, Lord and Lady Louis Mountbatten, the Hon. Sir Derek Keppel, Viscount and Viscountess Churchill, Lady Betty Butler, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Barran, Lord and Lady Annaly, Miss K. Dunn, Lady Helen Brocklehurst, the Countess of Hardwicke, Lady Sinclair, the Hon. Patricia St. Clair, the Countess of Clanwilliam, the Hon. Sir Harry Stonor, Major and the Hon. Mrs. Ralph Glyn, Lady Rosemary Agar, Marquess and Marchioness Douro, Lady Anne Wellesley, Lady George Wellesley, Lord and Lady Dawson of Penn, the Earl of Enniskillen and Lady Ann Cole, the Earl of Erne, Lady Mary Grosvenor, and Mr. and Mrs. Evan Gibbs.

MRS. GUY WILSON

The Hon. Mrs. Guy Wilson gave a dance last night at 18, Grosvenor-square for her daughter, Miss Susan Wilson. The rooms were decorated with red roses and carnations, and Jack Harris's Embassy band played. Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Guy Wilson's dinner guests included:—

The Swiss Minister and Mme. Paravicini, the Marquess and Marchioness of Blandford, the Earl and Countess of Rosebery, Viscount and Viscountess Elibank, Viscount Bury, the Hon. Cecilia Keppel, Lord and Lady Elphinstone, Lady Rachel Howard and Lady Katherine Howard, Lady Enid Turnor, Lady Nunburnholme, Lord Wimborne, the Countess of Hardwicke and Lady Elizabeth Yorke, Lord and Lady Hindlip, Lady Alexandra Haig, Viscount and Viscountess Hambleden, Sir George and Lady Jessel, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Harvey Kearsley and Miss Ursula Kearsley.

The Earl and Countess of Lytton and Lady Davina Lytton, the Marquess and Marchioness of Lansdowne and Lady Katherine Fitzmaurice, Lady Elizabeth Motion and Miss Judith Pritchard, the Earl and Countess of Munster, Lord and Lady Rayleigh, Miss Vida Cuthbert, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Cynthia Stewart, Lady Joan Villiers, the Marquess and Marchioness of Titchfield, Lord and Lady Vivian and the Hon. Vanda Vivian, Mr. and Mrs. Winston Churchill and Miss Diana Churchill, Marchioness Douro and Lady Anne Wellesley, the Hon. Lady Juliet, the Hon. Mrs. Richard Hoare, the Earl of Altamont, the Hon. Ralph Bathurst, the Hon. Rupert Beddulph, the Hon. David Brand, the Hon. John Bingham, the Hon. John Bowes-Lyon, Lord Morven Beaulieu, Sir Montague Barlow, the Hon. Guy Charteris, the Earl of Eldon, Sir Peter Farquhar, Viscount Gage, Viscount Harcourt, the Hon. Gustavus Hamilton-Russell, Viscount Hinchingbrooke and the Hon. Drogo Montagu, Lord Hyde, Viscount Knebworth, Don Alfonso and Don Pablo Merry del Val, and Lord Waleran.

O.U.D.S. COMMEMORATION BALL

The O.U.D.S. Commemoration ball was held last night in the Town Hall, Oxford. There were some 400 persons present, and the ball committee were Mr. J. H. Robertson (Balliol), secretary, Mr. O. P. E. Reed (Christ Church), and Mr. W. S. Goodden (Trinity). The room was decorated to represent "Space," in dark blue, silver, and red; the scheme was by Mr. Wyndham Goodden, who designed the settings for the O.U.D.S. productions of *Othello*, *Macbeth*, and *The Humours of the Court*. The Embassy band played.

During the evening there was a *cabaret* performance by members of the O.U.D.S., including Mr. W. Campbell-Williams, Mr. W. Noble, Mr. Osbert Lancaster, Mr. Stanhope Furber, and Mr. Hardy Nichols. Among those who took tickets were:—

The Hon. J. St. Clair Erskine, Count Czernin, Prince Radziwill, Lady Somerville, Count Weiss, Messrs. P. F. Bayne, T. Dyall, C. Chadwyck Healey, H. J. D'Avigdor Goldsmid, P. Kilkelly, R. R. Hale, P. D. Howard, K. C. Lauson, R. V. Low, A. Malcolm, A. Mathias, R. P. McDouall, A. S. Roger, P. Coutts Trotter, and P. Willert.

THE LEAGUE OF MERCY BALL

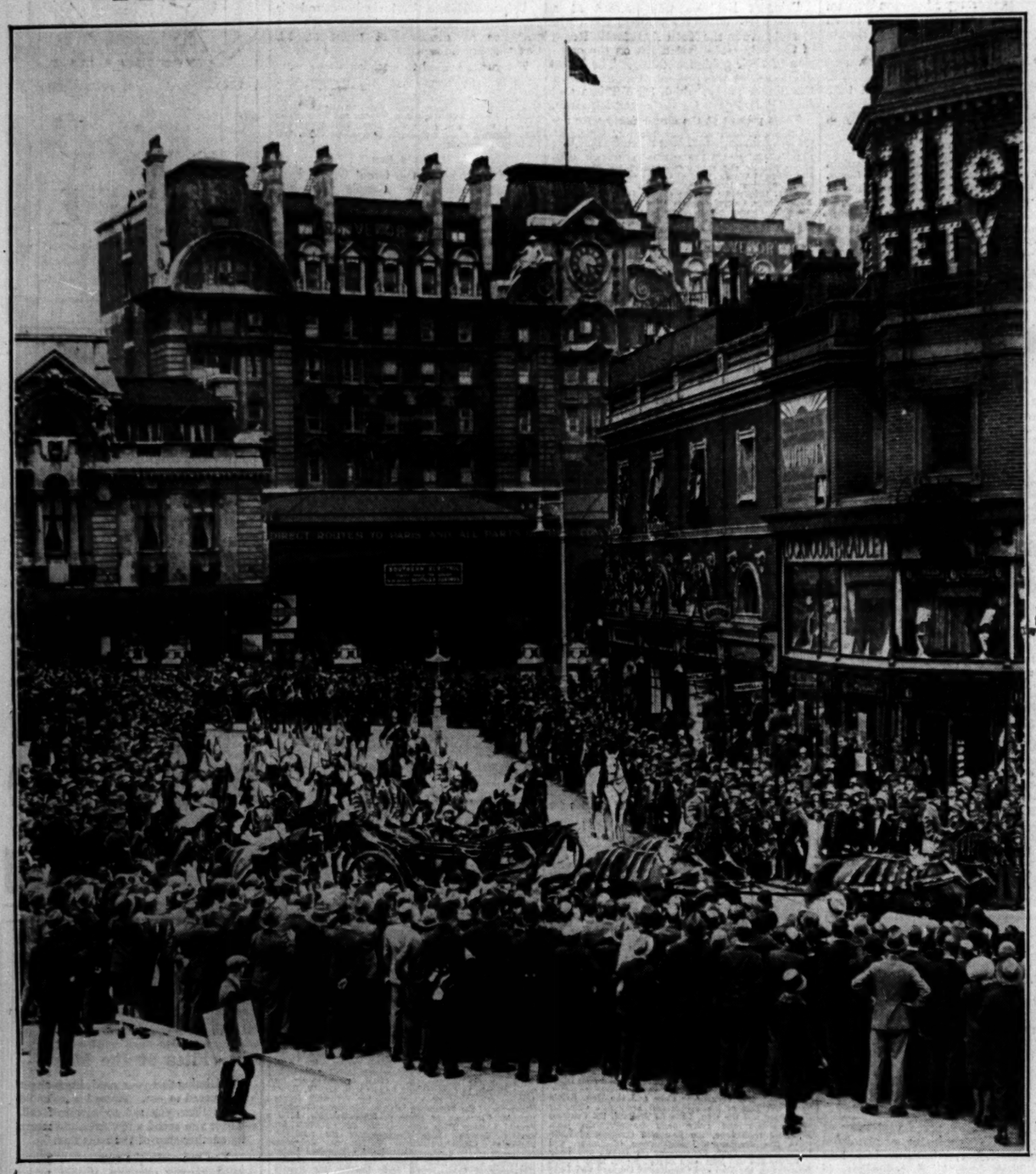
The Prince of Wales will be present at the League of Mercy ball which is being organized by the Countess of Haddington, and will take place at Grosvenor House on Monday, July 7. There will be an exhibition of dancing from Paris, arranged and given by the Hon. Mrs. Reginald Fellowes. In connexion with the ball Lady Melchett will be at home on Monday, June 30, at 35, Lowndes-square, to patrons and members of the committee to meet the Countess of Haddington and Viscountess Furness.

FUNERALS

SIR I. GOLLANCZ

The funeral of Sir Israel Gollancz was held at the Jewish

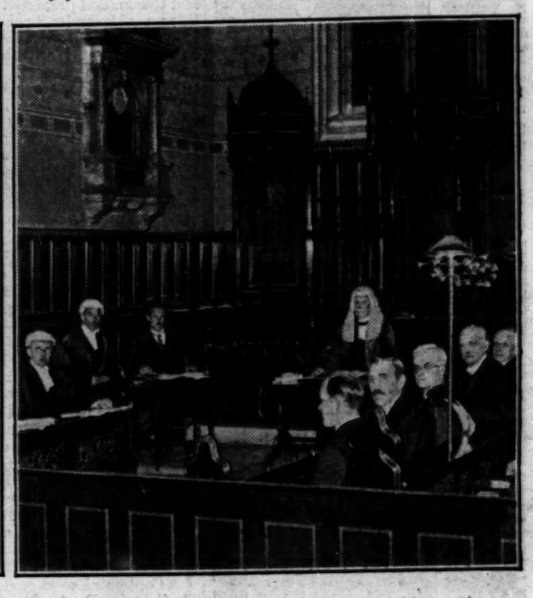
THE JAPANESE ROYAL VISIT: ARRIVAL OF PRINCE TAKAMATSU



LEAVING FOR THE PALACE.—The scene outside Victoria Station yesterday as Prince and Princess Takamatsu left for Buckingham Palace. They were met at Dover by the Duke of Gloucester, who travelled with them to Victoria, where the Duke of York and Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, welcomed them. The Duke of York and the Duke of Gloucester rode with the Royal guests to Buckingham Palace.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS TAKAMATSU photographed during their drive to Buckingham Palace. The Prince is the brother of the Emperor of Japan and married the Princess last February. She is the granddaughter of the last Shogun (feudal military ruler), whose family ruled Japan for over 200 years.

THE PRINCE'S HOMAGE.—Shortly after his arrival Prince Takamatsu visited the Cenotaph, where he is seen (right) with his wreath.



THE NORTHCLIFFE MEMORIAL.—The Chancellor for London (Lt.-Col. F. H. L. Errington) presiding over the Consistory Court at St. Dunstan's-in-the-West yesterday, when permission was granted to place outside the church a bust of Lord Northcliffe.

Cramped— or Comfortable

This diagram shows the ground plan of the ordinary shoe which forces the big toe out of position to squeeze, pinch and cramp the other toes. Note its unnatural distorting inner line.

This shows how the ground plan of the Cantilever Shoe allows ample toe room, giving thereby, easy, comfortable walking. Note its straight inner line.

Take a look at your shoes. Quite ordinary, you say. Ordinary—yes, but not correct. Look again. See how their inside line running from the heel, slopes outwards from a point opposite the ball of your foot. This forces the big toes on to the other toes and cramps and squeezes the whole foot. The normal foot has a straight inner line for which ordinary shoes do not make allowances. That's where Cantilever Shoes come to the rescue with their straight inner line which gives ample toe room and allows the foot to function properly. That's one of the reasons for Cantilever's wonderful comfort. In Cantilevers you can go on walking all day and never feel tired.

Cantilevers must be fitted by a personal call at a Cantilever Store.

Cantilever Shoes

A Reminder :— Write for 'Miles of Smiles,' our free illustrated booklet explaining Cantilever principle and for name of your nearest Cantilever Store.

made for women, children and men in a wide range of sizes.

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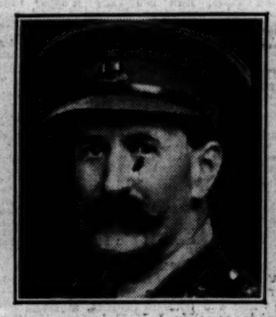
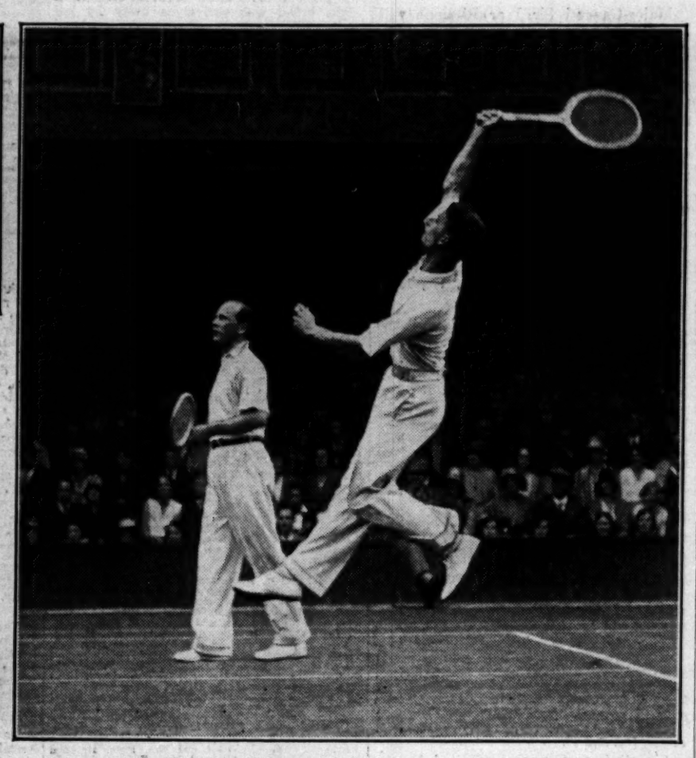


LORD RADNOR, who died yesterday in his 62nd year at Longford Castle, Salisbury.

VISCOUNT FOLKESTONE, who succeeds his father, Lord Radnor. He is a keen agriculturist.

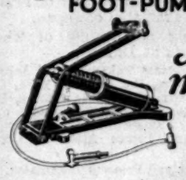


DOUBLES AT WIMBLEDON.—H. W. Austin and J. S. Oliff during their match on Court 1 with F. J. Perry and F. H. D. Wilde, whom they beat 6—3, 6—1, 7—5. Austin is seen taking a high return.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND JOURNALISTS.—During his visit to Ipswich yesterday the Prince of Wales inspected Oak Hill, the beautiful estate on the banks of the Orwell, given by Mr. T. Parkington to the Institute of Journalists as a convalescent home for members of the profession. The Prince is shown walking with the President of the Institute (Mr. H. A. Gwynne), and others in the photograph are (from left), Mr. Parkington, Mr. W. H. McNamara, Mr. A. T. Penman, and the Mayor of Ipswich.

"The World's most perfect Pump"

KISMET FOOT-PUMPS



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The patent Super-charged action of the KISMET DUPLEX

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Obituary

LORD RADNOR

SERVICE IN INDIA AND FRANCE

The Earl of Radnor, Lord Lieutenant of Wiltshire, died at his home, Longford Castle, Salisbury, yesterday in his sixty-second year. He had recently returned from a course of treatment in a London nursing home.

Jacob Pleydell-Bouverie was born on July 8, 1868, the eldest son of the fifth Lord Radnor and Helen, daughter of the late Rev. Henry Chaplin. Educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, he became, as Lord Folkestone, assistant private secretary to his uncle, Mr. H. Chaplin, M.P., afterwards Lord Chaplin and then President of the Board of Agriculture in 1890, and held the post until the dissolution of 1892. In the general election of that year he won the Wilton Division of Wiltshire as a Conservative, and retained the seat through another election until he succeeded his father in July, 1900. He served in the South African War, was colonel commanding the 4th Battalion, The Wilts Regiment from 1903 to 1915, and served throughout the Great War, being mentioned in dispatches four times and receiving the award of the Legion of Honour. In 1914 to 1917 he was in India, for the last two years of the period as Brigadier-General commanding the Dehra Dun Brigade. In 1918 he was made Director of Agricultural Production to the British Expeditionary Force in France. Lord Radnor had a special aptitude for the financial side of local administration, and had been chairman of the Salisbury Diocesan Board of Finance. He had been a county alderman of Wiltshire, president of the Wilts Territorial Army Association, and Mayor of Folkestone. He was chairman, from 1904 to 1908, of the Royal Commission on the care and control of the feeble-minded. In Freemasonry he succeeded his father as P.G.M. for Wiltshire, but resigned in 1927. He was made C.I.E. in 1918 and C.B.E. in 1919.

The pictures at Longford Castle form one of the most important private collections in the country, and were described by our Art Critic in an article in *The Times* of July 19, 1928. Lord Radnor's mother, the late Helen Lady Radnor, found in the muniment room several account books giving the dates on which the pictures were bought and the prices given for most of them between 1720 and 1823. In 1909, with the help of the late Mr. Barclay Squire, she made a complete catalogue, with over 100 photogravures, which was privately printed by her son at the Chiswick Press. The collection contains magnificent examples of Quentin Matsys, Mabuse, Velazquez, Murillo, Rubens, Van Dyck, Hals, Hobbema, Poussin, Claude, Gainsborough, Reynolds, and many others.

Lord Radnor married in 1891 Julian, daughter of the late Charles Balfour, of Newton Don, and leaves five sons and five daughters. His heir, William, Lord Folkestone, who was born in 1895, and was educated at Harrow, married in 1922 Helena, daughter of Mr. C. R. W. Adeane, Lord Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire. He is a practical agriculturist, and has from time to time contributed letters on farming to *The Times*.

The funeral will be at Britford Church, Salisbury, to-morrow, at 1.0'clock, and will be attended only by male relatives and intimate friends. A memorial service will be held simultaneously at Salisbury Cathedral. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ADAMSON

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Henry Ellison Adamson, C.I.E., who had a prominent share in the pacification of Upper Burma more than 40 years ago, died at his residence at North Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Wednesday at the age of 83.

Born on September 16, 1846, he was the elder son of Mr. Charles M. Adamson, of North Jesmond, and Elizabeth Ann, daughter of Mr. Henry Benson, of Whitehaven. From Rossall School he went to Woolwich, and was gazetted to the Royal Artillery at the beginning of 1868. Joining the Madras Staff Corps, he was appointed in 1872 to the Burma Commission, wherein he served for close upon a quarter of a century. He was the first Deputy Commissioner of Mandalay upon the annexation of the kingdom of Ava, and in that capacity, and later as Deputy Commissioner of Bhamo, the northernmost district, did much arduous work, both at headquarters and in the field, in the suppression of dacoity and the general pacification of the country.

Bhamo was then little more than a miserable, dirty village, but was of strategic importance as the key to the Shan States. In 1887 it was decided to send a force northwards to Mogaung, to establish a fortified post there. Adamson went with the expedition as political officer to deal with the Kachins and establish British authority. Sir Charles Crosthwaite wrote in his history of the pacification that Adamson "was known as one of the best officers in the Commission; he fully justified the confidence placed in him." One of the duties of the expedition was to survey, roughly at least, this *terra incognita*, and to find the jade mines so long known to exist there. Adamson, who was a keen student of natural history and entomology, wrote an interesting account of the expedition, with map, published at Newcastle-on-Tyne when he came home on leave in 1889. He received the Burmese medal with two clasps, and his work was mentioned by the Government of India in dispatches. Adamson was appointed C.I.E. in 1895, and was fifth in the seniority list of the Companionship. He was a Fellow of the Zoological Society and a Justice of the Peace. He was unmarried.

MR. H. C. STUTZ

The death is announced in a Reuter telegram from Indianapolis, Indiana, of Mr. Harry C. Stutz, one of the pioneers of motor-car manufacturing in the United States, and president of the H.C.S. Motor-Car Company. He was in his 54th year.

Mr. Stutz was born at Ansonia, Ohio, on September 12, 1878, and began work in a machine shop at Dayton at the age of 21. He was connected later with an axle and a tire manufacturing company and then produced a car of his own design—the American car. From 1906 to 1910 he was engineer and factory manager of the Marion Motor Company, and in 1911 organized the Ideal Motor-Car Company to put his own car on the market. This company and the Stutz Auto Parts Company united in 1913 to form the Stutz Motor-Car Company, of which Mr. Stutz was president. He sold his share in that company in 1919, to become president of the H.C.S. Motor-Car Company.

BOGHOS NUBAR PASHA

Our Paris Correspondent telegraphs:—

Boghos Nubar Pasha, the only son of the celebrated Egyptian statesman, Nubar Pasha, died here on Wednesday evening after a long illness. He was born in 1851. He was at one time the Egyptian Director of the Egyptian Railway Administration during the period that it was under international control, but apart from that official connexion he took no direct part in Egyptian politics, preferring to concentrate his energies upon the economic development of his country. He was a founder, with the late Sultan Hussein, of the Royal Agricultural Society in Egypt, and played a great part in the agricultural activities of this society. He also founded, with the Belgian financier Baron Empain, the town of Heliopolis, near Cairo.

He was, however, better known to the European public for the part he played in the defence of the Armenian cause in Europe. Before the Great War he had been entrusted by the Catholicos (the chief ecclesiastical authority of the Armenians) with the mission of trying to persuade the Great Powers to compel the Turkish Government to introduce in the Armenian provinces of the Empire the reforms promised by the Treaty of Berlin. He succeeded in this delicate mission, and Turkey had eventually to accept the appointment of two High Commissioners taken from neutral countries to rule over those Armenian provinces. They had just been appointed when the Great War broke out. Later, he was appointed at the head of the Armenian delegation at the Peace Conference, and in that capacity was one of the signatories of the Treaty of Sèvres, which had guaranteed a great measure of independence to the Armenian nation. However, this Treaty was never applied, and the Treaty of Lausanne was substituted. Since then Nubar Pasha had lived very quietly in Paris, where he had been engaged in philanthropic works on behalf of his fellow-countrymen.

The Bishop of West Missouri, the Right Rev. Sidney Catlin Partridge, whose death is announced from Kansas City, was a brother of Mr. William Ordway Partridge, the sculptor and author. Born in New York in 1857, he served for a long time as a missionary in the Far East, working in China until 1900, when he was consecrated Missionary Bishop of Kyoto. On one occasion he led to safety from a wrecked steamer 133 persons, mostly Chinese, after the ship's officers had failed to calm the panic among the passengers. He was translated to West Missouri in 1911.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

ESTATE OF ADMIRAL SIR SACKVILLE CARDEN

ADMIRAL SIR SACKVILLE HAMILTON CARDEN, K.C.M.G., of Highfield End, Lymington, Hants, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Fleets during the earlier part of the Dardanelles operations, who died on May 6, aged 73, left estate in his own disposition of the gross value of £2,829, with net personalty £2,011.

SIR WILLIAM NICHOLAS ATKINSON, LS.O., LL.D., of Weardale, Newbridge, Wolverhampton, for 35 years H.M.'s Inspector of Mines in the North Midlands and in South Wales, and afterwards Divisional Inspector at the Home Office, who died on February 15, aged 79, left unsettled property of the gross value of £5,668, with net personalty £5,382.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL CHARLES STEWARD GORDON STEWARD, C.B.E., of Nottington House, near Weymouth, who died on March 24, aged 80, left unsettled estate of the gross value of £7,391, with net personalty £7,049.

Mr. ALFRED ERNEST OWEN, of New Hall, Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire, engineer, of Messrs. Rubery Owen and Co., Limited, a director of Messrs. C. and L. Hill, Limited, of Guy Motors, Limited, of the Brooke Tool Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Chains, Limited, and of A. G. Sutherland, Limited, gas meter manufacturers, who died on December 30, aged 62, left estate of the gross value of £902,171, with net personalty £346,639. He left:—

£5,000 upon trust for a charitable scheme of which the income is to be applied for the benefit of the workpeople of Messrs. Rubery Owen and Co. or Rubery Owen and Co., Limited; £250 each to the Wolverhampton General Hospital, the Wolverhampton Orphanage, the Walsall Hospital, and the Darlaston Nursing Institution.

£250 to St. George's Church, Darlaston Green, for the repair of the fabric; £200 each similarly to All Saints Church, Darlaston, and to Darlaston Old Church; £100 each similarly to the Slater-street Primitive Methodist Chapel, Darlaston, and the Pinfold-street Wesleyan Chapel, Darlaston; and £50 similarly to the Darlaston Green Wesleyan Chapel.

£100 to the Salvation Army.

£500 to each of his managers, George Harry Buckley, and Charles Eustace Partridge, with provision for their continuance in the service of the company; and £250 to his head gardener, Swainson, if still in his service.

Mr. PHILIP SECRETAN, J.P., of Slaugham Park, Handcross, Sussex, underwriter and director of the Ocean Marine Insurance Company, died on April 22, aged 85, leaving a fortune of £209,420, with net personalty £199,464. He gives:—

£150 each to his coachman, Yeoman Pay, his gardener, Albert Dancer, and his chauffeur, Charles Sands, if respectively in his employ, and £200 to his butler, Alfred Swanborough, on like conditions.

Mr. GEORGE WARREN, J.P., of Lalcham, London-road, Luton, and of Messrs. Warren, Cookson and Co., Limited, straw hat manufacturers, who died on March 5, aged 81, left estate of the gross value of £49,195, with net personalty £34,650. He gives:—

£200 each to the Bute Hospital, Luton, the Children's Sick and Convalescent Home, Luton, and the Luton (Waller-street) Wesleyan Chapel.

Mr. EDMUND WHITTOME, of Newlyn, Upper-avenue, Eastbourne, farmer, died on April 3, aged 78, leaving £29,742, with net personalty nil. He gives:—

£200 to his gardener and chauffeur, William Sharp, £1,000 to Kate Hebbes Bazley, if still in his employ, and £50 to Nurse Hudson.

Mr. ALFRED HENRY DREW, of Sheffield-terrace, Campden-hill, W.8, and of Austin Friars, E.C., retired solicitor, founder of the firm of Messrs. Drew and Napier, Singapore, who died on May 18, aged 74, left £16,328, with net personalty £16,138. He left:—

£100 to his former managing clerk, Walter Herbert Priestley, and £50 to his former cashier, Harry Garrad Cole.

Miss EMMA SOPHIA LEITH, of Chelsea Park-gardens, Chelsea, S.W., who died on February 14, left £12,366, with net personalty £11,211. She left:—

£100 to Mrs. Morley (Harriet Sabey), "my old friend and maid," and £100 to the training-ship Stork Endowment Fund.

Mr. MARTIN HAWKE, of the City of Niagara Falls, New York, U.S., and of Maynwood, Leicester-road, Hale, Cheshire, managing director of the Carborundum Company, Trafford Park, Manchester, who died on December 20, 1928, aged 67, left property of the value of £9,415 in this country, with net personalty £7,391. He gives:—

£50 to his servant, Florrie Roberts.

Other latest wills included the following:—

	Gross value
DUNN, the Rev. Dr. Peter, D.D. (84), of May-field-road, Edinburgh, Minister Emeritus of Dalmeny (personal estate)	£5,584
EGERTON, Lieutenant-Colonel Ralph Amherton Gray, of Birchalls, Stansted Mount, Fitchet, Essex (net personalty £3,660)	3,762
FARRELL, Mr. Ernst Theodor Hermann, of King Henry's-road, Hampstead, N.W., principal of Warwick House School (net personalty £6,517)	6,805
HEAD, Mrs. Harriette Annette Catherine (87), of Ferry Quarter, Strangford, Co. Down, widow of H. H. Head (personal property in Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	36,595
LOFTHOUSE, Mr. William Beet, of Wesley House, Priory-street, York, for many years associated with Joseph Rodgers and Sons, Limited, cutlery manufacturers, of Sheffield, (net personalty £5,427)	5,491
MARTIN, Mr. James Guy, of Shields-road, Pollok-shields, retired umbrella manufacturer (personal estate in Great Britain)	10,493
MILNER, the Rev. Herbert Wilson, of Belstone Rectory, Okehampton (net personalty £5,470)	7,400
NELSON, Mr. George (81), of Manley-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester, retired merchant (net personalty £7,925)	7,713
NORMAN, Mr. George Over (73), of St. Andrew's-road, Brighton, hot water, gas, and electric light engineer and general and furnishing ironmonger (net personalty £5,515)	27,862
OWEN, the Rev. Wm. Pritchard (69), of Treiolfa, Llanbabo, Anglesea (net personalty £888)	1,504
PERKINS, Mr. Alfred Edward (81), of Clarence Hotel, Teddington, a director of Harrisons Hotels, Limited, and by profession a journalist (net personalty £18,642)	19,028
SALVIDGE, Mr. William Richard, of Epworth, Prospect-road, Prenton, Birkenhead, wine and spirit merchant (net personalty £27,501)	38,232
SHARP, Mrs. Alice (89), of Sunny Bank, Scholes, near Cleckheaton, Yorks, widow of W. Sharp (including settled land) (net personalty £6,507)	10,483
SHEPHERD, Mr. Joseph, of Compton-terrace, Islington, N., Congregational pastor (net personalty £2,582)	2,388
SMITH, Mr. George St. John (73), of Nevin, Southdown-road, Seaford, senior partner in the firm of St. John Smith and Son, land agents, surveyors, auctioneers, and valuers, of Uckfield and Seaford (net personalty £2,361)	9,157
ST. JOHN, Miss Georgina Eliza (97), of Oakfield-road, Clifton, Bristol (net personalty £9,855)	11,256
ST. LEGER, Mrs. Mary Isabel, of The Square, Burton, Westmorland, widow of J. St. Leger (net personalty £5,646)	5,728
TOTTENHAM, Miss Sarah de Cliffe, of Montague Lodge, Christchurch-road, Bournemouth, and of MacMurrough and Blancheville, Co. Kilkenny (net personalty £12,482)	12,716
WILSON, Miss Elizabeth, of St. Ives, Monument-road, Ayr (personal estate in Great Britain)	22,657

LAMBETH CONFERENCE

NAMES OF THE ORTHODOX DELEGATION

The Orthodox delegation to the Lambeth Conference will be in London from about July 4 to July 18 or 19.

The delegation will be headed by His All-Holiness the Pope and Patriarch of Alexandria, Mgr. Meletios II., formerly Oecumenical Patriarch, who will represent the Patriarchate of Alexandria. It will include also:—

From the Great Church of Constantinople.—The Most Reverend the Metropolitan of Thyateira, Exarch of the Oecumenical Patriarch in Western and Northern Europe, Apocrisiary of the Oecumenical Patriarch to the Archbishop of Canterbury, Mgr. Germanos.

From the Orthodox Church of Poland.—His Beatitude the Metropolitan of Warsaw, Mgr. Dyonisy, Primate of Poland.

From the Patriarchate of Antioch.—The Most Reverend the Metropolitan of Epiphanis, Mgr. Ignatios.

From the Patriarchate of Jerusalem.—The Most Reverend the Archbishop of the Jordan, Mgr. Timotheos.

From the Patriarchate of Rumania.—The Most Reverend the Archbishop of Alba Julia, Mgr. Nektarie.

From the Serb Patriarchate.—The Most Reverend the Metropolitan of Novi Sad, Mgr. Iriney.

From the Church of Greece.—The Most Reverend the Archbishop of Corevra, Mgr. Athenagoras; the Venerable Archimandrite Michael Konstantinides, Superior of the Orthodox Greek Community in London.

From the Church of Cyprus.—The Very Reverend the Bishop Designate of Paphos, the Archimandrite Leontios.

His all-Holiness the Oecumenical Patriarch has intimated that the Church of Russia might be represented in the delegation, but that in present circumstances this might be difficult or impossible. It is hoped, however, that, if not as members of the delegation, the following may be associated with the delegation:—The Right Reverend Mgr. Nikolai, Russian Bishop in London; and the Very Reverend the Protopresbyter Behr, Russian Vicar in London.

Members of the delegation will be present at the services at Canterbury on July 5 and at St. Paul's on July 6. Following the precedent of 1920, they will be formally introduced to the Conference at Lambeth on Tuesday afternoon, July 8. The Most Reverend Mgr. Tourian, Armenian Bishop in England, has also consented to be present on these occasions.

Canon J. A. Douglas, 11, Commercial-road, Peckham, S.E.15, who is assisted by a small committee, has been appointed Reception Secretary for this delegation.

DELPHINIUM SHOW

IMPROVED EXHIBITS FROM AMATEURS

The British Delphinium Society held its second annual show in the Royal Horticultural Society's hall in Greycoat-street, Westminster, yesterday afternoon. The number of entries, especially in the amateurs' section, was greater than last year, and the hall was well filled. Although the quality of the nurserymen's groups did not appear to be quite so good, the amateurs' exhibits were better, and the show as a whole was very fine. From certain view-points some of the groups were seen against the grey walls, which greatly enhanced the blues and mauves, and another year the society might be well advised to dispense with the dark green backgrounds, as the grey walls seem to suit delphiniums better.

In the leading class for nurserymen, which called for a group staged on an island site 20ft. by 10ft., much the best display was made by Messrs. Blackmore and Langdon, who had a tastefully arranged exhibit of well-grown spikes of good varieties rising to a height of 12ft. Among the blue varieties were "Lady Irene" (sky-blue), "Philip Butler" (deep blue), "Constance" (gentian-blue), and "Lady Beatrix Stanley" (blue, with white eye), and among the outstanding kinds of other shades were "Mrs. Foster Cunliffe" (mauve, shaded sky-blue), "Lady May" (bluish mauve), "D. B. Crane" (deep purplish blue), "Violet Robinson" (violet), and "Lady Eleanor" (light blue and pale mauve). Another good group came from H. J. Jones, Limited, who had particularly good vases of the large-flowered very pale mauve "Van Veen's Triumph," together with "Lord Derby" (deep blue), "Glory" (lilac), and "Major Pal a Beckett" (deep blue, shaded rosy purple). A display of the charming variety "Mrs. Thomas Carlile," which is violet with the tips of the petals shaded to powdered pink, was a feature of the group from Mr. T. Carlile, who also had "Blue Boy," the deep purple "Mercurius," and "Blue Princess," which has a graceful spike of soft blue flowers. Two varieties which have blue flowers with conspicuous white eyes—namely, "Rev. E. Lascelles" and "Edward Bromet"—were well shown among other kinds by Messrs. Chaplin Brothers.

AGAINST A BACKGROUND

In the nurserymen's class for a group staged against a backgroumd the best exhibit came from Mr. T. Bones, who had several excellent varieties with clear blue flowers such as "Hunsdon Dell," "Clarissa," and "Star of Langport." The only other exhibit in this class came from A. C. van der Schoot, Limited, of Hillegom, Holland, and was noteworthy for its tasteful arrangement, good use being made of the creamy white "Ivorine," which contrasted finely against the blues and mauves.

Among the non-competitive groups from nurserymen one of the best was that from Messrs. Baker, who had three particularly good blue varieties called "Blue Bird," "Hugh Mitchell," and "King George," and the attractive deep purple "Mrs. H. Kaye." Among the best varieties shown by Messrs. Kelway were "Star of Langport," and "Knight of Somerset," which is bright blue passing to mauve. In the nurserymen's classes for specified numbers of spikes the first prizes for 24 and 18 varieties were won by Messrs. Blackmore and Langdon, and Mr. T. Carlile and Mr. T. Bones led in the classes for 12 and 6 varieties respectively.

Among the amateurs' classes some of the most interesting were those for varieties raised by the exhibitor, and it was evident from the other classes also that amateurs are raising seedlings which compare favourably with many of the varieties in commerce. The most successful amateur raiser at yesterday's show was Mr. W. Holland, of Petworth, who won two first prizes with his own seedlings. The best vase of delphiniums was shown by Mrs. A. Gold, of Wimbledon, and the best basket by Mr. C. Reynolds, of Bognor Regis.

In the open class for new varieties about a dozen were shown, and awards of merit were made to "Mrs. Thomas Carlile" and "Lady Teresa." The latter, which had deep rosy-purple semi-double flowers, was shown by Messrs. Blackmore and Langdon.

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

WINDOWS OF YORK MINSTER

The renovated west window of York Minster will be unveiled by the Lord Mayor of Bradford at a special service to-morrow afternoon. The cost of renovation (over £2,500) has been subscribed by Bradford citizens, and the work has taken a year and eight months. This is the ninety-fourth of 111 windows in the Minster to be restored. The total work will cost £50,000, and of this sum £44,500 has been given or promised. The work began over 10 years ago.

APPOINTMENTS

The REV. C. R. ANDREWS, formerly vicar of Stow cum Quy, Cambs, has been appointed to the united rectory of Bulwick with Laxton, Northants—patron, Mrs. E. M. Conant.

The REV. D. A. THOMAS, vicar of Llanafan, Cardiganshire, has accepted the offer of the St. David's Diocesan Patronage Board of the vicarage of Llandyssul.

NOTES

The Bishop of Winchester hopes to arrange for a quartette from the Negro Choir of the Hampton Institute, U.S.A., to sing in Winchester Cathedral after evensong on July 8.

Canon Kirwan, Provost of Guildford, has presented a figure of St. Patrick for the Chantry Chapel of Bishop Fox in Winchester Cathedral. It is hoped to dedicate the figure, which is the work of Captain Gotto, at 5.15 p.m. on July 14.

The Bishop of New Jersey (Dr. Paul Matthews) will attend the Missionary Festival in the Island of Jersey, from which his own diocese takes its name, on July 19.

Tickets of admission to the service at Canterbury Cathedral on July 5 for the reception of Bishops attending the Lambeth Conference are being sent to the personal friends of the Bishops and official visitors. A small number of seats will be available for others who may wish to attend. The admission will be by ticket only, and application should be made forthwith to the Rev. the Sacrist, 3, The Forrens, The Precincts, Canterbury.

The Archbishop of York asks in his Diocesan Leaflet that no one will write to him on business, if it can be avoided, during the Lambeth Conference. He adds that although he will do his best to deal with letters which reach him, he cannot promise them his best attention, and the less he has to deal with diocesan business the more time and energy will be left for the affairs of the Conference.

The Bishop of Calcutta, Metropolitan of India, will explain the scheme for Church union in South India at a meeting at Church House this afternoon. The Bishop of Madras and the Bishop of Tinnevelly also will speak.

The president and treasurers of S.P.C.K. have issued invitations for an evening reception on Monday, July 7, at Merchant Taylors' Hall, by permission of the Master and Wardens. Members of the S.P.C.K. who may not have received invitations, but who desire to meet the Archbishops and Bishops attending the Lambeth Conference, should apply at once to the Secretaries, S.P.C.K. House, Northumberland-avenue, W.C.2, for cards of invitation.

FREE CHURCH PULPIT CHANGES

The following changes in Free Church pulpits are announced in the *Christian World*:—

CONGREGATIONAL.—The REV. R. D. LINDUP, of Menston, has accepted an invitation to Stanningley, Leeds; Mr. N. W. CALVIN, of Paton College, Nottingham, to Hall Green Church, Birmingham; Mr. G. E. LODMORE, of Paton College, to Pendleton Church, Manchester. The Rev. J. Bruce Wallace has resigned the pastorate of York-street Church, Dublin.

BAPTIST.—The REV. A. HARRIES, formerly of Cross Keys, Mon., has accepted an invitation to Carmel Church, Aberdare. The Rev. T. Woodhouse, General Superintendent of the Southern Area, has resigned for reasons of health.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Mrs. R. W. Frazer has resigned the secretaryship of the Royal Asiatic Society after many years' service, first as assistant secretary and later as secretary. She will leave for a prolonged tour in India, Burma, Ceylon, Siam, China, and Japan early in September. Colonel D. M. F. Hoysted, D.S.O., late Chief Technical Examiner of R.E. Works, has been appointed her successor. In the Great War he held Royal Engineer commands on the Western front and in Serbia.

IDEAL HOLIDAY ON THE CONTINENT

LES GRANDS HÔTELS EUROPÉENS

SEVILLE - HÔTEL ALPHONSE XIII.

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LYONS—PALACE HÔTEL—the latest built.
NICE—HÔTEL NEGRESCO—the most luxurious.
BRUSSELS—HÔTEL ASTORIA—aristocratic.
BRUSSELS—PALACE HÔTEL—known the world over.
DINANT—CHÂTEAU d'ARDENNE—the finest golf in the world.
MADRID—PALACE HÔTEL—unique in the world.
MADRID—HÔTEL RITZ—the most aristocratic.
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The most marvellous hotel in Seville.

4 hours from London by the fast service Newhaven-Dieppe
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DIEPPE

THE NEW CASINO
will be open until
the end of September

"THE EMBASSY" RESTAURANT
Facing Sea

2 GOLF COURSES

EVERY KIND OF SPORT

HOTEL ROYAL
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Summer Residence of the Belgian Royal Family

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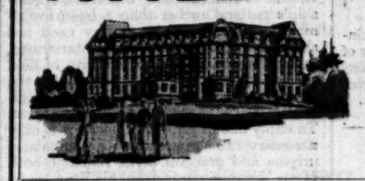

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Books of the Week

IN SOVIET RUSSIA

IMPRESSIONIST STUDIES

SEEING RED. To-day in Russia. By NEGLEY FARSON. (Eyre and Spottiswoode. 15s. net.)

The author of this book spent three years "off and on" in Tsarist Russia and has recently completed another year in the country under its present rulers. One would expect a comparison, but he gives us none of his own, and the little that he says about Russian working-class opinion goes to show that satisfaction with existing conditions depends on whether a man or a woman is a member of the Communist Party. Most of the people who have visited Soviet Russia and written about it have never been there before and are unable to make any comparison; the silence of those who knew the old suggests that their comments would not be to the advantage of the new, and that their hands are tied by the authorities. But it is comparison that is needed, for it will eventually decide the issue. Twelve and a half years have elapsed since the Bolshevist Revolution, and if the Government still has to use force to press its system upon the people there must be something radically wrong about it. Mr. Farson finds himself unable to formulate any conclusion. He says in a very short foreword that he feels "upside down," and that if he began to be sure about anything in Russia he would be certain he was wrong; which is not very helpful.

His book consists of 56 chapters, each giving an impressionist picture of some scene encountered in his travels, which include both town and country and appear to have been extensive. He is a good observer and writes vividly. The uniform brevity of his chapters suggests that they were written for a newspaper, but nothing is said on that head. They leave an impression of all-pervading poverty, dirt, overcrowding, and ignorance, combined with a sort of patient rebellion on the part of the people outside the Communist Party, who are a "very esoteric little body," believed to be pure idealists. He speaks of a general idea prevailing in England and America that all Russians are Communists. We do not know about that, but surely every one is aware that the Communist Party, who are "the whippers-in, the task-masters, the slave-drivers, if you will," of the peasantry, and not of them only, is a comparatively small body, numbering perhaps a million, and that Lenin declared it badly needed purging in his day, when it was much smaller. Mr. Farson throws an interesting light on this body. He introduces a few members, who are obviously enthusiasts and full of optimism; this is, in fact, their mask. They are visionaries, living in and for the future, out of touch with the rest of the world. They show man's need of a religious faith, of something impossible, to hang on to; for if their beliefs are not a religion, they are a cult, as he says. But no people are more credulous; their belief in the acceptance of Communism by the rest of the world is pure superstition, illustrated by some curious posters, which are a feature of the volume. But in addition there are worldly advantages attached to the position. Their pay is strictly limited, though by no means equal; but they enjoy great power. They are in charge of everything, and Mr. Farson accidentally witnessed the majestic opulence with which the Commissar of Transportation travelled on the Volga. On the other hand, there is "despair and desperation" in a typical village and an absolute lack of bread in many others. A strange state of things truly after more than eleven years of enlightenment.

REBEL COMPANY

COMPANY I HAVE KEPT. By HENRY S. SALT. (Allen and Unwin. 10s. net.)

Readers of Mr. Salt's "Memories of Bygone Eton" and "Seventy Years among Savages" will welcome his new volume of reminiscence, which is a friendship's garland rather than a fresh instalment of autobiography. They need not share his peculiar views on vegetarianism, humanitarianism, or the morality of field sports—though they may chuckle at the vigour and the occasional quaint illogicalities with which he maintains them. To enjoy one of Mr. Salt's books it is only necessary to appreciate a singularly urbane and graceful style, redolent both of his Virgilian studies and his Eton traditions, a sly and always good-natured humour, and a happy shrewdness in the summing up of character.

After some mellow recollections of Shrewsbury and of Eton, Mr. Salt introduces us to the "company" he kept after his revolt from the ideas and conventions of his earlier life. The centre of the picture is held by Edward Carpenter, the sociable hermit of Millthorpe, where he combined in rural peace the functions of poet, philosopher, reformer, and market-gardener. It is clear from almost every page of Mr. Salt's book how deep is his debt to Carpenter's "simple life" gospel, but he avoids the insipidities of hero-worship. Carpenter, for instance, was an insistent champion of the benefits of manual labour in the fields.

I was once staying at Millthorpe at the time when the hay was to be cut, and in company with other guests I volunteered to assist in the work of carrying it. It was our enthusiasm alone that sustained us. We worked hard all the morning, and after the midday meal we asserted our readiness to continue. I thought our host did not look quite so pleased with us as we were entitled to expect, but out we all went in the blazing afternoon sun, and not a sign escaped us of our real inward inclinations. Suddenly Edward [Carpenter] who was next in the line to me, threw down his hay-fork and said testily: "Well, *I* can't go on all day cocking this —— stuff, if *you* can." So virtue was rewarded, and all the weary had rest.

Carpenter was undoubtedly a prophet, but not always in the narrower sense a reliable one. "No, Shaw. It won't do," was his verdict on hearing a reading of *Candida* in Mr. Shaw's early period of neglect, and really after that the dramatist was justified in some scepticism about the soundness of the "Noble Savage's" judgment.

After Edward Carpenter, the chief figures in the book are the "poet-naturalists," Thoreau, Jefferies, and W. H. Hudson—the first two only spiritual companions of the author's, the third an actual friend. About all three he writes delightfully. But he can also extract charm from the unpromising subject of "cranks" and "bores," and his convictions have laid him sadly open to persecution from both species. But he bears with them amiably, as he does with his controversial opponents; there is a pleasant glimpse of Mr. Chesterton calling at the office of the Humanitarian League, "where he kept expressing his fear that, if he detained me even a few minutes longer, 'some elephant might suffer.'" There are still echoes of controversy in the pages setting forth why Mr. Salt judges Virgil a better poet than Homer, but they die away when he speaks of wild flowers and the beauty of the South Downs. He has certainly drunk deep of the spirit of the "poet-naturalists," and studied the art of disputing without offence.

NEW NOVEL

KEITH OF KINNELLAN

KEITH OF KINNELLAN. By AGNES MURE MACKENZIE. (Constable. 7s. 6d. net.)

This novel is in two parts, of which the first part was published separately, a few years ago, under the title of "Lost Kinnellan." The characteristic virtue of Miss Mure Mackenzie's writing in that novel was the achievement of an effect like that of a ballad, in the urgency and intensity with which the story was told and in the economy and strict relevance of her descriptions of place and season, her use of them not for ornament but as essential parts of the story's movement. As in a ballad, the characters were less important than their situation, and what was memorable in the book was the theme itself and its setting, the story of disastrous love, and the castle on the high cliffs above "the iron coast of Kincardineshire." "Lost Kinnellan" seemed complete in itself, but on a second reading we feel that the completion was only formal. Although we know by the end of it that Kinnellan must be lost, our interest in Anne and Gilbert remains, and has a right to more satisfaction than the bare knowledge that they must marry. The publication of the sequel and the original story together is an admirable innovation, and the question which it courts, of the necessity of the sequel, will be answered by most readers in the affirmative. The title of the second part, "The Falling Wind," shows its place in the plan of the whole. The first book works up to a climax, the love of Gilbert and Anne, the death of Gilbert's wife, the prospect of the loss of Kinnellan; in "The Falling Wind" the storm dies down, through the long waiting for the birth of Anne's child, its birth and death, their gradual discovery of the possibility of a return to Kinnellan together, the slow and difficult adjustment of their relation to each other, and the final return to a natural happiness. The difficulty of the second part of the book is that its pace is much slower, and Miss Mackenzie is at her best when her story moves most quickly. In "The Falling Wind" she sometimes allows Anne and Gilbert to argue out their misunderstandings at too much length, and when she is dealing with minor characters, in both parts of the book, she becomes no more than a competent novelist of the ordinary kind. But the sense of poetry which is her distinction is not less evident in the second than in the first part. "The Falling Wind" is not meant to stand alone; it completes "Lost Kinnellan" and does not merely add to it, and the whole is a fine piece of work.

SHORTER NOTICES

Visiting Honolulu in 1924, Sir Joseph Carruthers (a former Premier of New South Wales) found that Captain Cook was not there universally regarded with the affectionate esteem accorded to him by Britons. It was believed that he had bullied the islanders, had accepted deification at their hands, had helped to introduce among them diseases before unknown to them, and in these and other ways had contributed to his own murder. As an old champion of Cook's great services to mankind, Sir Joseph set himself to investigate, and in the end completely to disprove these charges, and has embodied the result of his researches in CAPTAIN JAMES COOK, R.N., 150 YEARS AFTER (Murray, 7s. 6d. net). While he was about it, Sir Joseph also dealt with a few other disputed matters connected with the great navigator's voyages—the alleged cannibalism and other vices of the Hawaiians, the attitude of the United States Congress towards Cook's enterprises, the motives that led him to make westwards from New Zealand in 1770 instead of returning by Cape Horn. The chapters dealing with these subjects are for various reasons of comparatively little value; but the main theme is treated carefully and the conclusions—which are entirely in Cook's favour—justified, step by step. Nor can the work be thought unnecessary; after all, William Cowper, the poet, believed firmly that Cook's death was a punishment for allowing himself to be deified, and some of the derogatory legends have been repeated in recent works.

Africa is becoming tamed and a land for the holiday maker. But it still holds much for wonder and inquiry, as is shown by the fresh lights thrown by Mr. William J. W. Roome in TRAMPING THROUGH AFRICA (Black, 15s. net), a well-expressed account of some unusual journeys. Mr. Roome has travelled across Africa a dozen times, on behalf of missionary organizations, investigating native languages and dialects. He has made his way by unknown routes seven times between East and West, and five times between North and South, covering 110,000 miles on foot, or by bicycle or canoe, accompanied only by three natives and entirely unarmed. He has ascended Kilimanjaro, crossed the lands of Azania, and explored Togoland, Uganda, the Kivu lakes and mountains, the Congo, Tanganyika, Rhodesia, and the Sudan, making friends with strange peoples, and studying their customs and their languages. His discoveries will be welcomed by the scientist and his incidents of travel by the lover of adventure.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PERSIA, by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Arnold T. Wilson (Oxford: Clarendon Press; London: Milford, 20s. net), is hardly a travel book, but would have to be included in any classification of books on Persia. The country has a large literature, and the compiler's aim was to produce a list in convenient form for the use of the student. Chiefly, the work is a bibliography of authors, with cross-references to the names of joint authors; it is concerned mainly with original European works having a direct bearing on Persian history, geography, archaeology, and people.

Mrs. Ethel Mannin has written some entertaining reminiscences of her youth, with which she is at close quarters, and impressions of well-known people of the arts who have interested her in CONFESSIONS AND IMPRESSIONS (Jarrolds, 10s. 6d. net). Reminiscences of a different kind, but not greatly divided in expression, are to be found in SOME ROYALTIES AND A PRIME MINISTER (Appleton, 10s. 6d. net), in which Princess Marthe Bibesco writes of King Alfonso, the Prince of Wales, the late Empress of Russia, Lord Oxford, and others.

Eleven mission sermons by the Bishop of London are printed in GOOD NEWS FROM GOD (Longman, 3s. 6d. net).

SOME NEW BOOKS

SOME PERSONAL EXPERIENCES. By Sir Bampfylde Fuller, C.I.E. (Murray. 12s. n.)
SEEING RED: TO-DAY IN RUSSIA. By Negley Farson. (Eyre and Spottiswoode. 15s. n.)
AGRICULTURAL RUSSIA. By George H. Pavlovsky. (Routledge. 15s. n.)
DOCTOR DONNE AND GARGANTUA. By Sacheverell Sitwell. (Duckworth. 7s. 6d. n.)
ETRURIA PAST AND PRESENT. By M. A. Johnstone. (Methuen. 7s. 6d. n.)
GOYA, AN IMPRESSION OF SPAIN. By Lord Derwent. (Methuen. 10s. 6d. n.)
PARIS. By Raymond Escholier. (Methuen. 1 s. 6d. n.)
THE LAST FRONTIER. By Zack T. Sutley. (Macmillan. 12s. 6d. n.)
SUDAN SAND. By Stella Court Treatt. (Harrap. 15s. n.)
FICTION:
KEITH OF KINNELLAN. By Agnes Mure Mackenzie. (Constable. 7s. 6d. n.)
THE CONFLICT. By E. E. Kellett. (Constable. 12s. n.)

In addition to the reviews published regularly in *The Times*, full criticisms of new books, together with a comprehensive list of current publications, will be found in *The Times Literary Supplement*, issued every Thursday, price 3d.

THE LONDON LIBRARY

The eighty-ninth annual meeting of the members of the London Library will be held in the reading room on July 10. The report of the committee to be considered by the committee states that the income of the library for the year ended April 30, 1930, was £15,436, and the expenditure, including reserves, £15,070. The circulation of books was 151,638 volumes, an increase of 1,066; 16,516 parcels were dispatched and 12,596 received. Two thousand eight hundred pounds was spent on the purchase of books. The sales of the Subject-Index, Catalogue, and Supplements during the year produced £329. The number of volumes added to the library was 8,304. The estimated expenditure on new buildings for adequate offices and healthier quarters for the staff is £50,000.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS

PRESENTATION OF ALBERT MEDAL

The council of the Royal Society of Arts attended at Clarence House yesterday morning, when the Duke of Connaught, president of the society, presented the Albert Medal for 1930 to Professor Henry E. Armstrong, F.R.S., "for his discoveries in chemistry and his services to education."

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Malcolm Murray was in attendance upon the Duke of Connaught, and the members of the council present were:—

Dr. Edward F. Armstrong, Lord Askwith, Captain Sir Arthur Clarke, Mr. Peter M. Evans, Sir Edward Gait, Sir Robert Hadfield, Rear-Admiral James de C. Hamilton, Major Sir Humphrey Leggett, Sir Philip Magnus, Mr. J. A. Milne, and Sir Richard Redmayne, with Mr. G. K. Menzies (secretary of the society).

PROFESSOR ARMSTRONG said that he felt especial gratification in receiving the medal from the son of the great man in whose memory the foundation was established. "I have long revered his name," he declared. "Although not born under the shadow of the 1851 Exhibition, which his Royal Highness your father and the Society of Arts, of which he was chairman at the time, did so much to promote—we are both its seniors—I have lived under its shadow all my life since it was re-erected as the Crystal Palace, at Sydenham—a marvellously stable structure of iron and glass. I spent many happy hours there and learnt much there in my youth." Professor Armstrong said Prince Albert early became one of his heroes. He gained his first experience as a chemist under the great Hofmann, in the Royal College of Chemistry, Oxford-street, translated in 1870 to South Kensington. The college was established in 1845, largely owing to Prince Albert's efforts; in particular, he was instrumental in securing Hofmann as its first professor. The college came into being on the top of a wave of enthusiasm raised by Liebig in a triumphal tour throughout England, in which he was personally conducted by Lyon Playfair. Liebig's theme was the application of scientific method to agriculture—they were still far from having carried out his behests. Hofmann, he might mention, was the scientific father of Perkin, the discoverer of the first aniline dyestuff; also of the late Sir William Crookes, the founder of modern electro-physics.

PRINCE ALBERT'S WORK

The world had yet to appreciate the greatness of the work done by Prince Albert in establishing the Commission for the 1851 Exhibition, since continued on a broader basis, as the guardian of the research scholarship scheme originated by the late Lord Playfair. He was also concerned in the erection of the great Art Museum at South Kensington, and in the establishment of the Science and Art Department, long the leading agency of instruction in elementary science and art throughout the country. His work was to-day reflected in all the scientific institutions at South Kensington.

Professor Armstrong went on to say that 50 years ago last year, at about that time, he received a letter from the then secretary of the society, the late Sir Trueman Wood, telling him that the late Professor Ayrton and himself had been appointed by the City and Guilds Institute for Technical Education as their first professors. They established the Finsbury Technical College upon original lines, and were the first workers in the great technical education movement which was soon to extend over London and England generally. Their work was entirely of a kind that Prince Albert would have appreciated. He (Professor Armstrong) was the first member of the body of teachers who took part in that work to receive public recognition, and it was not merely on his own behalf that he tendered his thanks that day. The Royal Society of Arts was so broad in its constitution, so catholic and sympathetic in its operations, that the seal of its approval must rank very high. Among the recipients of the medal were not a few chemists, beginning with Faraday and Liebig, and ending with Mme. Curie and Sabatier. To be placed with such as those was indeed a distinction.

ROYAL EMPIRE SOCIETY'S MEDAL

AWARD TO DR. CHESTER NEW

The gold medal of the Royal Empire Society was presented last evening by Colonel Weston Jarvis, the new chairman of the council, to Dr. Chester New, of McMaster University, Toronto, as an award for his biography of Lord Durham, which was selected by the society as the "best Empire book of the year."

COLONEL JARVIS said it was only fitting that the writing of the life of Lord Durham should have been undertaken by a Canadian, and moreover by one whose grandparents were settled in Canada when, in 1838, nearly 100 years ago, his mission as High Commissioner laid the foundations not only of the Constitution of that great Dominion, but also of the principles upon which the Empire, as they knew it to-day, had progressed in ever-increasing strength. It was almost inconceivable for those who in these days worked to promote the great principle of United Empire to realize that at the time of Lord Durham's mission it was practically the universal opinion among their statesmen that the possible final separation of their possessions in North America might not be of material detriment to the Mother Country, and that there should have been a considerable body of opinion in favour of giving up what they were pleased to call a "worse than worthless colony."

DR. CHESTER NEW, in expressing his thanks, said that in his book on Lord Durham he attempted to tell the story of the first British statesman who found a place for nationalism within Imperialism and who was the first to insist on the permanency of the relationship between Great Britain and Canada. Alone in his day, he proclaimed that faith to the world and blazed the path to its fulfilment. During the greater part of the 90 years since his death, there had been one organization—Empire-wide—which had done much more than any other to maintain that insistence and to stimulate by practical methods the development of Imperial cooperation—the Royal Empire Society. He was sure that he spoke for his fellow-Canadians when he said that they were proud of the part that Canada had played in that development, and that they were confident that the thoroughness and constructiveness that were so deep-rooted in the British character would ultimately carry all of their British nations through the difficulties with which the time confronted them, and that the future would bring a fuller realization than ever of those fine words of Sir Charles Lucas: "It is as a race of makers that the English will live to all time. . . . And it is as the prophet of a race of makers that Lord Durham lives."

BRITISH EMPIRE GAMES

AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS

In a letter to the Press, signed by Lord Derby, Sir James Leigh-Wood, and Major-General J. E. B. Seely, attention is drawn to the British Empire Games which are to be held in Canada this year. The signatories, who are officials of the Council for Great Britain in connexion with the Games, say that, though the citizens of Hamilton, Ontario, will maintain the teams while in Canada, it is necessary to raise funds to transport and equip those who will represent Great Britain.

"Australia, Bermuda, British Guiana, Canada, Newfoundland, New Zealand, and South Africa," the letter states, "have already announced that they are sending teams of athletes, bowlers, boxers, oarsmen, swimmers, wrestlers, &c., and the Mother Country must not lag behind. The governing bodies of amateur sport are giving enthusiastic support to this unique meeting of athletes of the British race, and are assured of being represented by their best teams. The Council, therefore, ask your help to ensure that the teams representing Great Britain, which will probably number 120 competitors, are properly equipped, transported, and maintained at an approximate cost of £8,000. Many of the competitors are themselves subscribing to this appeal. If these great Empire Games do something to forge another link in the chain that binds the great Dominions to the Mother Country, if they do something to stimulate the playing of games throughout the Empire, and if they do something to encourage among the young men and women of the British Empire the true Imperial spirit—then they will have been worth all the trouble and expense, both in money and energy, that they will have entailed."

It is added that all cheques should be made payable to the British Empire Games, and forwarded to 71, Eccleston-square, London, S.W.1.

The Estate Market

THAMES FRONTAGE

SCOTTISH SPORT

Sir Hugo Cunliffe-Owen's Weir Bank estate of 187 acres at Bray, Thames frontage between Windsor and Maidenhead, will be sold, as a whole or in lots on July 9, by Messrs. Lane, Saville and Co. (Carlos-place), and Messrs. J. H. Humfrey and Co. (Maidenhead). A freehold of seven acres, between Richmond and Staines, is for sale by Messrs. Dudley W. Harris and Co. (Staines).

The Æolian Hall auction is next Monday at Hanover-square. Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley's page yesterday included a large picture of Thames House, a new block at the Westminster end of Lambeth Bridge, and details of Durris, 16,000 acres with seven miles of salmon fishing in the Dee, and 15,000 acres of Pinmore, the Ayrshire estate of Captain Euan Wallace, M.P., as well as seaside and country houses.

Watlington, between King's Lynn and Downham Market, was offered by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley at King's Lynn, and 14 lots realized £4,885, as much as £140 an acre being paid for village sites.

Messrs. Collins and Collins (South Audley-street) have sold the corner freehold garage, Nos. 137-143, High-road, Chiswick. The shops, Nos. 131-135 remain for sale.

Crown properties that have been the subject of negotiation this week include one of the large factories in the hands of the War Department for sale. Negotiations have also been going on regarding property in Lancaster-place, at the Strand approach to Waterloo Bridge, this being for a building lease, with a view to the erection of a great block of offices.

Sussex offers by Messrs. Maple and Co., Limited (Tottenham Court-road) include a modern house, less than a mile from Three Bridges station, with over three acres, commanding views of Worth Forest and Balcombe Forest. It would be let at £200 a year or sold for £3,750. A copy of a Tudor farmhouse in four acres, near Haslemere, may be had for £3,500, or, with 26 acres additional, for £5,500. Messrs. Maple and Co. have for sale a modern house at Talbot Woods, Bournemouth, with large freehold gardens, for £3,500.

Real old Tudor houses in the Weald of Kent are for sale by Mr. Arthur L. Rush (Tunbridge Wells) at stated prices. Modernization has been done so as not to impair the ancient charm of the houses, and some of them have from six to 20 acres, partly orchard. Tunbridge Wells freeholds, one of them embodying the most modern ideas as to planning, are offered.

Rydes Hill House, near Guildford, will be offered on July 29, by Messrs. Constable and Maude (Mount-street) who have sold Deanlands, 65 acres at East Grinstead; Canberra, Kingston Hill, with Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley; Pixton Hill House, 24 acres, at Forest Row; and Adbury House, 50 acres near Newbury, the furniture in this house to be sold on July 15.

The auction of Chiswick corner premises on Turnham Green Common, nearly two acres, is fixed for July 16, by Messrs. Leopold Farmer and Sons (Gresham-street) by order of Wallpaper Manufacturers, Limited, A. Sanderson and Sons (Branch), who have new premises in Perivale. Buildings damaged by a fire will be included. On the same day Kingston-on-Thames freehold wharfage with 75ft. of Thames frontage will be offered, the joint agents being Messrs. Nightingale, Page and Bennett (Kingston-on-Thames). Premises at Stratford, with plant for making 60 tons of charcoal weekly, will be sold, Messrs. Duncan B. Gray and Partners, Limited (Mount-street) acting in this sale with Messrs. Leopold Farmer and Sons.

Chandos House, Chester-street, Belgrave-square, held for 90 years at a ground-rent of £100, is for sale by Messrs. Garland-Smith and Co. (Mount-street).

SALES BY AUCTION

STIMSON AND SONS		
DENMARK-HILL.—15, Windsor-road, freehold		£740
PECKHAM.—8, Azenby-road, freehold		420
66 to 72 (even), Victoria-road		680
JOHN G. DEAN AND CO.		
BALHAM.—55, Fontenoy-road, freehold		1,150
WANDSWORTH.—270, Trinity-road		1,000
BAXTER, PAYNE AND LEPPER		
BECKENHAM.—68, Wickham-way, freehold		2,530
C. C. AND T. MOORE		
PENGE.—31, Lennard-road, freehold		500
EAST FINCHLEY.—12, 14, 17, and 18, Leopold-road		860
FREDK. WARMAN		
HIGHBURY.—166, Highbury-hill		500
39, Highbury New-park		750
STURT AND TIVENDALE		
MUSWELL HILL.—35, Dukes-avenue		975
FRED VARLEY AND SON		
HORNSEY.—96, Denton-road, freehold		925
GOLDSCHMIDT AND HOWLAND		
HAMPSTEAD.—52, Platts-lane, freehold		2,500
56, Southway		2,150
58, Redington-road, freehold		7,000
SWANNELL AND SLY		
CROXLEY GREEN, HERTS.—27, New-road, freehold		1,350

AUCTION SUMMARY

PROPERTY (TOWN, SUBURBAN, AND COUNTRY) SALES THIS DAY

Auctioneers	Place of Sale	Description
Wheeler and Wheeler	The Mart, E.C. (2.30)	Leasehold Property
H. F. Linnett and Clogg	Do. (2.30)	Freehold and Leasehold Properties
Hooker and Rogers	Do. (2.30)	Freehold Properties
Tresidder and Co.	Goold Hall, Edinburgh (12.0)	Freehold Estate
Newland, Tompkins and Taylor	Swan Hotel, Pittleworth (3.0)	Freehold Property
Constable & Maude	George Hotel, Shrewsbury (—)	Freehold Property

FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, &c. SALES THIS DAY

W. E. Hurcomb	Calder House, Piccadilly, W. (10.30)	Rare Silver and Jewels
Breadmore & Webb	172, Kew-road, Richmond (11.0)	Contents of the Residence
Tooth and Tooth	187-9, Oxford-street, W. (12.0)	Antique and Modern Furniture
Duncan B. Gray and Partners	Middlethorpe, Dringhouses, York (1.0)	Contents of the Residence
Knight, Frank and Rutley	Hanover-square, W. (1.0)	Choice Carpets and Rugs
Christie, Manson and Woods	King-street, St. James's, S.W. (1.0)	Pictures
Hodgson and Co.	115, Chancery-lane, W.C. (1.0)	Rare Books
Sotheby and Co.	34-5, New Bond-street, W. (1.0)	Old English Furniture, Chinese Porcelain, &c.
Phillips, Son and Neale	73, New Bond-street, W. (1.0)	Antique and Modern Furniture
Puttick and Simpson	47, Leicester-square, W.C. (1.10)	Chinese Porcelain, Pottery, Bronzes, &c.
Glendining and Co.	7, Argyll-street, W. (1.30)	Coins and Medals
Phillips, Son and Neale	73, New Bond-street, W. (2.0)	Fine Wines

IRISH FUSILIERS' CRESTS FOR RAILWAY ENGINE

Two plaques fashioned in brass and bearing the crest of the Royal Irish Fusiliers were presented on Saturday at Euston Station to the London Midland and Scottish Railway by Lieutenant-General Sir T. E. Scott, commanding the Royal Irish Fusiliers. They were affixed to the sides of the locomotive Royal Irish Fusilier, which has travelled over 200,000 miles on journeys between London and Scotland and can haul a dead weight of 420 tons at a speed of 70 miles an hour. The crest consists of an eagle with the Irish motto "Faugh-a-Ballagh," which means "Clear the way." The plaques were received on behalf of the company by Mr. John Quirey, the vice-president. Several officers of the regiment and a number of ladies witnessed the ceremony.

CONSCIENCE MONEY

The Chancellor of the Exchequer acknowledges the receipt of £12 10s., conscience money.

GOOD-BYE TO THE BATTLEFIELDS

To-day and Yesterday on the Western Front

H. A. TAYLOR (late Royal Fusiliers and General Staff)
With a Foreword by
FIELD-MARSHAL **VISCOUNT ALLENBY**, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

"Clearly described and amply photographed. The ex-soldier will find a fascination in the story."—*Evening Standard.* "With thankfulness as well as admiration one reads a book such as this."—*Edinburgh Dispatch.*

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Nora K. Strange — *MISTRESS OF CEREMONIES*
Those who know India and those who do not will equally enjoy this novel. "Can be recommended."—*Public Opinion.* "Specially interesting."—*The Star.* (3rd Imp.) 7/6

Alan Bendle — *NEW LEAF*
"A fine, confidently written novel marked by sure technique and careful characterization."—*Irish News.* 7/6

Hilda Willett — *SO IT GOES ON*
"A clean and sweet story."—*Daily Dispatch.* "Told with a gentleness and feeling which immediately enlists the sympathy of the reader."—*Irish News.* 7/6

Ivy M. Clayton — *OUTSIDE HEAVEN'S GATES*
"Containing very considerable human interest and much clever characterization."—*East Anglian Times.* (2nd Imp.) 7/6

Arbib-Hauser — *THE MAN WITHOUT A NECKTIE*
RALPH STRAUS (*Sunday Times*): "A novel which I can heartily recommend." *The Bystander*: "Exceedingly interesting . . ." *The Morning Post*: "An impressive story." 7/6

WOMEN BLUEBEARDS
ELLIOTT O'DONNELL

One of the most amazing revelations of feminine deceit, intrigue and cruelty ever yet recorded. *Daily Telegraph*: "The author does his work well, and the student of criminology will doubtless find it useful." 18/-

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By F. MATTHIAS ALEXANDER (Author of Man's Supreme Inheritance 1910).
With an Introduction by PROFESSOR JOHN DEWEY (Gifford Lecturer 1929)

Further reference will be found in the following:—THE BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL (Dec. 25, 1926) "Instinct and Functioning," by Peter Macdonald, M.D. THE TIMES EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT (May 12, 19, 26, 1928), "What does Mental Age Mean?" Correspondence. THE NATURE OF DISEASE (Vol. 2), by J. E. R. McDonagh, F.R.C.S. HUMAN NATURE AND CONDUCT by John Dewey (Holt & Co.). A reprint of the article in "The British Medical Journal" and other reprints will be forwarded on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope.

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The Morning Post
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Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

"RIGOLETTO"

The third act of Verdi's opera *Rigoletto* will be relayed this evening from the Covent Garden Opera House to the National station. Other items in the programme include a relay from the Royal Albert Hall of the Festival of English Church Music; and an "eye-witness" account by Mr. A. C. Maclaren of the second Test Match between England and Australia.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting programmes for today, June 27, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME (1,148kc.) (261.3m.) (193kc.) (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30** :—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **10.45** :—Feeding the Family on 24s. a Week, by Miss Gladys Mann. **11-11.30 (261.3m. only)** :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound).

12 :—Sonata Recital by Ruth Aranjo and Denise Durbec (two violins). **12.30** :—Organ Recital by Leonard H. Warner, relayed from St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate; Vera Leslie (vocalist). **1.30** :—Gramophone Records. **2.30** :—For the Schools: Farming. 4—How Industry and Science Can Help the Farmer, by Dr. B. A. Keen. **2.50** :—Interlude. **3** :—Peoples of the World and Their Homes. 8—France as a Peasant Land, by Professor H. J. Fleure. **3.20** :—Interlude. **3.30** :—Concert to Schools: The Sybil Eaton Quartet: Sybil Eaton (violin), Pierre Tas (violin), Raymond Jeremy (viola), Alan Ford (violoncello); the Wireless Singers. **4.15** :—Orchestra from the May Fair Hotel. **4.15-5.15** :—Probable running commentary on the All England Lawn Tennis Championship Meeting, by Colonel R. H. Brand and Captain H. B. T. Wakelam, from the Centre Court, Wimbledon, and also, if necessary, from 5.15 to **6 p.m.**

5.15 :—Children: Xylophone Solos, played by Rudy Starita; The Story of Chatter-Bell, by Mabel Marlowe; The Unreasonable Banquet, by Norman Hunter. **6** :—American Gardens, by Mrs. Marion Cran. **6.15** :—Weather; News. **6.30** :—England v. Australia: An eye-witness account of the Test Match, by Mr. A. C. Maclaren, relayed from Lord's Cricket Ground. **6.40** :—Modern British Pianoforte Music, played by Vivian Langrish. **7-7.20** :—Research and Discovery, 5, by Mr. Gerald Heard. **7.25** :—Labour and International Affairs, 3—The Coal Industry, by Mr. E. Shinwell, relayed from Geneva.

7.45 :—The Gershom Parkington Quintet. **8.15** :—A Festival of English Church Music, arranged and directed by Dr. Sydney H. Nicholson, with the Choirs of St. Mary Redcliffe Church, Bristol, Birmingham Cathedral, Leicester Cathedral, Manchester Cathedral, St. Sepulchre's, Holborn, St. Peter's Church, Bournemouth, St. Mary-le-Tower Church, Ipswich, St. Mary's Church, Brighton, and St. Mark's Church, Bromley, relayed from the Royal Albert Hall. **9** :—Weather; News; London and New York Stock Exchange Reports; Shipping Forecast and Fat Stock Prices (**1,554.4m.** only). **9.25** :—People and Things, by Mr. Harold Nicolson. **9.40** :—A Pianoforte Recital by Myra Hess. **10.10** :—Rigoletto (Verdi), Act III., relayed from the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden. **10.35-12** (**1,554.4m.** only) :—Band from Ciro's Club. **12-12.30 (261.3m. only)** :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound).

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—842kc. (356.3m.).

11-11.30 a.m. :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision).

12 :—Midland Regional programme. **1.15** :—Orchestra, from the May Fair Hotel. **2.15-3** :—Organ Recital, by Leonard H. Warner, relayed from St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate; Vera Leslie (vocalist). **1.30** :—Gramophone Records. **2.30** :—For the Schools: Farming. 4—How Industry and Science Can Help the Farmer, by Dr. B. A. Keen. **2.50** :—Interlude. **3** :—Peoples of the World and Their Homes. 8—France as a Peasant Land, by Professor H. J. Fleure. **3.20** :—Interlude. **3.30** :—Concert to Schools: The Sybil Eaton Quartet: Sybil Eaton (violin), Pierre Tas (violin), Raymond Jeremy (viola), Alan Ford (violoncello); the Wireless Singers. **4.15** :—Orchestra from the May Fair Hotel. **4.15-5.15** :—Probable running commentary on the All England Lawn Tennis Championship Meeting, by Colonel R. H. Brand and Captain H. B. T. Wakelam, from the Centre Court, Wimbledon, and also, if necessary, from 5.15 to **6 p.m.**

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MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—626kc. (479.2m.).

12 :—The Midland Wireless Orchestra, conducted by Frank Cantell; Barbara Frewin (contralto). **1.15-3** :—London Regional programme. **5.15** :—Children.—The Story of Loveleaves and Woodwinder, by Margaret M. Kennedy. Musical Selections by the D'Alton Instrumental Quartet: Jacko and a Piano. Sharing Friends—A Letter from Norway, by Frances Pearman. **6** :—London Regional programme. **6.15** :—Weather; News. **6.40** :—Organ Recital by T. W. North, relayed from the Church of the Messiah, Birmingham. **7.15** :—Choral Concert by the Children, relayed from Sir Josiah Mason's Orphanage, Erdington, Birmingham. **7.45** :—London Regional programme. **9** :—News. **9.5** :—The Midland Wireless Augmented Orchestra (Leader, Frank Cantell), conducted by Percy Pitt. **10.15** :—Weather; News. **10.30-11** :—London Regional programme.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. Glasgow. **4.15** :—See Glasgow. **6.15** :—National programme. **7.45** :—See Glasgow. **8** :—See Glasgow. **9** :—National programme. **9.15** :—News. **9.30** :—National programme. **10.35-11** :—London Regional programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **12** :—Organ Music. **12.30-1** :—Gramophone Records. **2.30** :—National programme. **4.15** :—The Orchestra. Irish Items (baritone). **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—Mrs. Marion Cran—American Gardens. **6.15** :—National programme. **7.45** :—The Symphony Orchestra, conducted by B. Godfrey Brown; Arnold Trowell (violoncello); Fred C. Hall (tenor). **9** :—News. **9.5-11** :—London Regional programme.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **2.30** :—National programme. **10.35-11** :—London Regional programme.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **12** :—National programme. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—Mr. C. H. Carpenter—The Pleasures and Dangers of Bathing on the Gower Coast. **6.15** :—National programme. **7.45** :—Band/Edgar (entrance). **8** :—Excursions —1, supported by Sidney Evans and his Super Six. **9** :—National programme. **9.15** :—News. **9.25** :—National programme. **10.35-11** :—London Regional programme.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30 :—Time; Weather; Stock Report. and Gramophone Records. **6** :—Gramophone Records. **6.15** :—Children. **7** :—Gramophone Records. **7.30** :—News. **7.50** :—Time and Gardening Talk. **7.45** :—Talk. **8** :—Time Signal from Greenwich; The Dublin Orchestra; Pauline Bindley (soprano); Robert Naylor (tenor); H. Dunkerly (baritone); Glyn Eastman (bass), in an Operatic Programme; Gramophone Selection of New Records; Maudeve Sweet—Sketch, by M. Ni Schuilbaisigh and Company; Rhoda Cuthill (pianist); the Station Orchestra. **10.30** :—Time; News; and Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **2** :—See Glasgow. **6.15** :—National programme. **7.45** :—See Glasgow. **8** :—See Glasgow. **9** :—National programme. **9.15** :—News. **9.25** :—National programme. **10.35-11** :—London Regional programme.

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **4** :—See Glasgow. **6.15** :—National programme. **7.45** :—See Glasgow. **8** :—See Glasgow. **9** :—National programme. **9.15** :—News. **9.25** :—National programme. **10.35-11** :—London Regional programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **4** :—Herring Fishing Bulletin. **4.5** :—Orchestra. **4.30** :—The Octet; Robert Johnston (tenor); Jan Wien (zither banjo). **5.15** :—Children. **5.47** :—Birthdays. **5.53** :—Herring Fishing Bulletin. **5.57** :—Weather for Farmers. **6** :—A Talk for Boys: Bruce Raven—The Ideal Camp. **6.10** :—Bulletin of Juvenile Organizations. **6.15** :—National programme. **7.45** :—John Linden (violoncello). **8** :—Calaisbula Brass Lads' Gathering: Concert and Official Ceremony; Introductory remarks by Mr. W. D. Ritchie, the Calaisbula Choral Society, conducted by Robert Barrow. **9** :—National programme. **9.15** :—News. **9.25** :—National programme. **10.35-11** :—London Regional programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **2.30** :—National programme. **4.15** :—The Northern Wireless Orchestra; John Bradley (tenor). **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—The Cradle of the North—I, Lieut.-Col. G. R. B. Spain: The Earliest Inhabitants and Their Remains. The Roman Conquest. From Iron Age. **6.15** :—National programme. **7.45** :—Mr. E. G. D. Liveing: The Disaster at New Mills, Derbyshire, a description and an appeal. **7.55** :—Orchestra. **9** :—National programme. **9.15** :—News. **9.25** :—National programme. **9.40** :—Mr. J. H. Thomas speaking at the Forfeitt Feast, Cutler's Hall, Sheffield, from Sheffield. **10.10** :—National programme. **10.35-11** :—London Regional programme.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **2.30** :—National programme. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—National programme. **9.15** :—News and Sporting Notes. **9.25** :—National programme. **10.35-11** :—London Regional programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **2.30** :—National programme. **5.15** :—See Cardiff. **6.15** :—National programme. **7.45** :—See Cardiff. **9** :—National programme. **9.15** :—News. **9.25** :—National programme. **10.35-11** :—London Regional programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **2.30** :—National programme. **4.15** :—See Manchester. **6.15** :—National programme. **7.45** :—See Manchester. **9** :—National programme. **9.15** :—News. **9.25** :—National programme. **9.40** :—See Manchester. **10.10** :—National programme. **10.35-11** :—London Regional programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are British Summer Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated.

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (424m.). 8kw.:—7 :—Talk for Women. **7.30** :—Trio Music and News. **8.30** :—Elementary French Lesson. **10** :—Chimes, Weather, and Exchange Quotations. **10.5** :—Orchestral Music. **11** :—News. **11.5** :—What Talent is Worth, comedy in three acts (F. Perez Echevarria), followed by Barcelona Exhibition Notes.

BELGRADE (432m.). 2.5kw.—**7.30** :—Talk, followed by The Maiden of Kosovo, dramatisation of a folk song. **8.30** :—Evening Concert. **10.30** :—Time and News. **10.45** :—Dance Music.

BERLIN (Königswusterhausen) (1,635m.). 26kw.—**4.30** :—See Leipzig. **5.30** :—Talks. **7.5** :—Advanced English Lesson. **7.30** :—Talk for Veterinary Surgeons. **7.55** :—Weather for Farmers. **8** :—Divertissement for Violin, Viola, and 'Cello (Mozart). **8.40** :—See Berlin (Witzleben). **9.5** :—Concert from the Hotel Adlon, followed by News and Dance Music from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.). 1.5kw.—**6.35** :—Concert of Operetta Melodies and Popular Songs, followed by Labour Market Report. **7.10** :—Programme Announcements for the following week. **7.40** :—See Leipzig. **8.40** :—Talk. **9.5** :—Franz Schmidt Concert, conducted by the Composer—Carnival Music and Entr'actes from Notre Dame; Third Symphony in A major, followed by Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Concert from the Hotel Eden.

BERNE (403m.). 1kw.—**7.58** :—Time and Weather. **8** :—Programme in celebration of the 60th birthday of Klara Viebig. **8** :—Talk. **8.30** :—Folk Songs. **8.45** :—Reading. **9.5** :—Songs from the Works of Brahms. **9.25** :—Orchestral Concert from the Kursaal, Schinzli. **10** :—News and Weather. **10.15** :—Tourist Report and Programme Announcements in English, French, and German.

BRATISLAVA (279m.). 12.5kw.—**7** :—Sports Notes. **7.20** :—Programme from Brno. **10** :—See Prague. **10.55** :—Programme Announcements.

BRESLAU (325m.). 2kw., and GLEIWITZ (253m.).—**7.15** :—Weather for Farmers. **7.17** :—Gramophone Concert. **8** :—Weather. **8.2** :—Compulsory Billeting—Pay in Three Arts (Franz Arnold and Ernst Bach). **9.15** :—Popular Concert, relayed from the Südpark Restaurant. **10.15** :—News. **10.40** :—Shorthand Lesson and Dictation.

BRNO (342m.). 2.4kw.—**7.5** :—Sports Notes. **7.20** :—Talk on the following transmission. **7.30** :—Madame Butterfly :—Opera (Puccini), from the Municipal Theatre. **10** :—See Prague. **10.55** :—Local News; Theatre Notes.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.). 1kw.—**6.35** :—Gramophone Concert. **7.30** :—Le Journal Parlé. **8.15** :—Gramophone Concert. **8.30** :—Talk. **8.50** :—Military Band Concert.

BUDAPEST (550m.). 20kw.—**6.50** :—Orchestral Selections from the Ballet, Mályvacska kirá[illegible]szony (Mader). **8** :—Reading. **10.10** :—Concert of a Tziganc Orchestra, from the Hotel Hungaria.

COPENHAGEN (281m.). 0.75kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m.). 7.5kw.—**6.50** :—Weather. **7.15** :—Time Signal. **7.30** :—Talk. **8** :—Town Hall Chimes. **8.5** :—Concert of Icelandic Music for Strings; Icelandic National Anthem (Sveinbjörnsson); Two Icelandic Melodies, arranged for Strings (Sveinbjörn). **10** :—News and Report of the Christian Listeners' Association. **10.30** :—Recital of Icelandic Songs and Pianoforte Music. **11.5** :—Dance Music. **12** (midnight) :—Town Hall Chimes.

CRACOW (312m.). 1kw.—**7** :—Miscellaneous Items, Sports Notes, and Programme Announcements. **7.20** :—The Letter Box. **7.45** :—Agricultural Report. **8** :—Time Signal from Warsaw. **8.2** :—Radio Journal. **8.15** :—Symphony Concert, Talk and News, from Warsaw, followed by Gramophone Concert.

FRANKFURT (390m.). 1.5kw.—and CASSEL (246m.).—**7.5** :—See Stuttgart. **7.30** :—Literary Programme. **8.30** :—Il maestro di musica—Opera-comique (Pergolesi), for the Hamburg Festival Week. **9.15** :—La Favorita—Opera (Donizetti). **10.30** :—News, Sports Notes, and Time Signal. **10.50** :—Wireless Correspondence.

HAMBURG—Call ha (in Morse) (372m.). 1.5kw., and BREMEN (315.8m.), FLENSBURG (218m.), HANOVER (546m.), KIEL (252.5m.).—**7.5** :—See Königswusterhausen. **7.30** :—Talk. **7.50** :—Exchange, Market Prices, and Weather. **8** :—Operatic Concert from the Works of Gramophone Masters—Overture, La finta giardiniera (Mozart); Aria from Così fan tutte (Mozart); Overture, Peter Schmoll and Song from Die drei Pintos (Weber); Recitative and Aria from Stradella (Flotow); Duet from the First Act of Fidelio (Beethoven); Entr'acte Music and Polonaise from Der Freude (Kaun); Aria from The Taming of the Shrew (Götz). **10** :—Talks, News, Weather, Sports, and Miscellaneous Notices. **10.20** :—Dance Music.

HILVERSUM (298m., 6.5kw. After 5.40 p.m. on 1,071m.—**9.40 a.m.** :—Time and Daily Service. **11.40** :—Quintet Concert. **1.45** :—Programme for Schools. **2.25** :—Gramophone Records. **2.40** :—Talk. **4.10** :—Gramophone Records. **5.10** :—Orchestral Concert, relayed from the Rembrandt Theatre, Amsterdam. **5.40** :—Time Signal. **5.40** :—Exchange Quotations. **6.25** :—Gramophone Records. **6.40** :—Talk. **7.40** :—Time Signal. **7.41** :—Gramophone Records. **7.55** :—Concert from the Works of Beethoven, relayed from the Concertgebouw, Amsterdam; Overture No. 3, Leonore; Concerto in E flat major, No. 5, for Piano and Orchestra; Symphony in E flat major, No. 3 (Eroica). In the interval: Recitations. After the programme: Weather, News, and Concert, relayed from La Gaîté, Amsterdam.

HUIZEN (1,875m., 6.5kw.—**10.10 a.m.** :—Programme for Hospitals. **11.10** :—Religious Address. **11.40** :—Police Notes. **11.55** :—Gramophone Records. **3.40** :—Gramophone Records. **4.40** :—Concert by the Amsterdam Vocal Quartet. **6.10** :—Gramophone Records. **6.40** :—Talk. **7.10 till Close Down** :—Programme of the Liberal Protestant Radio Society.

LAHTI (1,806m.). 40kw.—**7.** :—Talk. **7.20** :—Violin Recital, Orchestral Concert, and Xylophone Music relayed from Helsingfors. **8.45** :—News in Finnish and Swedish. **9.15** :—Military Music.

LANGENBERG (472m., 12kw.—and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (177m., COLOGNE (227m.), MUNSTER (227m.).—**7** :—Economic Notes, Weather, and Sports Announcements. **7.15** :—English Conversation. **7.40** :—Talk. **8** :—Orchestral Concert. **9** :—Concert, by a Male Voice Choir, followed by News, Sports Notes, and Concert from the Cafe Wien am Ring, Cologne.

LEIPZIG (259m.). 1.5kw., and DRESDEN (319m.).—**4.30** :—Concert of Fairy Tales and Ballads. **5.55** :—Economic Notes. **6.5** :—Talk in Esperanto. **6.30** :—Weather and Time. **6.35** :—English Language Lesson. **7** :—Talk. **7.25** :—Everyday Questions of Economics. **7.40** :—Die schöne Galathee, operetta in one act (Suppé). **9.30** :—See Berlin (Witzleben). **10.30** :—Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Dance Music.

MADRID (Unión Radio)—Call EA J 7 (424m.). 2kw.—**8** :—Chimes, Exchange Quotations, Market Prices, and Dance Music. **9.35** :—News. **9.45** :—Chimes, Time, Exchange, and Selections from Aida, opera (Verdi) on Gramophone Records, followed by News.

MILAN—Call IMI (501m., 7kw.—**7.15** :—Concert. **8** :—Announcements; Weather. **8.10** :—News. **8.20** :—Theatre Notes. **8.30** :—Time Signal. **8.32** :—Symphony Concert.

MUNICH (533m.). 1.5kw., and AUGSBURG (346m.).—**7.15** :—Weather for Farmers. **7.17** :—Gramophone Concert. **8** :—Weather. **8.2** :—Compulsory Billeting—Pay in Three Arts (Franz Arnold and Ernst Bach). **9.15** :—Popular Concert, relayed from the Südpark Restaurant. **10.15** :—News. **10.40** :—Shorthand Lesson and Dictation.

NÜRNBERG (239m.).—**7.15** :—Talk. **8** :—Variety for Orchestra—Text and Music by Siegfried Schaffer. **10.20** :—News. **10.45** :—Weather, Experimental Programme.

OSLO (493m., 60kw., and FREDRIKSSTAD (346m.), HAMAR (567m.), NOTODDEN (447m.), PORSGRUND (49.9m.), RJUKAN (447m.).—**7.20** :—Talk in English. **8** :—Orchestral Concert. **9** :—Talk. **9.35** :—Weather, News, and Talk. **10.10** :—Exchange Quotations. **10.20** :—Violin Recital.

PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m.). 12kw.—**12.30** :—Gramophone Concert. In the intervals at 1, Exchange Quotations, and at 1.30, Exchange Quotations. **2** :—Exchange; Market Prices. **3.30** :—Exchange Quotations. **3.45** :—Concert: Orchestral Selection, A la manière de Lalo (Pfitzner-Serre); Sonata for 'Cello (Arcott-Salmon); Orchestral Selection, A Summer Evening on the Termes (Turina-Chapelier); Pianoforte Solos—(a) Nocturne No. 4 (Fauré), (b) Scherzo (Wolfenhaupt); Nocturne for Orchestra (Beutlmann-Monton); Violin Solos—(a) Berceuse (Fauré), (b) Tambourin chinois (Kreisler); Ballet Suite for Orchestra (Infante). **4.55** :—News and Exchange Quotations. **5.30** :—News and Exchange Rates. **6.35** :—Agricultural Report and Racing Results. **7** :—Talk. **7.30** :—Elementary German Lesson. **7.45** :—Commercial Prices, Economic and Social Notes, and News. **8** :—Talk, by Street Musicians, with Gramophone Illustrations. **8.30** :—Sports Review. **8.45** :—Concert—Concerto for Piano, Violin, 'Cello, and Orchestra (Beethoven); Le Rêt d'Yo, opera (Lalo), by Soloists, Choir, and Orchestra. In the interval at 9.15 :—Press Review, News, and Time Signal.

PRAGUE (487m., 5kw.). **8** :—Old Italian Songs. **8.30** :—Concert for Viola da gamba and Piano. **9.30** :—Talk. **10** :—Time, News, Sports Notes, and Popular Music. **10.14** :—Announcements, Theatre Review, and Programme Notes. **11** :—Time and Chimes.

ROME—Call 1RO (441m., 50kw.—**2.15** :—Operatic Recital, Announcements, and Sports Notes. **4** :—Weather, News, and Press Review. **9** :—Time Signal. **9.3** :—The Drum Major's Daughter, operetta in three acts (Offenbach). Il Radio Trovato and Musical Review in the Intervals: News after the programme.

STOCKHOLM—Call SASA (436m.). 1.5kw., and MOTALA (1,349m., 25kw., BODEN (1,260m., GOTEBORG (322m., HORBY (289m.), ORTERSUND (770m.), RUNDVALL (542m.).—**7** :—Song Recital. **7.45** :—Talk. **8.15** :—Symphony Concert from the Exhibition. **9.40** :—Report by the Royal Automobile Club. **9.45** :—Topical Talk. **10** :—Concert.

STUTTGART (360m.). 1.5kw., and FREIBURG (370m.).—**7.5** :—Talk. **7.30** :—See Frankfurt. **10.30** :—News and Sports Notes.

TOULOUSE (Radiodiffusion du Midi) (381m.). 8kw.—**8** :—Exchange Quotations. **8.15** :—Opera-comique Selections. **9.40** :—Concert, arranged by P. Ardenne. **8.55** :—Pasdeloup Review. **9** :—Time and Orchestral Concert; in the interval at 10.15, North African News.

VIENNA (516.2m., 15kw., and GRAZ (352.9m.), INNSBRUCK (283.5m., KLAGENFURT (483.9m.), LINZ (240.9m.).—**7** :—Talk. **7.30** :—Italian Language Lesson. **7.55** :—Time, Weather, and Programme Announcements for Saturday. **8** :—Cadile, opera in three acts (Oberleithner).

OTHER FOREIGN STATIONS

The following stations will also broadcast varied programmes, beginning at the times stated:—

KATOWICE (408.7m., 16kw.—**11.58 a.m.**

KONIGSBERG (276m., 2kw.—**6 a.m.**

LJUBLJANA.—Call YU 5LJ (486m., 2.5kw.—**6.45 a.m.**

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Call KDKA (360m., 25kw.—**1 p.m.** :—Programs relayed at intervals on 25m. from 11 p.m.

SCHENECTADY, N.Y.—Call WGY (379.5m., 50kw.—**11.45 a.m.** Relayed by 2XAD on 19.54m. from 10.10 p.m.

WARSAW (1,411m., 16kw.—**11.30 a.m.**

ZAGREB (307m.). 0.7kw.—**12.30 p.m.**

ZURICH (459m.). 0.65kw.—**12.30 p.m.**

From The Times of 1830

MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1830. Price 7d.

DEATH OF THE KING, GEORGE IV.

We announced the death of His Majesty King George IV. in a Second Edition of *The Times* of Saturday. The long and severe illness of His Majesty was closed at a quarter past three on Saturday morning.

The melancholy intelligence was of course forwarded to Ministers, and the Duke of Wellington immediately left London for Windsor Castle, from whence, after having given the necessary instructions, he proceeded to Bushy Park, for the purpose of communicating the painful event to the Duke of Clarence, now His Most Gracious Majesty King William the Fourth, and to do homage to the new Sovereign of this mighty empire. A Cabinet Council was immediately summoned, and at twelve o'clock was published the following

"LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,

"Whitehall, June 26, 1830.

"A bulletin, of which the following is a copy, has been this morning received by Secretary Sir Robert Peel, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State:—

"Windsor-castle, June 26.

"It has pleased Almighty God to take from this world the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

"His Majesty expired at a quarter past three o'clock this morning, without pain.

(Signed)

"Henry Helford,
"Matthew John Tierney."

INCREASE OF ALLOWANCE TO WOOLWICH LABOURERS

Under an award of the Industrial Court just issued, the allowance, in addition to the general rate, paid to labourers employed in loading and unloading vessels at the Royal Naval Armament Supply Depôt, Woolwich, is to be increased from 8d. to 10d. a day. The National Union of General and Municipal Workers and the Transport and General Workers' Union claimed an increase in the allowance to 1s. 4d. a day. The work for which the allowance is given consists of loading and unloading filled and empty shells and miscellaneous cargoes on and from coasting vessels of about 500 tons and barges of various sizes. The Admiralty opposed the claim and contended that the present allowance was adequate, and that, owing to the small size of the vessels, the skill required is not so great as that needed from an ordinary stevedore.

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

7.30 A.M.—To Colombia (Santa Marta), Jamaica.

11.30 A.M.—To Madeira‡‡; Mauritius‡‡; Portuguese East Africa (exc. Porto Amelia), South and South-West Africa (Union Provinces, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Bechuanaland, &c.)‡‡; Air Mail to South Africa (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.)*†.

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.

5.30 P.M.—To Canada (all parts) (Mag. Post), Newfoundland (Mag. Post).

6 P.M.—To Canada (Quebec City, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia), Newfoundland.

8 P.M.—To Brazil (Bahia).

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY)

2 A.M.—To Canada (Quebec City, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia)*†, Canada (exc. Quebec City, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia)‡, Canary Islands (Tenerife), China (Shanghai and N. China), Cook and Society Islands, Fiji and Samoa, Jamaica, Japan, Madeira, Newfoundland*†, New Zealand‡, Venezuela, West Coast of Africa (French Equatorial Africa (Gabon), French Senegal and Sudan, Gambia and French Guinea), United States‡, Bahamas, Bermuda, Central America (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia (exc. Santa Marta), Peru (exc. Iquitos), West Indies (Leeward Islands), Ecuador.

6 A.M.—Air Mail to Egypt, Cyprus, Sudan, Palestine, Iraq, Persia, Persian Gulf, India and Afghanistan‡.

7.30 A.M.—To Argentina, Bolivia, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay, Brazil (Rio and Santos), Canary Islands (all parts), Falkland Islands.

9 A.M.—To Costa Rica, Guiana (British, French and Dutch), West Indies (Barbados, Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Lucia).

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.

5.30 P.M.—To Canary Islands (all parts)*†.

6 P.M.—To Argentina, Bolivia, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay‡, Brazil (Rio and Santos)*†, Canary Islands (all parts)†, Egypt, Palestine, Sudan and Syria, Iraq and Persia (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah).

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main oversea mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London:—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O., London	
ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY: Nelson (Highland Hope)	June 28	7.30 a.m.
Nelson* (Highland Hope)	June 28	6 p.m.
R.M.S.P. (Alcantara)	July 3	8 p.m.
R.M.S.P.† (Alcantara)	July 4	6 p.m.
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA: U.-Castle (Llanstephen Castle)	July 24	7.30 a.m.
AUSTRALIA: P. & O. (Mooltan)	July 3	6 p.m.
P. & O. and C. & D. (Kaiser-i-Hind and Pl. Caroline)	July 10	6 p.m.
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES: Air Mail‡	July 3	6 p.m.
BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, PERU (exc. Iquitos): Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	June 28	2 a.m.
BRAZIL (Bahia): L. & H. (Enchd)	June 27	8 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): Nelson (Highland Hope)	June 28	7.30 a.m.
(Rio, Santos)*: Nelson† (Highland Hope)	June 28	6 p.m.
(Ceara, &c.): Booth (Francis)	July 1	6 p.m.
(Ceara, &c.): Du. pkt.*† (Orania)	July 2	5.30 p.m.
(Pernam, Bahia): Du. pkt. (Orania)	July 2	8 p.m.
(Ceara, &c.): Booth† (Stephen)	July 3	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): R.M.S.P. (Alcantara)	July 3	8 p.m.
(Rio, Santos)*: R.M.S.P.† (Alcantara)	July 4	6 p.m.
CANADA (Quebec City, &c.): Direct (Duchess of York)	June 27	6 p.m.
(Quebec City, &c.): Direct† (Emp. of Scotland)†‡	June 28	2 a.m.
(Quebec City, &c.): Via N.Y. (Aquitania)†	July 1	2 a.m.
(exc. Quebec City, &c.): Via N.Y. (Olympic)	June 28	2 a.m.
(exc. Quebec City, &c.): Via N.Y. (Olympic)	July 1	2 a.m.
(Mag. Post): (all parts): Direct (Duchess of York)	June 27	5.30 p.m.
CANARY ISLANDS (Tenerife): E.D. (E. Blyden)	June 28	2 a.m.
(all parts): Nelson (Highland Hope)	June 28	7.30 a.m.
(all parts): E.D.*† (Argus)	June 28	5.30 p.m.
(all parts): Nelson† (Highland Hope) (Tenerife): Yeoward (Ardeola)	June 28	6 p.m.
CAPE VERD IS.: Via Lisbon	June 30	8 p.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA (B. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador)	July 7	6 p.m.
CUBA AND MEXICO: Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	June 28	2 a.m.
CEYLON: P. & O. (Mooltan)	July 3	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Kaiser-i-Hind)	July 10	6 p.m.
CHINA (all parts)*: Via Siberia*	Daily	Noon
(all parts): Holt* (Lycaon)	July 1	6 p.m.
(Shanghai, N. China): Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	June 28	2 a.m.
(Shanghai, N. China): Via N.Y. (Olympic)	July 1	2 a.m.
(all parts): Via Suez (Mooltan and Kashmir)	July 3	6 p.m.
COLOMBIA (exc. S. Marta), CHILE (N.): Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	June 28	2 a.m.
(S. Marta): E. & F. (Bayano)	June 27	7.30 a.m.
(S. Marta): E. & F. (Motagua)	July 4	7.30 a.m.
COOK AND SOCIETY IS.: Via 'Frisco (Aquitania and Tahiti)	June 28	2 a.m.
COSTA RICA: E. & F. (Arlguani)	June 28	9 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Olympic)	July 1	2 a.m.
DUTCH EAST INDIES: Du. pkt. (Indrapoera)	July 2	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Mooltan and Kashmir)	July 3	6 p.m.
EAST AFRICA (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika): P. & O. (Mooltan)	July 3	6 p.m.
ECUADOR: Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	June 28	2 a.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c.: Air Mail‡	June 28	6 a.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE AND SYRIA: Fr. pkt. (Champollion)	June 28	6 p.m.
EGYPT, PALESTINE AND SYRIA: Ital. pkt. (Ausonia)	July 1	6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Ausonia)	July 2	9 a.m.
EGYPT (exc. Port Said) AND SUDA

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(Incorporated in the Colony of Hongkong. The liability of members is limited to the extent and in manner prescribed by Ordinance No. 5 of 1929 of the Colony.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ..	$50,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID UP	$20,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS—	
STERLING	£6,500,000
SILVER	$9,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS, $20,000,000.	

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MADRAS	KIRKUK
COLOMBO	MOSUL
SINGAPORE	BAHREIN

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman.
J. S. HANKEY, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
SIR JAMES LEIGH-WOOD, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.

JAMES H. BATTY, Esq.
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq.
EMILE FRANÇOUI, Esq.
SIR PERCY WILSON NEWSON, Bt.
SIR THOMAS J. STRANGMAN.

The Bank issues Drafts, Telegraphic Transfers and Letters of Credit, purchases, grants advances against or collects Bills of Exchange, and transacts Banking and Agency Business in connexion with the East. Deposits are received for one year and for shorter periods at rates which can be ascertained on application. On Current Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.
F. H. SUTTON, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK of INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA
38, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.2.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

CAPITAL	£3,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£4,000,000

Chief Manager: W. E. PRATT.
Manager: J. S. BRUCE and G. MILLER.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Alor Star	Hong-kong	Rangoon
(Malay States)	Iboki	Saigon
Amritsar	Ipoh	Semarang (Java)
Bangkok	Karachi	Seremban
Batavia	Klang	Shanghai
Bombay	Kobe	Singapore
Calcutta	Kuala Kangsar (Perak)	Sourabaya
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Cawnpore	Kuala Pilah	Tavoy (Lower Burma)
Celebes	Kuching (Sarawak)	Tientsin
Colombo	Madras	Tokyo
Dairen (Manchuria)	Manila	Tunghah (Bhuket)
Delhi	Medan	Tsingtao
Haiphong	New York	Yokohama
Hamburg	Penang (Peking)	Zamboanga
Hankow	Penang	(Philippine Islands)
Harbin	Peshawar	

The Corporation grant drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches, buy and collect Bills of Exchange, issue Letters of Credit, and transact general banking business connected with the East.
Deposits of money are received on terms which may be ascertained on application, and on current accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances, provided they do not fall below £200. The bank is prepared to undertake Trusteeships and Executorships.

THE
MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA
LIMITED.
Head Office: 15, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.3.

Capital Authorised	£3,000,000
Capital Paid-up	£1,950,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	£1,446,506

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. M. Byrne, Esq. (Chairman).
Sir Thomas S. Catto, Bart. (Deputy Chairman).
Patrick E. Chalmers, Esq. J. O. Robinson, Esq.
Charles J. Hambro, Esq. W. H. Shelford, Esq.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

India, Burma and Ceylon:	China:
Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Simla, Delhi, Colombo, Howrah, Galle, Karachi, Rangoon.	Hong-kong, Shanghai.
Dutch East Indies: Kaedy, Batavia, Sourabaya.	
Malaya: Ipoh, Singapore, Penang, Kuala Lumpur, Kuantan, Kota Bharu, Kuala Krai, Kuala Lipis.	Siam: Bangkok.
	Mauritius: Port Louis.
NEW YORK AGENCY ..	Bank of Montreal

TRUSTEE & EXECUTORSHIPS UNDERTAKEN AT HOME AND IN THE EAST.
Enquiries from merchants regarding shipments to the East and the special facilities available are invited.

BANK of NEW ZEALAND
Incorporated with Limited Liability in New Zealand by Act of General Assembly, 29th July, 1861.
Bankers to the New Zealand Government.
London Office: 1, Queen Victoria St., E.C.4.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £7,561,238.

Paid-up Capital as at 31st March, 1929 ..	£6,858,713
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits ..	£4,042,561
	£10,900,704
Aggregate Assets at 31st March, 1929 ..	£54,561,908

Negotiates and Collects Bills of Exchange, Grants Drafts on its offices in New Zealand, Australia, Fiji and Samoa. Remittances made by telegraphic transfer.
ROBERT MILL, Manager.

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

IMPORTANT ELECTRICAL ISSUE

BANK LOANS AND REAL CAPITAL

A difficult settlement having been passed without any untoward incidents, markets yesterday developed a better undertone. The gilt-edged market was again the best, a further slight rise in the New York exchange being a helpful factor. The French exchange, however, weakened, the Paris rate falling to a level at which it is profitable to take gold. It should be noted that interest rates, both for short and long term loans, are lower in France than in this country, and therefore it is not reasonable to expect Bank rate here to be reduced. It is not often that industrialists, when dealing with banking questions, show any clear conception of the fundamental difference between bank credit and real capital, but the chairman of Telephone Rentals, Limited, at yesterday's meeting showed himself to be an exception to the rule. Speaking with a considerable experience of bank advances, he expressed the opinion that while it was legitimate and sound to use a bank advance for financing the manufacture of goods which were immediately sold outright, it was wholly wrong to use it as capital in a business such as his. If the company borrowed money from its bankers for the purpose of expanding the business in the form of additional installations, that money would become, in the phraseology of bankers, "a frozen asset," and any sudden demand for repayment might necessitate the raising of capital on an expensive basis, for bankers usually demanded repayment when money was tight. The chairman made this statement in justifying the restriction of dividend in order to enable some of the company's profits to be reinvested in the business. This is sound finance, for history shows that trouble rarely comes to those companies which distribute profits conservatively and regularly employ part of them in developing the business.

Newcastle Electric Issue

The Newcastle-upon-Tyne Electric Supply Company, which has the double distinction of being one of the largest producers of electrical energy in the country and of having the lowest production costs and the lowest average selling price per unit among all the public electricity supply undertakings, will make an issue of Debenture stock next week. It will be a refunding operation, for its purpose is to redeem the company's own Six per Cent. Second Mortgage Debenture stock and the Debenture stocks of certain subsidiary companies. The new issue will amount to £2,300,000 and will take the form of Five per Cent. Consolidated Debenture stock to be redeemed by the operation of a cumulative sinking fund. The operation will lay the foundation of the future loan capital of the company, for when the present Four-and-a-Half per Cent. First Mortgage Debenture stock matures in nine years' time, the new consolidated stock will become the first Debenture stock of the company. The company owns, *inter alia*, a controlling interest in the Cleveland and Durham Electric Power, Limited, the County of Durham Electrical Power Distribution Company, Limited, the Houghton-le-Spring and District Electric Lighting Company, Limited, and the Tees Power Station Company, Limited.

The Model for the Electricity Scheme

The Newcastle Company's undertaking was the model for the great national electrical scheme incorporated in the Electricity (Supply) Act of 1926, and which is now being carried out by the Central Electricity Board. During the debate on the measure which created that authority the spokesman for the Government referred to the Newcastle area as providing an example to the whole world of electrical efficiency, and Mr. Herbert Morrison, M.P., the present Minister of Transport, in proposing the toast of "the British Electrical Development Association" at its annual luncheon, said:—

On the North-East coast is an undertaking which has taught the whole industry a great deal as to the advantages of consolidation. I might even say, if I was quite sure what the word meant, that that undertaking taught us what rationalization meant before the word rationalization had even been invented.

The Fall in Securities

The latest monthly table of the *Bankers' Magazine* illustrates the severity of the fall in Stock Exchange securities that took place during the past month. It shows that comparing values on June 19 of 365 representative securities with those of May 19 there was a decrease of £163,927,000 to a total of £6,608,042,000, equal to about 2½ per cent. While owing to easy money no great change occurred in fixed interest bearing securities—British and Indian Funds are slightly higher on the month—the falls in stocks and shares of the variable dividend class were substantial, the decline in 278 such securities of a current value of £2,444,818,000 amounting to £147,205,000, or over 5½ per cent. It is true that of this fall no less than £59,000,000 is in the selected group of United States railway shares, which reflects the very depressed conditions in Wall-street, but the "slump" there had its repercussions in this market, and it is remarkable that not one group in the variable dividend list shows a rise for the month. To mention a few of the worst examples, 13 selected British railway Ordinary stocks have fallen nearly 9 per cent., 20 foreign railway stocks are nearly 12 per cent. lower, nine Rubber shares show a fall of 8 per cent., and 38 shares under the heading of "Commercial and Industrial" have declined by more than 5 per cent. Severe weakness is also recorded in base metal shares. The index number for all securities (100 being the value in December, 1921) is now 119, which compares with 121.9 in May and with 124.2 in April. The present figure is the lowest recorded since the end of 1926.

Distillers' Dividend

It would appear from the dividend statement published yesterday that the profits of the Distillers Company in the year ended May 15 reached a new high level. This company, as the result of a process of amalgamation, now commands a dominating position in the distilling trade. It has a paid-up share capital of nearly £13,000,000 in addition to £700,000 of debentures, and the total of the last balance-sheet was nearly £22,000,000. The final dividend now declared is 12½ per cent., making 20 per cent. for the year. The sum of £500,000 is again placed to reserve (raising it to £2,250,000), and after providing for fire insurance fund and superannuation and provident fund the directors are increasing the "carry forward" from £227,991 to £269,635. The preliminary figures indicate a surplus for the year available for the ordinary capital equal to about 27 per cent., less tax, though as the consolidated undertaking takes credit only for the dividends received from the subsidiary companies there is little doubt that the total surplus was greater than this.

A Bradford Company's Loss

Illingworth Morris and Co., the well-known Bradford amalgamation of worsted spinners, has issued another disappointing report. The amalgamation took place in 1920, and in 1927 the capital was severely reduced. In 1927-28 the company succeeded in resuming dividends with a payment of 5 per cent. on the Ordinary shares, the first distribution to be made since 1922-23. From the table given below it will be seen that last year there was a small net loss after providing for interest charges; consequently no dividend can be paid on the Preference shares:—

—	Year ended May 31		
	1930	1929	1928
	£	£	£
Dividends received from subsidiaries	57,767	63,531	106,088
Interest charges ..	58,703	58,934	61,507
Net profit	936*	4,597	44,581
Brought forward ..	7,401	2,804	873
Available	6,465	7,401	45,454
Prefce div.	nil	nil	25,080
Ordy. div.	nil	nil	7,570 (5%)
To reserve	nil	nil	10,000
Carried forward ..	6,465	7,401	2,804

* Loss.

The directors attribute these unfortunate results to the continued depression in the textile trade and the further fall in the value of raw materials.

Rhodesian Railway Progress

Gratifying progress was made last year by the Rhodesia and Mashonaland railways. A substantially larger tonnage was handled, owing mainly to the importation of machinery, plant, and stores for the copper mines in Northern Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo. This left the companies with larger gross and net receipts, as will be seen from the following tables:—

RHODESIA RAILWAYS

—	Year to September 30.		
	1929	1928	1927
	£	£	£
Gross revenue ..	2,702,266	2,562,991	2,804,783
Working expenditure	1,839,054	1,634,339	1,396,510
Working profit ..	1,063,211	928,652	1,108,273
Net profit	560,777	411,626	494,056
Dividend	197,000	164,600	150,000
To reserve	363,782	247,013	344,056

MASHONALAND RAILWAY

—	Year to September 30		
	1929	1928	1927
	£	£	£
Gross revenue ..	1,730,732	1,692,379	1,254,647
Working expenses ..	1,077,391	1,033,427	738,053
Working profit ..	703,341	658,952	516,594
Net profit	243,650	128,206	206,605

The directors of the Rhodesia Railways refer to the development that has taken place in the road motor services run by the company. Twenty-five regular services are now in operation, and the equipment has been increased to 55 lorries, mostly of the six-wheeled type, with 34 trailers. The most important of the new services is one of 180 miles linking up the new terminus of the South African railways at Beit Bridge over the Limpopo River with the Victoria district of Mashonaland. It is considered that these road motor services provide a most useful subsidiary feeder service for the railways and play an important part in encouraging the development of agriculture, particularly in outlying districts, which formerly suffered from a lack of efficient transport. The larger dividend paid by the Rhodesia Railways Company on its capital of £8,000 goes to the Rhodesia Railways Trust, which owns nearly the whole of the share capital of both the Rhodesia and Mashonaland railways. The Trust Company has a capital of £2,005,767, of which 86 per cent. is owned by the British South Africa Company.

More Tea Reports

Reports published yesterday by a number of tea planting companies show the effect produced on profits and dividends by last year's low level of prices. A summary of results is appended:—

—	Empire of India and Ceylon		Dooars	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Crop (lb.) ..	6,084,746	5,389,463	5,490,515	3,482,050
Sale price, per lb. ..	{14.65d.a 10.93d.b}	{16.39d.a 14.27d.b}	12.33d.	14.63d.
Cost price, per lb. ..	{10.59d.a 8.12d.b}	{11.84d.a 9.21d.b}	7.75d.	10.79d.
Net profit ..	£58,945	£77,985	£72,748	£37,550
Reserve allocations ..	£9,000	£6,442	£5,500	—
Dividend on Ordinary ..	10%	18¾%	18¾%	10%
Carried forward ..	£28,129	£27,154	£20,833	£18,505

—	Assam Dooars		Allynugger	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Crop (lb.) ..	5,414,219	4,424,622	2,228,872	1,879,887
Net profit ..	£88,017	£94,430	£15,609	£35,783
Reserve allocations ..	£31,000	£31,500	£3,600	£7,500
Dividend on Ordinary ..	35%	37½%	15%	35%
Carried forward ..	£14,022	£12,390	£11,655	£12,030

a Assam teas. b Dooars teas.

There was no repetition of the drought in the Dooars district, which in 1928 seriously reduced the crop, and this explains the larger production reported by the Dooars and the Assam Dooars. In the case of the former company the increase from 3,482,000lb. to 5,490,000lb. in the crop has more than offset the effect of reduced selling prices, but the profit and dividend, although better than for the previous year, are still much below the average for recent years.

Australian Shipping Discussions

The telegram from the Correspondent of *The Times* at Canberra, published yesterday, was followed by news received in London that representatives of the Australian Oversea Transport Association would be meeting Mr. Scullin, the Commonwealth Prime Minister, to-morrow. Mr. Scullin had stated in the House of Representatives that after the publication of reports that an increase in overseas shipping freights was contemplated he had asked representatives of the association to meet him. It is to be assumed that the various effects for shipping of the present position will then be discussed. The shipping companies must be among those enterprises which have suffered, and are now suffering, severely from the economic conditions in Australia. The shipments of goods from this country to Australia are known to have declined heavily this year as the result of the embargo on certain imports and the increases in the tariff duties, and the lines must have also been adversely affected by the rate of exchange. It will be recalled that early last year, before economic questions came to a head in Australia, the difficulties of the shipping lines had become acute, and, in consequence, a deputation proceeded to Australia, meetings were held, and suggestions were made which were intended to have the effect of securing economies of working that were shown by the financial results of the shipping companies to have been urgently needed. Unfortunately, the lines have not been able to secure the benefits that were hoped for from the measures which were then approved, owing to the decline in oversea commerce, which has lately been marked. When a number of fine ships were built for the Australian trade at heavy cost an interruption of the flow of commerce, such as has lately occurred, would not have been foreseen, and the position of the cargo liner companies may now well be peculiarly difficult.

STOCK EXCHANGE

'A' BETTER TONE

RISE IN FUNDING LOAN

The stock markets displayed a better tendency yesterday. Gilt-edged securities were again the best feature, a further general rise occurring in British Funds, among which the Funding Loan was conspicuous. Home Railway stocks experienced a moderate rally. The Foreign market was very quiet, but the Japanese scrip was in demand, and there was a rise in Mexican bonds. In the Miscellaneous market international shares closed higher on balance. White Star Preference shares were weak, and another dull feature was the London store group. South African Mining shares were firm, and Rhodesian shares, though quiet, showed moderate gains.

In the GILT-EDGED market the Funding Loan was again strong, and rose ¼ to 90¼. The War Loan closed without change on balance at 102 15-16, having been 103, while rises of ¼ were shown in Victory Bonds, the Three-and-a-Half per Cent. and Four per Cent. Conversion Loans, old Consols, and Local Loans. New scrips were firm, the Port of London Loan rising to 1 premium bid. India Four-and-a-Half per Cent. were in demand, the 1950-55 loan rising to 85¼ and the 1958-68 issue to 85½. HOME RAILWAY stocks were a better market. Great Western Ordinary rose a point to about 81½, "Berwick" Preferred ½ to just over 22, and there were gains of ¼ in L. M. S. and Southern Deferred, while there was a demand for some of the prior charges. Underground Income Bonds were dealt in ex rights on a basis of 104.

In the FOREIGN market a demand for the Japanese scrip caused the price to rise ½ to 1¼ premium. Mexican bonds again advanced generally, the "Fives" (20) and "Sixes" (24) both being 2 points higher; the movement was connected with the conference now being held in New York regarding the service of the debt and with the speech of the chairman at Wednesday's meeting of the Mexican Railway. Russian bonds again rose ¼ all round. The leading ARGENTINE RAILWAY stocks were mostly ¼ higher. Cordoba Central was in demand, and rose to 18, the buying again being thought to come from Argentina. Leopoldina weakened to 43, and San Paulo was again lower.

OIL shares were firm as a whole. Burmah closed at 4 11-32, ex dividend, a net rise of ½, and Anglo-Persian was harder at 4 5-32, while Royal Dutch rose to 32½. Trinidad Leaseholds, on the other hand, finished 3-32 lower at 2 9-16. V.O.C were marked ex dividend, and fell to 2 3-16, but rallied to 2¼, showing a net fall of 1-16. RUBBER shares were harder in several instances, and Allied Sumatra, at 12s. 3d., ex dividend, more than recovered the dividend deduction. The TEA market was weaker. Assam fell 9d. to 28s.

LONDON STORE SHARES LOWER

In the MISCELLANEOUS market international shares closed higher, a rise occurring in the late dealings. Brazilian Traction was ¾ up on balance at 41½ bid, after being 41¼, and Hydro Electric rose ½ to 39½. International Nickel, after being 24½ in the morning, rose to 24¾. Gramophone and Columbia Graphophone were both slightly higher at 3¾ and 3 25-32 respectively. General Electric were dealt in ex dividend, and allowing for this, were about 1s. lower at 46s. 9d. United Molasses opened at just over 2 15-16, and rose to 3 1-16 bid. Shares of several of the London stores declined. Waring and Gillow fell a further 1s. 3d. to 24s. 4½d., and John Barker relapsed to 60s. 9d. Whiteley fell 9d. to 48s. 9d. In the textile group Coats more than recovered the dividend deduction, and Bleachers also was harder. Courtaulds was again dull, falling to 2 1-32; the market awaits with interest the interim dividend statement. Kreuger and Toll rallied to 27. Unilever shares were firmer, the old shares rising 1-16 to 2 21-32, and the new a similar amount to 7s. discount. Cables and Wireless "B" was rather harder at 16½, but the "A" and Preference stocks both lost ¼ at 35½ and 87 respectively. In the motor group Ford advanced, and Dennis was harder. Ruston and Hornsby rose to 4s. 9d. White Star Preference shares were weak at 9s. 6d. ex dividend on the announcement that the dividend had not been earned, and several stocks in the Royal Mail group were lower, though Royal Mail Ordinary was steady. Brewery shares were firm as a whole, Guinness rising to 103s. 6d., but Watney fell 9d. to 63s. Sudan Plantations and Kassala Cotton were lower.

South African MINING shares were firmer in a number of instances. Central Mining advanced to 16½, Consolidated Main Reef was 1-16 higher at 27-32, and Sub Nigel was again in demand, rising 3-32 to 2 25-32. De Beers reacted slightly. Rio Tinto hardened to 34½, the price of copper being higher. Rhodesian copper shares were mostly a little firmer. Bwana M'Kubwa, which at one time was 13s. 1½d., rose to 13s. 4½d. N'Changa opened unchanged at 2¾, rose to 2 15-16, and closed at 2¾. The price of tin was lower, and tin shares were listless. Burma Corporation declined further to 10s. 6d. on the fall in silver.

RUBBER PRODUCTION

BRITISH-DUTCH COMMITTEE'S AGREEMENT

The following statement was issued last evening by the Rubber Growers' Association:—"At a meeting of the British-Dutch Liaison Committee, held in London on Thursday, 26th inst., complete agreement was reached on certain recommendations which will be immediately submitted to their respective associations."

BUDAPEST MUNICIPAL LOAN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BUDAPEST, JUNE 26

The Municipal Council of Budapest decided this morning to raise a loan of $8,000,000 for investment purposes. Of this loan $2,000,000 will be raised at the British-Hungarian Bank and $4,000,000 at the Budapest Municipal Savings Bank. A decision about the balance of $2,000,000 is still pending.

FIFE TRAMWAY CAPITAL

The directors of the Fife Tramway Light and Power Company have decided to call meetings of the shareholders at an early date to authorize the company to repay to the holders of the 500,000 Six per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares of £1 each of the company the amount of the Preference share capital.

At the general meeting in February last the chairman of the company stated that all formalities in connexion with the sale of the company's power and lighting business last year had been carried through, and also that the directors saw their way clear to the completion of arrangements under which, in conjunction with other omnibus interests in Fifeshire, they would transfer the whole of their omnibus investments for a cash payment.

OFFER FOR PAINT SHARES

Pinchin, Johnson and Co. have made an offer for all the Ordinary shares of the Torbay Paint Company which are not at present registered in the names of Pinchin, Johnson or its nominees. For every five Ordinary shares of the Torbay company there are offered six Ordinary shares of 10s. each of Pinchin, Johnson and Co. Fractions of Pinchin, Johnson shares will be paid in cash at the rate of £2 2s. 6d. per share. The price of Pinchin, Johnson shares yesterday closed at 40s. 9d. The Torbay Paint Company's shares marked at 43s. 9d. The directors of the latter company recommend the acceptance of the offer, and they and their friends have accepted in respect of their own holdings.

STOCK EXCHANGE DINNER

The Committee for General Purposes and the Trustees and Managers of the Stock Exchange entertained at dinner last night:—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Deputy Governor of the Bank of England, Messrs. R. H. Tennant, M. F. Headlam, H. G. Brown, F. H. E. Branson, the Rev. J. H. Ellisson, and several members of the Stock Exchange.

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

—	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call Money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	3	2¼	1¼-2
New York	2½	2-1⅞	1½
Paris	2½	1⅞	2
Berlin	4	3½	2-4
Swiss Bank places	3	2¼	—
Milan	5½	5½	—
Amsterdam ..	3	1 15/16	¾
Brussels	3	2¼	2¼

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

COPPER DIVIDENDS REDUCED

NEW YORK, June 26.—The cessation of selling caused a sharp contraction in the volume of trade on the Stock Exchange to-day, but most issues responded appreciably to covering by professional shorts. Sales were returned at 2,268,000 shares.

The opening was firm on a moderate accumulation of overnight buying orders. The current close interrelation of commodity and security markets was a factor. Speculative buying was more in evidence and further advances were established on a covering movement most marked in the industrial group. American Tobacco was firm on the announcement that the company proposes to declare a $4 extra dividend and to split the Common and Common "B" stock two for one and to place the new stock on a $5 annual dividend basis equal to $10 on the old stock, as compared with the current rate of $8. Accumulation was also noticeable in Industrial Alcohol, which maintained the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 despite predictions to the contrary. Realizing orders attracted by the early advance caused a set-back later in the morning, but the market quickly rallied on a renewal of covering, shorts being impressed by the readiness with which offerings were taken up on declines as well as by the firmness of copper stocks in face of the reduced dividends announced. The Anaconda Company is paying at the rate of $3.50, against $7 previously, the Greene Cananea Company $3 against $8, and Andes Copper $1.50 against $3.

Despite intervals of dullness the trend during the afternoon continued upward, stocks throughout the list showing a gradual advance helped by the extreme abundance of money with call loans offered at 1½ per cent., which is the lowest rate since August, 1917. The close was firm.

EXCHANGE	Method of Quoting	Parity	June 26	June 25
MONTREAL on—		$	$	$
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86	4.86
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.85 15/16	4.85⅝
Cables ..	£1	4.86⅔	4.86 1/32	4.86
60 days' cables	£1	—	4.83 11/16	4.83 15/16
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.85¼	4.85 11/16
Seven days	£1	—	4.85⅛	4.85⅛
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¼	3.92⅜	3.92⅜
Rome, cables ..	100l.	5.26	5.24	5.24
Amsterdam, short sight ..	100fl.	40.20	40.14⅛	40.14½
Oslo, cables ..	100kr.	26.80	26.78	26.77½
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.86½	26.86½
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.76¾	26.76½
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96¾	2.96¾
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.83½	23.84
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.96	13.96½
Berne, cables ..	100f.	19.30	19.38¼	19.38
Madrid, cables ..	100ps.	19.30	11.40	11.53
Vienna, cables ..	100sch.	14.07	14.11¾	14.11¾
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.50¼	17.50¼
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.77⅛	1.77⅛
Athens, cables ..	100dr.	19.30	1.29¾	1.29¾
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	35.55	36.24
Rio, cables ..	1 mil.	32.45	11.30	11.30

RAILWAYS

—	Closing Prices June 26	June 25
Atchison ..	201	198
Atl. Coast	152½	152½
B. & O. ..	100	100¾
Do., Pref.	80¼	80½
Brooklyn M. T'slt	61⅞	61
Can. Pac.	167¾	185½
Cent. N.J.	228	227
Chcs. & O.	175	170¼
Ch. G.W.	9	8⅝
Do., Pref.	30½	29¼
Ch. N.W.	68	66
Ch.Mil.St.P.	13½	12½
Ch.Rock Is	99	95
Del. & Hud.	146	145¾
Del., Lack.	117¼	112¼
Erie ..	36½	36½
Do.,1st Pf.	53	53
G.N., Pref.	73	71½*
Ill. Cent.	114½	114¼
Interboro' Rapid Tr.	22¼	22½
Int.C.Amer	20¼	20¼
KansasCity	57½	58
Louisville	130	126
Minn., S.P.	20	—
Miss., Pac.	61	55
Do., Pref.	117	118¾
N.Mex.1 Pf.	1⅛	1¼
Do., 2 Pf.	¾	¾
N.Y. Cent.	157½	153½
Nthn. & W.	224	213
N. Pacific	71	68
Pennsylv'a	71⅝	70¼
Reading ..	103½	100
S.L. & S.F.	91½	88½
S.L. & S.W.	58½	55
S. Pacific	111	109½
Southern	96½	96½
Do., Pref.	95¾	96¾
U. Pacific	205	202½
Do., Pf. A.	70	70

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct.	122	118
AlliedChem	250	245
Am. Agric. Chl., Pref	24	25⅝
Am. and F. Pwr. ..	63¼	62
Am. Can.	117	115¼
Am. Loco.	48⅛	48⅜
Am.Rolling Mills	53⅜	53⅛
Am. Smelt.	57	53¾
Am.Sug. R.	49	46½
Am. Tel..	207½	204
Am. Tob.	224	217
Am.Woo'n	11¼	11⅛
Anaconda	50¾	46¾
Armour D.	7⅞	76
As.DryGds.	33½	32½
Atl'tic Ref.	35¾	33
Baldwins ..	20	20
BarnsdallA	21½	21
Beth. Steel	79	77⅝
C.de Pascoe	44½	44
Chile Copp.	50	50
Chrysler ..	25⅜	25⅜
Col. Fuel	47	45
Colum. Gas	63	60⅝
Col. Graph.	18⅞	18¼
Cons. Gas	105⅛	101
Cont. Can	53	51¼
Cont. Oil	19½	18⅝
Corn Prod.	93¾	90
Crucible ..	73	72¼
DavisonCh.	27½	27
Drug. Inc.	70¼	67½
Du Pont ..	104⅛	103
EastmanK.	192	182½
Elec.P.& L.	65⅝	63
Electric Storage	62	61½
Fox Films	40¼	40
Gen. Elect.	67¼	65
Gen. Foods	53⅞	52
Gen.Motors	40	40¼
Gillette ..	69¼	69
Goodrich ..	26½	25¼
Goodyear ..	60	59
Hou.OilTx.	73	69
Hud. Mtrs.	27⅝	28
Ind. Rayon	87	85
Int. Harv'r	82¾	80
Int. Match	7⅞	7½*
Int. Nickel	24½	23¾
Mid. Wes' Utilitie	27½	27
Penroad	11	10¼
Silica Gel.	15⅝	15½
Stand. Oil of Indiana	48½	48
Swift Int.	31½	30½
Vacuum Oil	81⅛	79¼

CURB EXCHANGE

—	Closing Prices June 26	June 25
An.-Am Oil	—	—
Assoc. Gas	30¼	30⅜
Brit.-Amer. Tobacco	23¼	22½
Celanese ..	17¼	16¾
Elec. Bond	77⅝	75⅝
Gulf Oil..	121	119
HydroElec.	36⅛	36⅜
Int. Pet..	17¾	17⅜

BONDS

Libty. Ln., 3½% ..	101	100 31/32
Do., 4¼%	102 5/32	102 6/32
Do. (4th), 4¼%

MONEY MARKET

CONTINUED EASE

ARGENTINE EXCHANGE WEAK

Easy conditions again prevailed in the Money Market yesterday, but there was not much further change in discount rates. The working quotation for fine three months bills appeared to be generally 2½ per cent. The banks bought more July bills at 2½ per cent, and also took August bills from the market at 2 3-16 per cent. The effect of these purchases and of the borrowing of a further moderate amount at the Bank of England was to increase the already plentiful volume of available short credits, so that the market was able easily to obtain its day-to-day loans at 1½ per cent. For fresh money to July 1 lenders asked 3½ per cent, and for weekly fixtures 3 per cent., though renewals were again arranged at 2½ per cent.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1⅛ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.).		Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.).			
Day to day.	For short periods.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
2¼—2	2¼—3⅛	2¼—2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛

Discount (Treasury Bills)				(Fine Trade Bills)
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
⅝ 2¼	⅝ 2¼	3—3⅛	3⅛—3⅛	3⅛—4

BANK OF FRANCE

(000's omitted)

	June 19	Inc. or Dec.
ASSETS	Francs	Francs
Reserve—		
Gold coin and bullion	44,004,800	+ 104,005
Silver and copper coin	310,402	+ 5,500
Current postal accounts	488,201	— 88,145
Available at sight abroad	6,820,285	+ 43,868
Advances on gold coin	Nil	Unchanged
Commercial bills discounted	4,858,905	+ 56,077
Negotiable bills bought abroad	18,787,383	+ 103,603
Advances on securities	2,720,875	— 13,469
Negotiable bonds of the Sinking Fund Department	5,394,858	Unchanged
Loans to the State without interest	3,200,000	Unchanged
Demonetized silver coin for melting	Nil	Unchanged
Various assets	3,879,022	+ 287,694
LIABILITIES		
Notes in circulation	71,486,224	— 449,809
Treasury current accounts	3,199,136	+ 316,373
Sinking fund current accounts	1,819,738	— 115,588
Current deposits accounts	9,001,259	+ 721,434
Other sight liabilities	359,126	— 13,675
Various liabilities	2,461,611	+ 446,803
Total liabilities	85,845,492	+ 146,661

Proportion of gold reserve to sight liabilities, 51.26 per cent. (agst 51.05).—*Reuter.*

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The outstanding features of the foreign exchanges yesterday were the firmness of sterling on New York and Montreal, the weakness of marks and pesetas—the latter reached a new record—and a fresh break in the Argentine dollar. Exchange on New York was dealt in up to $4.86 1-16, and closed at $4.86 1-32, one and three months forward positions being quoted at premiums of 3-32c. and 1c. respectively. The rate on Montreal rose to $4.86⅛, closing with little change on the day at $4.86¼. Exchange on Paris fluctuated between 123.75f. and 123.78f., closing slightly lower on the day at 123.76¼f. Very little change occurred in the sterling value of Italian, Dutch, Belgian, or Swiss currencies. Forward business on Paris was done at premiums of 3c. one month and 7c. three months. The rate on Spain touched 42.65p., reacting afterwards to 42.55p. to 42.60p. Exchange on Berlin moved between 20.38⅛m. and 20.39⅛m., closing at slightly over 20.39m. Among the South American currencies, Argentine dollars dropped to 40d., which compares with 40 27-32d. on Wednesday, and Brazilian milreis were weaker at 5¼d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exchange	June 26	June 25
New York	$ to £	4.86⅓	4.85 31/32—86 1/32	4.85 31/32—86 1/32
Montreal	$ to £	4.86⅓	4.86—4.86⅛	4.85 31/32—86 1/32
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.75-123.78	123.75-123.79
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.81¾-82½	34.81¾-82½
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.74-92.78	92.75-92.78
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.07¼-07½	25.07¼-07¾
Athens	Dr. to £	370	374 50-375	374 50-375
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	192 50-193 50	192 50-193 50
Madrid	Pt. to £	25.2215	42.20-42.65	42.60-42.55
Lisbon	Escu. to £		108 50-108 75	108 50-108 75
Amsterdam	Fl. to £	12.107	12.05¾-06¾	12.06 12-06¾
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.38¾-39⅛	20.37¾-38¼
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.58½	34.41-34.44	34.42-34.45
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.77-27.80	27.76-27.79
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	163½-163⅞	163½-163⅞
Warsaw	Zloty to £	43.38	43.35-43.38	43.35-43.38
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.17-25.27	25.17-25.27
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817¼-818¼	817-818
Constantinople	Pst. to £	110	1.02½	1.02½
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	274½-275	274½-275
Korno	Lib. to £	25.2215	487-487½	487-487½
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.659	668-673	668-673
Reval	E.Kr.to£	18.159	18.21-18.27	18.21-18.27
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.14½-15¼	18.14½-15¼
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.08¾-09¼	18.08¾-09¼
Copenhagen	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15½-18.16	18.15½-18.16
Alexandria	Pia. to £	97½	97 13/16-97 15/16	97 13/16-97 15/16
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 15/16-5 17/32	1/5 15/16-5 17/32
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 15/16-5 17/32	1/5 15/16-5 17/32
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 15/16-5 17/32	1/5 15/16-5 17/32
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1/3-1/3 9/16	1/3-1/3 9/16
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2 01 32-07 16	2 01 32-07 16
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1/5¼-5 9/16	1/5¼-5 9/16
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/3 31/32-4 1/32	2/3 31/32-4 1/32
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.07 15-08¼	12.07 15-08¼
Manila	Per dol.	24.066d.	2 0 5/16	2 0 5/16
E. dol. Jan.	Per mil.	5.999d.	5½-5 9/16	5½-5 9/16
R. Aires	Per dol.	47.377d.	40-40⅛	40 1/16-41
Uruguay	8 to £	40	39.96	39.96
Montevideo	Per dol.	51d.	42¾-42¾	43-43½
Lima†	Soles to £	12.166	13.12½	13.12½
Mexico	Peso to £	9.76	10.15-10.35	10.15-10.35

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at 92.90-3.05 to 100 kr. ‖ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	92 12 0	92 3 0	91 19 0	91 12 0
New Zealand	93 17 6	93 6 0	92 19 0	92 12 0
Africa & Rhodesia	95 15 0	95 3 0	94 17 0	94 11 0

SELLING RATES

	Cable Transfers	Demand
On :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	93 17 6	93 10 0
New Zealand	95 7 6	95 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 10 0
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

SOUTH AMERICAN EXCHANGES

Country	Method of quoting	Parity	Latest sight rate	Previous sight rate
Ecuador	Sucres to £	24.3325	24.55	24.56
Venezuela	Bolivares to £	25.25	26.00	25.75
Colombia (Bogota)	Pesos to £	5.60	5.06	5.04
Nicaragua	Cordobas to £	4.87	4.92	4.92
Salvador	Colones to £	9.73	9.95	9.92
Bolivia	Pence to Boliviano	18d.	18d.†	18d.

† 90 days.

No GOLD movements were announced by the Bank of England yesterday. The net influx for 1930 to date, therefore, remains at £10,399,656 ; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

From April 29, 1925 (the date of the return to the gold standard) to June 25, 1930, there has been an increase in the gold holding of the Bank of England of £2,031,224.

The price of BAR GOLD in the open market was quoted ½d. higher at 85s. per oz., but there were no supplies available.

A fall of 1-16d. to 15½d. for cash and 15 5-16d. for forward delivery took place in the price of BAR SILVER. This was due to Chinese selling, but mainly as the result of some support from India the market closed steady.

ARTIFICIAL SILK TRADE IN AUSTRIA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

VIENNA, JUNE 26

The Erste Oesterreichische Glanzstoff Fabrik A.G., of Saint Poelten, the sole Austrian manufacturers of artificial silk yarns and employing some 2,000 hands, have decided to cease production.

The concern in question in a statement published to-day explains that owing to poor trade and keen competition it suffered a loss of about £84,000 in 1928. The hope is expressed at the same time that it may be possible to resume production at a later date. In the meantime it is intended to reorganize the concern in a technical sense.

BRAZILIAN MARKETS

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 25.—EXCHANGE on London declined 1/32d. to 5 11/32d. The COFFEE market closed steady with No. 7 N.Y. standard unchanged at 13s9000. Receipts were 10,000 bags, making 2,976,000 bags so far this season against 2,965,000 bags a year ago. Clearances were nil to the United States and Europe and 2,000 bags elsewhere. The stock is estimated at 529,000 bags against 297,000 bags a year ago. At SANTOS No. 4 N.Y. standard remained at 21s600. Receipts were 26,000 bags, increasing the season's total to 9,537,000 bags against 8,750,000 bags a year ago. Clearances were 8,000 bags to the United States. The stock is estimated at 1,226,000 bags, against 1,191,000 bags a year ago.

COMPANY RESULTS

RHODESIA RAILWAYS

The dividends shown in the following table are those announced on the Ordinary capitals (unless otherwise indicated) of the companies mentioned, and are the actual rates being paid (as distinct from the rates per annum) :—

Company	Dividend	Corresponding Div.	Date payable	Total for Year	Previous Year
	%	%		%	%
Ceylon Up-country Tea Estates	25	Same	—	25	Same
Hoare and Co.	Fin. 14	13	—	23	22
Second Consolidated Trust	Fin. 6	Same	—	9	Same
South Kahuruli Consolidated	Fin. 15	Same	Aug. 1	25	Same
Timbang Deli (Sumatra)					
Rubber	2½	5	—	2½	5

Residential Properties Improvement Co.—Dividend for the year ended December 31, 1929, at the rate of 3 per cent. on the Ordinary shares, payable on June 30.

Blue Ridge Corporation.—Initial dividend of 20 cents per share on Common stock payable August 1. The dividend is intended to cover a six months' period.

Coldstream Investment Trust.—Interim dividend 2 per cent. on the Ordinary shares, payable July 1. The company was registered in July, 1928, and in June, 1929, the capital was divided into Preference stock and Ordinary shares. For the half-year to December 31, 1929, the Ordinary shares received 2½ per cent.

Distillers Company.—After placing £500,000 to reserve (unchanged), £220,000 to fire insurance fund (against £5,000), and £4,965 to superannuation and provident fund the directors recommend the payment of a final dividend of 2s. 6d. per share, less tax, on the Ordinary shares, again making 20 per cent. for the year, leaving £269,635 to be carried forward (against £227,991).

Consolidated African Selection Trust.—Interim dividend 1s. 9d. per share (against 2s. 3d.), less tax at 3s. 6d. in the pound (i.e., 4s. 6d., less Dominion income-tax relief, 1s.), in respect of the six months ending June 30, payable August 5. On the same day the company will pay the accumulated Dominion income-tax relief due in respect of the past dividends Nos. 1 to 7 to shareholders who received such dividends. The amounts receivable by such shareholders in respect of this relief aggregate approximately to 5½d. per share.

LONDON PAPER MILLS

The accounts of the London Paper Mills Company for the year to March 31 show a net profit of £30,901. The directors recommend a final dividend of 10 per cent., again making 15 per cent. for the year, leaving £32,833 to be carried forward (against £28,982 brought in). The company is controlled by Albert E. Reed and Company.

YAM SENG RUBBER

The profit of the Yam Seng Rubber Company for the year ended March 31, including dividends from investments, amounted to £8,144, and £10,348 was brought forward. The directors recommend a dividend of 10 per cent. (against 15 per cent. for 1928-29), and £1,300 is added to reserve, leaving £10,061 to be carried forward. The crop amounted to 839,877lb. (against 742,420lb.), which realized 8.49d. per lb. (against 10.56d.).

ALLYNUGGER TEA

The accounts of the Allynugger Tea Company show a working profit of £10,041 for 1929 (against £31,122 for 1928), to which must be added £4,668 from interest, &c., and £18,051 brought forward. The dividend is to be reduced from 35 per cent. to 10 per cent., and £3,600 (against £7,500) is reserved for taxation, leaving £11,655 to be carried forward. The crop rose from 1,579,887lb. to 2,228,872lb. Meeting, July 8.

SCOTTISH TEA AND RUBBER TRUST

The revenue account of the Scottish Tea and Rubber Trust Company for the year to May 31 shows a balance, including £4,265 brought in, of £16,147. A final dividend of 7½ per cent., less tax, is proposed, making 10 per cent. for the year, leaving to be carried forward £4,428. The report states that, notwithstanding the heavy depreciation in tea and rubber holdings, the valuation of the company's investments at May 30 showed a depreciation of less than £2,000 on the total cost of £253,268.

ASSAM-DOOARS TEA

The Assam-Dooars Tea Company reports a working profit of £84,734 for 1929 (against £91,625 for 1928), and £3,283 was derived from investments, &c. The directors have transferred £10,000 (against £15,000) to block reserve, and £21,000 (against £16,500) to taxation reserve, and they now recommend a final dividend of 25 per cent., making 33 per cent. for the year (against 37½ per cent.), leaving £14,022 to be carried forward (against £12,200). The total crop increased from 4,434,622lb. to 5,414,219lb. Meeting, July 4.

W. AND T. AVERY, LIMITED

The directors of W. and T. Avery, iron and brass founders, &c., announce that, subject to audit, the balance at the credit of profit and loss account, including £4,000 brought forward, is £173,810. After payment of dividends on the A and B Preference shares for the year and an interim dividend on the Ordinary shares, there is a disposable surplus of £134,909. The directors now propose to pay on the Ordinary shares a further dividend of 10 per cent., making 15 per cent. for the year to March 31 (unchanged), to place £20,000 to reserve (the same), and to carry forward £59,065 (against £54,328).

EMPIRE OF INDIA AND CEYLON TEA

Net profits of the Empire of India and Ceylon Tea Company fell from £77,984 in 1928 to £58,945 in 1929. Additional receipts from 1928 amounted to £1,459, and £37,134 was brought forward, so that the total available sum was £97,558. The directors propose to reduce the dividend from 18¾ per cent. to 10 per cent., £4,500 (against £5,942) is placed to general reserve, £2,500 (against £500) is added to taxation reserve, and £2,000 (against nil) to provident fund. After these allocations the carry-forward will be increased from £37,134 to £82,128. The crop for the year was 6,084,746lb. (against 5,380,462lb.). Meeting, July 4.

MASHONALAND RAILWAY

The gross revenue of the Mashonaland Railway Company for the year ended September 30 amounted to £1,780,733 (against £1,692,379 for 1927-28), of which £1,077,391 (against £1,033,427) was taken by working expenditure, including provision for depreciation, leaving a surplus of £703,341 (against £658,952). To this surplus £148,912 being interest and sundry receipts, is added, while Debenture and other interest, income-tax, &c., fall to be deducted, the result being a net profit of £343,650 (against £128,206). This amount has been placed to the reserve account established by the Railway Acts, making the total reserve at September 30 last £578,461. Meeting, July 2.

ANGLO-POLISH BANK

The net profit of the Anglo-Polish Bank for 1929 amounted to 561,652zl. (against 428,446zl. for 1928). The dividend is to be reduced from 10 per cent. to 8 per cent., and 54,968zl. (against 60,510zl.) is to be transferred to reserve capital. Tantième to council management and staff absorbs 43,920zl. (against 40,840zl.) and 50,000zl. (against 30,000zl.) is added to reserve, leaving 53,922zl. to be carried forward (against 41,180zl.). The balance-sheet shows an increase in deposits from 6,852,884zl. to 10,020,700zl., and in bills rediscounted from 16,219,017zl. to 19,722,358zl. Overdrafts with correspondents abroad show a decline from 21,146,357zl. to 15,165,495zl. On the assets side, bills discounted stand at 28,478,219zl., against 26,091,004zl.

STERLING SECURITIES INVESTMENT

The net revenue of the Sterling Securities Investment Company amounted to £4,942 for the year to May 31 (against £4,169 for 1928-9). The directors have transferred £106 (against £250) to reserve, and they now recommend a final dividend on the Ordinary shares of 5½ per cent., again making 9¼ per cent. for the year. The amount distributable upon the Deferred shares will be £671 (against £537), being a dividend of 33 13-24 per cent. (against 26 5-6 per cent.), which will leave £488 to be carried forward (compared with £348). Changes in investments during the year resulted in a loss of £926, which has been charged against investments realization reserve. Investments, less realization reserve, stand in the balance-sheet at £81,374, and the report states that a valuation of the investments, based on market quotations, or on the directors' valuation where no quotation is available, falls short of this figure by approximately £8,800. Meeting, July 4.

DOOARS TEA

Favourable weather conditions and an increased healthy condition of the bushes resulted in the crop of the Dooars Tea Company being increased in 1929 to 3,482,050lb. in 1928 to 5,490,515lb. There was a severe loss of crop in 1928 owing to mosquito blight. Taking the unsold portion of the crop at what is considered to be a safe figure, the average sale price for the season works out at 12.32d. (against 14.69d.) per lb. Garden costs per lb. show a reduction from 10.79d. to 7.75d. The accounts show a net profit of £72,748 (against £37,550), to which are added £1,754, additional receipts from 1928, and £16,503 brought forward. The Preference dividend absorbs £5,250, and the directors propose to allocate £2,000 (against nil) to general reserve, £2,000 to income-tax account, and £1,500 to provident fund. As previously announced, the total dividend on the Ordinary shares, with the final payment of 16¼ per cent. now proposed, is 18¾ per cent., as against 10 per cent., while the balance forward is £20,832. Meeting, July 4.

RHODESIA RAILWAYS

The gross revenue of the Rhodesia Railways for the year ended September 30 last amounted to £2,702,266 (against £2,562,991 for 1927-28), while working expenditure, including provision for depreciation, amounted to £1,839,055 (against £1,634,339), leaving a surplus of £1,063,211 (against £928,652). After crediting interest and other receipts, together £177,690, and charging Debenture interest, £471,529, income-tax £199,501, and proportion of discount and expenses of issue of 6 per cent. Debentures, £9,005, the net profit for the year is shown at £560,777 (against £411,626). In accordance with the terms of the Railways Acts this account has appropriated as to £196,995 to dividend account and £383,782 (against £247,013) to the reserve account established under the Acts. The total amount at credit of this reserve at September 30 last was £954,852. The directors propose to distribute on the share capital of £8,000 a dividend of £197,000 (against £164,600). The report states that the Railway Commission approved the revenue and expenditure estimates for 1929-30 in September last and ordered that reductions in goods and mineral rates, representing a surrender of revenue for the whole system of £130,118 per annum, should be put into operation on October 1, 1929. Subsequently the railway companies agreed with the Railway Commission to amend these estimates by substituting a reserve provision of £150,000 for the original figure of £350,000, and reductions in passenger fares and further reductions in goods and mineral rates, involving in all a surrender of revenue of £198,500, were put into force on January 1, 1930. In May last an issue was made of £2,500,000 6 per Cent. Consolidated Debentures of the Rhodesia Railways and the Mashonaland Railway Company, comprising the total series of £10,000,000 created in 1927. The proceeds are to be applied to the purchase of engines and rolling stock and to the general improvement and equipment of the system. Meeting, July 2.

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

SET-BACK IN TIN

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), June 26.—WHEAT.—There is no relief from the depression of the past few days. Demand for cargoes is inactive and with disappointing American and Argentine advices and a favourable crop outlook on the Continent quotations have given way a further 3d. to 6d. per quarter. Late yesterday a half cargo of 3,500 tons Pacific (half soft and half Western white), Sept., changed hands at 35s. For No. 1 hard winter (Gulf), July-Aug. 15, 23s. 7½d. was asked, and 23s. for No. 2. Roseta 62½lb. (old), afloat, offered at 34s. 3d. to 34s. ; 62lb., on passage, at 34s. ; Baril, 62½lb., June-July, 33s. 9d. Australians, afloat and loading, were held for 38s. ; while for choice white Karachi, July, 26s. was required. Parcels were in quiet request at occasionally better prices for Manitobas, but rather easier for La Plata. No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Atlantic), per Beaverbrae, sailing July 4, sold at 26s. 7½d. net ; No. 3 Manitoba, June, at 31s. 7½d. net ; July at 31s. 9d. net ; No. 2 mixed durum, June-July 15, at 29s. 9d. net ; No. 2 hard winter (Gulf), July, 32s. 9d. For No. 2 Northern Manitoba, June, 35s. 10½d. net was paid.

Wheat futures closed steady and unchanged to 3d. over yesterday's final prices. Business was done in Manitoba grade, July, at 34s. 3d. ; Aug., 34s. 9d. ; Nov., 35s. 3d. and 35s. 4d.

Per 480lb.	Opening values	1.15 values	3.15 call	Closing values	Previous closing values
	MANITOBA GRADE				
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
July	34 3	34 3	34 3	34 4	34 3
Aug.	34 3	34 4	34 3	34 4	34 4
Nov.	35 1	35 2	35 1	35 4	35 1
	LONDON GRADE				
July	32 9	32 8	32 8	32 8	32 8
Sept.	33 0	32 11	32 11	32 11	32 11

MAIZE.—Cargoes attracted very little attention at 3d. per qr. under late rates. La Plata, July 1-15, offered at 23s. 3d. ; and July and Aug. at 23s., while for Dan/Gal/Fox, shipping-shipped and Aug., 22s. 3d. was asked. Parcels were in fair request at about 3d. decline on the day. La Plata, per Antonio G. Lemos, shipping-shipped, sold at 23s. 6d. (less ½ per cent.) ; May-June, 23s. 4½d. and at 23s. 6d. ; June-July, 22s. 6d., 22s. 7½d., to 22s. 4½d. ; July-Aug., 22s. to 21s. 9d. ; and Sept.-Oct., 22s. 1½d. Liverpool paid 22s. 3d. for Dan/Gal/Fox, Sept., and 22s. 6d. for Oct.

BARLEY was quiet and lower to sell. La Plata, 61-62 kilos, Aug., offered at 19s. ; and Black Sea, Aug., at 14s. 3d. ; and Oct. at 14s. 6d.

OATS were offered at 3d. decline for La Plata at 11s. July, and at 11s. 3d. Aug.

LIVERPOOL, June 26.—WHEAT :—Shipment parcels continued quiet, with sellers asking up to 4½d. per qr. advance, but no business transpired. No. 1 Northern Manitoba, July, was offered at 26s. 6d. ; Aug., 26s. 9d. ; No. 3, 25s. 11½d. ; No. 4 Manitoba, July, 24s. 4½d. ; No. 2, 31s. 7½d. ; No. 6, 26s. 4½d. ; No. 2 mixed durum, July, 29s. 7½d. ; No. 1 hard winter, July, 33s. 4½d. ; No. 2, 32s. 9d. ; Rosafe (62½lb.), afloat, 34s. ; Baril (62½lb.), July, 34s. ; Barusso (62½lb.), afloat, 35s. 3d. ; choice white Karachi, July, 35s. 3d. ; and Australian, afloat, 38s. 3d. Spot parcels were steady and 1d. per cental dearer. Graded wheat futures advanced owing to firm Canadian shippers' offers and predicted smaller Argentine shipments. After a slight reaction values again improved on better reports American and Canadian advices, the close being steady at a net gain of ¾d. to 7d. per cental. Sales amounted to 300 loads.

GRADED WHEAT FUTURES

	Open'g values	Business done Highest	Business done Lowest	Official settlement prices	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
July	6 11	7 0	6 11	6 11	6 11½	6 10½
Oct.	7 1	7 2	7 1	7 1	7 1½	7 0½
Dec.	7 2½	7 3½	7 2½	7 2	7 3	7 2

MAIZE.—Shipment parcels of La Plata in moderate demand at 3d. per quarter advance. La Plata, loading, sold at 23s. 3d. ; May-June, 23s. 6d. ; July-Aug., 22s. ; Dan.-Gal.-Fox., afloat, 24s. 3s. Sellers of La Plata, May-June, 23s. 6d. ; July-Aug., 22s. 3d. ; Dan.-Gal.-Fox., June-July and July-Aug., 23s. 3d. Sept. and Oct., 22s. 6d. No. 2 white fat African, July-Aug., offered at 22s. 6d. ; No. 4 flat yellow, July-Aug., 22s. 9d. ; and No. 6 round yellow, 22s. Spot parcels were steady, with a better inquiry. Yellow La Plata quoted 5s. 7d. to 5s. 7½d. per cental.

OATS.—Shipment parcels were quiet at late rates. Chilean tawny, June-July to Aug.-Sept., 12s. 6d. ; and La Plata, f.a.q., June, 11s. 6d., sellers.

FLOUR was quiet and unchanged.

BRISTOL, June 26.—English wheat was quoted at 38s. to 39s. ; Roads, 42s. ; and Manitoba, 40s. per qr. English barley was not offered ; Danubian and Azof, 15s. 6d. ; Persian, 14s. 6d. per qr. English beans, 40s. to 42s. English oats, 21s. to 24s. ; German, 19s. 6d. ; La Plata, 18s. MAIZE.—La Plata, 25s. 9d. ; Bessarabian, 23s. 9d. Straight flour, 36s. ; No. 3, doubles to Levant, June-July, 11s. 9d. ; S.Q., July, doubles, Cuba (main ports), 12s. 3d., sellers. c.i.f.

SPECIAL.—Pepper for shipment was irregular and easier. Black Singapore, spot, quoted 10½d. ; Lampong, 10½d. ; white Muntok, 1s. 1½d., sellers. To arrive, black Singapore, May-July, quoted 8⅞d. ; Lampong, May-July, sold at 9d. to 8⅞d. ; Aug.-Oct. at 8½d. ; white Muntok, May-July, at 11½d. to 11d. ; Aug.-Oct. from 10⅝d. to 10½d. to 10¾d., c.i.f., delivered weight. Cloves quiet ; Zanzibar, spot, quoted 11½d. ; May-July, 11½d. ; Aug.-Oct., 11d., value, c.i.f.

RUBBER.—Plantation grades were steady. Smoked sheet, spot and July, sold from 6d to 6 1/32d. per lb., and buyers ; Aug. from 6¼d. to 6⅜d., and buyers ; Sept. at 6¼d. and sellers ; Oct.-Dec. from 6⅜d. to 6½d., and value ; Jan.-March from 6 11/32d. to 6⅜d. to 6⅜d., and value ; and June at 6⅜d., and value ; Jan.-Dec. at 7d. and value ; crepe, spot, at 6½d. to 6 11/32d., and sellers. In the shipment market smoked sheet, July-Aug., sold from 6¼d. to 6 1/32d., c.i.f. ; New York. Para grades unchanged ; hard fine, spot, quoted 7¼d., sellers.

SHELLAC.—The spot market was quiet. T N. orange, basis fair, quoted 115s. per cwt. ; A C. 125s., sellers. Futures were quiet and easier. T N., Aug. delivery, sold at 98s. ; Oct. delivery at 101s. Shipments marked steady. T N., July-Aug., quoted 94s., sellers ; Sept.-Oct., 96s., sellers, in bags, c.i.f. Calcutta telegram dated June 26 gives :—Spot, Rs.43, buyers ; July, Rs.44 ; Aug., Rs.45, nominal.

HEMP.—Manila grades were steady, but trading was quiet. Grade J, June-Aug., quoted £23 per ton, value ; K, £22 5s., value ; July-Sept. sold at £22 10s., and sellers ; L, No. 1, June-Aug., quoted £21 10s., value ; No. 2, £20 10s., value ; M, No. 1, £20 15s., value ; No. 2, £20, value, c.i.f. African sisal quiet. Tanganyika and Kenya, No. 1, good marks, June-Aug., quoted £25, value ; f.a.q., £24 10s., sellers, c.i.f.

JUTE opened weak under lower Calcutta advices and fairly liberal offerings, a further decline of from 7s. 6d. to 10s. per ton being registered. After a good business at the lower range, the market closed steadier in tone with sellers more reserved. First marks, June-July, sold at £21 12s. 6d. and value ; July-Aug., at £21 12s. 6d., and buyers ; Aug.-Sept. crop, July-Aug., at £21 17s. 6d., and value ; Aug.-Sept., from £21 15s. to £21 12s. 6d. to £21 15s., and buyers ; Sept.-Oct., from £21 15s. to £21 12s. 6d., and value ; Oct.-Nov. at £21 12s. 6d., and value ; fair to good tightings, June-July, at £20 10s., and sellers ; new crop, Aug.-Sept. from £20 15s. to £20 12s. 6d., and value ; hearts, June-July, at £19, and sellers ; Dalsee, 2 and 3, June-July, quoted £21 5s./value ; Tossa, 2 and 3, June-July, sold at £22 5s., and value, c.i.f. Calcutta telegram dated June 26 gives :—Firsts, spot, sold at Rs.42 4a., and sellers ; lightings quoted Rs.39 4a., sellers.

RUSSIANS AND TWINES dull ; 10cwts., spot, quoted 22s. 6d. ; July, 21s. 6d. ; July-Sept., 21s. 9d., sellers ; 8cwt., spot, London, quoted 20s. 3d. ; Dundee, 19s. ; July, 17s. 3d. ; July-Sept., 17s. 4½d., sellers, per 100 yards. Liverpool twills, spot, quoted 60s. 6d. ; July-Sept., 64s. 6d., sellers ; R, spot, 59s. 3d. ; July-Sept., 55s. 6d., sellers, c.i.f., per 100 bags.

CORNA firm. Singapore, f.m.s., July, quoted £18 15s. per ton, buyers ; Aug., £18 17s. 6d., buyers, c.i.f., Rotterdam. Ceylon, f.m.s., July, quoted £19 7s. 6d., c.i.f., usual ports. Dutch East Indies, f.m.s., July sold at £18 12s. 6d., c.i.f., one port. Mixed (no Pea), July-Aug., quoted £18 7s. 6d., buyers ; South Sea, kiln dried, £18 3s. 9d., buyers, c.i.f., Marseilles.

IVORY.—Messrs. Hale and Son give the arrivals to date, since last auctions, as follows :—East Indian, 1 ton, 17cwt. ; Egyptian, 1cwt. ; West Coast African, 14cwt. ; Lisbon, 4cwt. ; rhinoceros horns, 1cwt. ; mammoth tusk, 13tons, 19cwt., making a total of 16 tons, 16cwt. Deliveries for same period, 16 tons, 4cwt.

LIVERPOOL, June 26.—SUGAR EXCHANGE.—Following better American overnight advices, the market opened unchanged, and continued to rule steady during the early part of the day, owing to reserve on the part of sellers. A moderate trade was reported in March at 7s. 9½d., and May at 8s. 0½d. At the 3.5 p.m. call quotations were generally ½d. above the morning levels, but with New York later advices coming less favourably, an easier tone developed, the market closing with quotations partially ½d. lower on the day.

—	Opening	3.5 p.m. call	Closing
June	6/11¾s.-6/10½d.	7/0s.-6/11b.	6/11s.-6/10½b.
July	6/11¾s.-6/10½d.	7/0s.-6/11b.	6/11s.-6/10½b.
Aug.	7/0½s.-6/11½b.	7/1s.-7/0b.	7/0s.-6/11b.
Oct.	7/3½s.-7/2½b.	7/3½s.-7/2b.	7/3s.-7/2b.
Dec.	7/5½s.-7/4½b.	7/6s.-7/5b.	7/5s.-7/4b.
Jan.	7/6½s.-7/5½b.	7/7s.-7/6b.	7/6½s.-7/5½b.
Mar.	7/10s.-7/9b.	7/10s.-7/9b.	7/9s.-7/8½b.
May	8/0½s.-8/0b.	8/1s.-8/0b.	8/0½s.-7/11½b.
Aug.	8/5s.-8/4b.	8/5½s.-8/4½b.	8/5s.-8/4b.

SEEDS AND OILS

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), June 26.—LINSEED was weak, with demand quiet at about 7s. 6d. per ton decline. Calcutta, June-July and July-Aug., to London, £17 5s. 0d., sellers ; bold Bombay, June-July and July-Aug., £18s., sellers. La Plata, June-July and July-Aug., to Hull, £15 17s. 6d. ; Aug.-Sept., £16, sellers. RAPESEED was quiet. Toria, June-July and July-Aug., to Hull-Continent, £14, sellers. COTTONSEED was firmer but slow. Egyptian black, July, to Hull, £6 15s. ; Aug., £6 12s. ; Sept. (new) £7, sellers. Sakellaridis, July and Aug., £6 5s. ; Nov.-Jan. (new), £6 10s., sellers. CASTOR SEED was steady. Bombay, June-July, to Hull, £14, sellers. GROUNDNUTS were steady. Coromandel (machined), July-Aug., to Rotterdam-Hamburg, £14 10s. ; Aug.-Sept., £14 12s. 6d. ; and Sept.-Oct., £14 15s., sellers. PALM KERNELS were firm. To Liverpool-Hamburg, July-Aug., £12 7s. 6d. ; Aug.-Sept., £12 12s. 6d. ; and Sept.-Oct., £12 15s., sellers ; buyers 2s. 6d. less. LINSEED OIL was easy. Spot, ex mill, £41 10s. ; July, £39 7s. 6d. ; Aug.-Sept., £37 17s. 6d. ; Sept.-Dec., £35 17s. 6d., naked. RAPE OIL was inactive and 10s. per ton lower. Crude extracted, £35. Technical refined, £36 10s., naked, ex wharf. COTTON OIL was dull at 10s. per ton decline. Egyptian crude, £27. Refined common edible, £32 ; and deodorized, £34, naked, ex mill. TURPENTINE was steady. American, spot, 39s. ; July-Dec., 38s. ; Russian, spot, 36s. 6d. per cwt.

HULL, June 26.—LINSEED OIL.—Spot, £41 ; June, £40 15s. ; July-Aug., £38 15s. ; Sept.-Dec., £36 17s. 6d. per ton, naked. COTTON OIL.—Egyptian crude, spot, £27 5s. ; edible refined, spot, and technical, spot, £29 15s. ; deodorized, spot, £33 5s. per ton, naked. PALM KERNEL OIL.—Crude, 5½ per cent., spot, £23 per ton, naked. GROUNDNUT OIL.—Crushed/extracted, spot, £31 ; deodorized, spot, £35. SOYA OIL.—Extracted and crushed, spot, £28 5s. ; deodorized, spot, £31 15s. RAP

COMPANY MEETINGS

NEUCHATEL ASPHALTE COMPANY

REVIEW OF WIDESPREAD ORGANIZATION

STRONG FINANCIAL POSITION

SALE OF ITALIAN MINES AND BUSINESS APPROVED

MR. WILLIAM CASH'S SPEECH

The FIFTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Neuchatel Asphalte Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C.

Mr. WILLIAM CASH, F.C.A. (chairman of the company), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. R. A. Daniell) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditor,

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said:—Gentlemen,—In the first place I ought to refer to the meeting when I last had the honour of addressing you, on November 28, when I presented to you the report of the committee which was set up by the shareholders at the meeting held earlier in that year to consider the 1928 accounts. As from that date I undertook the chairmanship of this company and Mr. Gilbert Varley was appointed an additional director. You will therefore understand that the accounts for 1929 were for only a very limited period under the control of the reconstituted board.

I should also like to remind you that in this company, with its agencies and businesses very widespread, it takes time to get our accounts together, although this year we are a little earlier than we were 12 months ago.

RESULT OF YEAR'S OPERATIONS

The Chairman proceeded to go in detail through the items in the balance-sheet, with the object, as he explained, of reassuring the shareholders as to the general financial position of the company. He then went on to say: Now I should like to deal with the profit and loss account, in which you are naturally very interested. The profit on trading and dividends received amount this year to £56,535, which is some £17,870 less than it was a year ago. In explanation of that I should like to say this: First of all, you will be gratified to know that our English business has done very much better; indeed, it has made quite a satisfactory profit in 1929. On the other hand, the profits of the branches have shown a substantial drop. Dividends from subsidiaries are less, but that is accounted for to the extent of nearly £4,000 by the fact that one of our subsidiaries has not yet remitted its dividend to this company. As a further explanation of this I wish to lay some emphasis on the fact that this year we have not drawn a single penny from our internal reserves, whereas in 1928 substantial expenditure was met out of them. Therefore, to that extent the difference between the results of the two years is not so great as it looks to be.

Again, in regard to one of our Continental branches, we have had some exceptional expenditure, partly due to some legal proceedings, which accounts for nearly £2,000, and is certainly of a non-recurring character. Again, at our Italian mines we were visited by a very serious flood in the early part of 1929, which cost the company nearly £3,000. That, of course, we might quite justifiably have charged against the contingency fund as being something exceptional, but for various reasons we decided that the profits of the year should bear the whole of that expenditure. Taking those three matters together, the contingency fund, the Continental legal expenses, and flood, and the non-receipt of the dividend from that particular subsidiary, the great bulk of the difference between the trading profits of the two years is accounted for.

SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES' PROFITS

I should just like to add that our three main subsidiary companies have earned quite substantial profits, which have, of course, not all been divided as dividend. I do not propose to give you the actual figure, but it runs into many thousands of pounds, and, if they had divided it up to the hilt, it would have made a very substantial addition to our profits as shown in the accounts. You will observe a statement at the foot of the accounts, made pursuant to Section 126 of the Companies Act, showing how we have dealt with the profits of the subsidiary companies. We have only included in our profit and loss account dividends so far as they have been received. So far as losses are concerned, there is one company, which I may call a "shadow" undertaking, and which is being kept in existence in case of a revival of business in its part of the world, in regard to which there is a loss of £10, and another loss provided for this year is a sum of a little over £2,000 in respect of a Continental company in which we have an interest; we have fully provided for that. There are also not brought into the accounts certain dividends unpaid in respect of previous years and interest in suspense from subsidiary undertakings.

THE DIVIDEND

Shareholders may naturally ask why the directors deem it advisable this year to distribute a dividend of only 5 per cent., as compared with the 6½ per cent. paid a year ago, as the difference in the dividend amounts only to a little over £5,000. We came to the conclusion that with world conditions as they are to-day we were wise to conserve our resources and our cash position. We are therefore paying the proposed dividend and adding to our carry-forward the sum of £618.

I should like you to realize the character of the business which this company carries on and I should like to enumerate the various branches and undertakings which we have to manage. First there is the English business, of which you all know. Then I may tell you that we have branches of our own, trading in our name, in Austria, Copenhagen, Holland, Germany, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia, mines in Italy, and interests in an Italian company, a branch in Australia, and our Travers mines. There are two subsidiary companies in France and one in South America, and we have an investment in another French company and also in another German company.

TREND AND CHARACTER OF THE BUSINESS

To give you some indication of the trend of business in 1929, I may say that I have had figures taken out with regard to our turnover. In England I think we have had our fair share of the business available; although the turnover expressed in pounds sterling is a little less than in the previous year, the profit is substantially more. Taking our Continental and Australian businesses together with our mines and agencies, the turnover shows a drop of only 4 per cent. expressed in money. It is very difficult to give a comparison expressed in volume which would be a true comparison, and, therefore, I have had to rely on turnover in money. In our subsidiary companies our turnover has gone up by 12 per cent. and the profits of the subsidiary companies, which, of course, have not anything like all been divided, have gone up by nearly 6 per cent. So much for the trend of the business.

Now, as to the character of the business, taking our branches altogether, undoubtedly the superior class of pavement is very difficult to get contracts for. Our superior class of pavement is naturally, as you have been told on many occasions, more expensive to lay than some of the cheaper kinds of pavement which are in use both here and abroad. Then competition is very keen indeed, particularly on the Continent. It is so keen that in certain instances prices have had to be reduced, with a consequential reduction of profit. Further, taxes throughout the world, I think, are higher and there does not seem to be any indication of their falling. On the Continent, particularly, local authorities are trying to balance their budget, but the key to the whole position is really the question of finance. We could get quite a large amount of business undoubtedly if we were prepared to give the extended credit which is asked for by municipal authorities. That would mean, however, a lock-up of money and a charge for interest which we do not desire to incur. As regards the different types of work, we have to find money for additional plant to meet the methods of cheaper road construction.

In England there is the same tendency. For example, you will see in to-day's papers that local authorities are urged to spend more money on roads, but, even with the Treasury grant as high as 75 per cent., they are naturally reluctant to spend money when it would involve an increase in the rates, which are already high; but I would say again that the English business is now organized on such a basis that we hope that the results for 1930 will be equal to those of 1929, although it is a little early in the year to say anything very definite on that score.

THE DIRECTORATE

There is one other matter on which I should like to say a word. You will see in the notice convening the meeting that we are asking you to agree to the directors having power to appoint additional directors up to the number of seven. The articles provide for a maximum of seven, but we are advised by the solicitors that the board has only power to fill casual vacancies. It is doubtful whether there is a casual vacancy at the moment and the directors would be glad if you would give them the power they are asking for to add to their numbers if in their opinion it is desirable. At the moment it is not certain whether that power will be used by the board, but comparatively recently the directors would have been glad of an opportunity of making an election, but they were advised by their solicitors that it was doubtful whether they had the power to do so. We are not asking you to-day for any additional remuneration if we take such a step; that is a matter which will be in your hands if the time comes when we exercise that power.

PROPOSED SALE OF ITALIAN MINES

You will notice that we are calling an extraordinary meeting to deal with the question of the Italian mines and I think it will be convenient if I deal with that matter now. The position as we find it in Italy is this: There are decrees and laws there which give preference to national undertakings and we have before us evidence of intensified feeling in that direction, which makes it difficult for us to get contracts. In addition, the market for local material from the Italian mines is falling; and we use less in our own operations than we used to use some time ago.

Then I do not think I shall be exaggerating if I say that the general financial position in Italy is not what might be called favourable. One reason why our own demand for local Italian material is lessening is that it is not suitable for use in every country, and in those particular countries where it is most suitable our business is less than it was some years ago. We were approached by a very powerful firm in Italy, people of the highest standing, and asked whether we would be prepared to sell those mines and our business there. We have had long negotiations with them, and we have arrived at the stage when heads of agreement have been prepared and signed in London, and a deposit has been received here.

ADVANTAGES OF THE AGREEMENT

I am in the difficulty that the purchasers are anxious that the price which they are paying should not be made public, but I think that the directors have been wise and prudent in making the sale, and that it is satisfactory to this company from a financial point of view. The price which we shall receive will repay the whole of the capital locked up, with a margin. The advantages of the agreement are obvious. Among other things, we shall retain the agency for the material as we may require it, and in the opinion of the directors the money which we shall receive will be used to greater advantage in other directions; in other words, with this money in our hands we are confident that we can make greater profits than we should have made out of the Italian undertaking. As I say, I am not particularly anxious to state the sum of money which we shall receive; I can only tell you that it is substantial.

The trustees for the debenture-holders have seen the contract; they raise no objection to the sale though they reserve the question as to whether they have any interest in the purchase price so far as it affects the freeholds. I may add that we shall still retain our interest in another Italian company.

QUESTION OF MANAGEMENT

Now I have to refer to another matter. You will remember that in the report of the committee of which I have the honour to be chairman there were certain recommendations made, one of which was as to the advisability of appointing a managing director, and another was that the reconstituted board should consider and deal with certain suggestions made in the report of Price, Waterhouse and Co. Since then Mr. Gilbert Varley has given a great deal of his time and attention to the English business and also to the foreign agencies. Mr. Hoare has also given a great deal of his time and has recently been in France, where he represents us on certain subsidiary undertakings there.

Our Continental representative, Mr. Larter, has made frequent visits to London, and has consulted with the board on various problems. The board have considered the question of the appointment of a managing director, but at the present moment they have no proposition to make. At present the management is departmentalized; we have Mr. Larter on the Continent, and in London we have Mr. Leaney managing the English business.

POSITION SUMMED UP

Summing up, I may say that the company is in a strong financial position, with a widespread organization and a high reputation; we have no reason to believe that we may not have in store again a larger profit-earning capacity. (Cheers.)

Mr. ROBERT H. HOARE, F.C.A., seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

The chairman was re-elected and the auditor was reappointed.

The resolution increasing the number of directors was approved; and at a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting the sale of the company's properties and undertakings in Italy was unanimously sanctioned.

A vote of thanks to the chairman, directors and staff terminated the proceedings.

FISHER'S FOILS, LTD.

SUCCESS OF COMPANY'S MACHINES

The FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Fisher's Foils, Limited, was held yesterday at Incorporated Accountants' Hall, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

COLONEL JOHN WILLIAMS, C.B.E., V.D. (the chairman), said that during the period under review the company's new factory had not only been erected and equipped but the whole of the company's operations had now been transferred to the new building. It was his belief that in Fisher's Foils the executive had laid the foundations of an industry of great possibilities. He saw in the business the foundations not only of a considerable industry but of a profitable one.

Their factory was the equal of anything that had yet been accomplished in Germany, and was an advance on anything that had yet been achieved either in this country or America. The board were in possession of knowledge that American interests were negotiating for the acquisition of a substantial interest in this company. He felt, however, that this was a growing industry, and while, on general lines, he had every wish to welcome foreign capital, he did not wish to see it introduced into this company in such a manner as to result in the transfer of the power of control from this country.

Mr. F. H. FISHER (managing director) said that within the last few days an extremely satisfactory report relative to the working of the packing machine had been received from America. Two of the largest American houses had expressed themselves very satisfied with the performance of the machine, and, so far as they could see, some very good business would develop. Their new venture, the salt-packing machine, had proved an unqualified success, and when they considered that it usually took years to develop such a machine, and that they had already received orders from one firm alone amounting to £4,700, he was sure shareholders would be gratified with the result.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

TELEPHONE RENTALS

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS

SCOPE FOR INCREASED BUSINESS

The FIRST ANNUAL MEETING of Telephone Rentals, Limited, was held yesterday at the Cannon-street Hotel, London, E.C.

Mr. FRED. T. JACKSON (the chairman), in dealing with the accounts for the period ended May 31, 1930, said that the rentals receivable by the subsidiary companies controlled by the Holding Company amounted to £144,414 at the end of December. A sum of £43,766 had been appropriated for depreciation reserve, bringing the total amount to the credit of this reserve to £314,509, which was a direct offset to the installation account, amounting to £630,273. Taking the net figure of £315,764 it would be seen that the installations were only valued at about two years of the rentals receivable, which was a very conservative figure.

PROFIT AND DIVIDEND

The profit earned by the subsidiary companies amounted to £68,019, out of which sum £65,375 gross had been received by the holding company in dividends. An interim dividend of 2½ per cent. had been paid on March 31, 1930, and the directors now recommended the payment on July 14, 1930, of a final dividend of 2½ per cent., making 5 per cent. for the year. He thought the shareholders would agree that the result for the year was quite satisfactory, especially in view of the fact that general trade conditions during the period under review had been so bad. The profit indicated that the business was not affected by trade depression to the same extent as most industrial concerns. The statement of comparative profits earned over a period of years, embodied in the directors' report, showed steady and satisfactory progress.

The principal reason for not recommending a higher final dividend was because there was a great deal of rental business on offer. This was an unusual state of affairs, considering the present position of industry in this country, and he was not able to give any valid reasons for the increase in the business, beyond the fact that a considerable amount of it was due to improvements in their organization. However, the fact remained that in the first five months of this year there was an increase of 48.4 per cent. in the number of telephones rented out. The directors considered that it would be extremely foolish on their part to curtail any opportunity of strengthening the backbone of the business—by which he meant the annual rents.

In spite of this increase in business, they might have paid a higher final dividend, but to do so would have necessitated borrowing from the bank, which shareholders might justifiably think would only be a temporary loan; therefore it would be advisable to explain, as clearly as possible, the difference between the nature of the company's business and that of an ordinary manufacturing or trading concern.

FINANCING OF THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS

The practice of the banks here was to keep their funds in as liquid a state as possible. He thought they were right in their view, and this opinion was arrived at after having had a considerable experience of bank advances. It was quite legitimate, and good business, to borrower and lender, to get an advance from a bank for the financing of important contracts, payments for which might be made, according to the terms of the contract, at stated intervals over the period of manufacture or erection, and the balance on satisfactory completion. The company's business was, however, a totally different one. They invested capital in the material and labour required for a telephone installation on a customer's premises, which was analogous, on a small scale, to the public telephone service, the laying down of a railroad or any similar enterprise which had an earning capacity in revenue as compared with something that was manufactured and sold outright. The effect, therefore, of investing their own surplus profits, further capital, or bank advances was that such investments became what bankers would refer to as "frozen assets" as they only got their revenue in the form of a rental over periods up to ten or 12 years. Part of this rental had to be earmarked for sinking fund purposes in order that, when a contract expired, they had in hand for renewed investment the capital cost involved under the contract. It would be understood from this explanation that if the company borrowed money from a banker for the purpose of expanding their business in the form of additional installations, the sum borrowed would become a "frozen asset," and any sudden demand on the part of the bank for repayment might necessitate the raising of capital on an expensive basis. Usually a bank demanded repayment when money was tight. It followed that any additional finance the company might require should not take the form of permanent capital or bank loans, but instead short-term notes or a short-term debenture.

However, the board did feel that full advantage of any new business on offer should be taken, as it so much strengthened the position of the company, and because, as would be seen from the profit and loss account, their rental revenue was so high to-day that any addition they could make to it would carry a greater ratio of profit than business done in the past, simply because all ordinary overhead expenses were borne out of the existing revenue.

The report and accounts were adopted unanimously, and the payment of a final dividend of 2½ per cent. was approved.

MERLIMAU PEGOH, LTD.

"ESTATES IN GOOD FETTLE"

The TWENTIETH ANNUAL MEETING of Merlimau Pegoh, Limited, was held yesterday in London.

Mr. G. KINGSLEY (the chairman) said that the past year had been one of great difficulty and anxiety for rubber producers, and in the circumstances he thought the results might be regarded as satisfactory. The dividend which it was proposed to pay made a total distribution of 10 per cent. for the year; Debenture issue expenses had been written off, and they had been able to increase the carry-forward slightly. In addition, their subsidiary had placed £15,000 to reserve account and was carrying forward nearly £20,000. The chief change in the balance-sheet was the strengthening of the company's liquid resources as a result of the Debenture issue made during the year. Floating assets exceeded floating liabilities by more than £185,000, which was represented by investments in British Government securities and by cash on deposit and current accounts.

The company had received a dividend from Consolidated Eastern Plantations of £30,000, which was equivalent to 8½ per cent. on their investment in that company. The dividend was slightly in excess of the profits earned to March 31, 1930, but the additional finance provided for the group by the recent Debenture issue had enabled part of the previous year's undistributed profit to be released. Through C.E.P., Limited, they had a substantial controlling interest in Central Johore Rubber Estates, Limited, which owned a considerable area of young rubber, and 2,500 acres of reserve land available for extensions.

The company and its associated undertakings were, he considered, in a sound position. The estates were in good fettle and were being managed on efficient and progressive lines, with the result that they were cheap producers and were in an excellent state of upkeep and cultivation. These facts, combined with their strong financial resources, put them in a favourable position for withstanding a period of depression. With regard to the industry as a whole, they possessed one feature of strength in the fact that cooperation and solidarity among the leading British and Dutch producers, which had been sadly lacking in previous times of depression, had now been achieved.

The report was unanimously adopted.

VIENNA BOURSE

VIENNA, June 26.—Closing quotations:—Gar. Oest. Voelkerhundanl (Austrian Issue), 107.60 (previous, 107.88); Donau-Save-Adria-Bahn (formerly Sudbahn), 11.90 (11.90); Donau-Save-Adria-Bahn (formerly Sudbahn), Pref., — (92.80); Oest. Nationalbank, 318 (316); Wiener Bank-Verein, 18.20 (18.20); Oest. Credit-Anstalt, 47.60 (47.50); Niederoest. Eskompte-Ges., 159.60 (159.50); Zivnostanska Bank, 94 (—); Donau-Dampfschiffahrts-Ges., 25 (25); A.E.G. Union Elekt., 22.25 (22.90); Oest. Brown-Boveri, 168.50 (169); Oest. Siemens Schuckert — (187.80); Oest. Salgo Tarjaner Steinkohlen, 45.35 (45.55); Ungar. Allg. Kohlen, 667 (665); Oest. Alpin-Montan, 23.65 (23.60); Berg and Huettenwerke, 678 (—); Felten and Guillaumne, 57.80 (58.50); Galiz Karpathen Petroleum, — (3.41); Exchange on Amsterdam, 284.77 (284.70); on London, 34.42⅞ (34.42⅝); on New York, 684 (684); on Paris, 27.79½ (27.61).—*Reuter.*

GREENE, KING AND SONS

STEADY PROGRESS

PROFITS MAINTAINED

The FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING of Greene, King and Sons, Limited, was held at Bury St. Edmunds yesterday.

CAPTAIN E. A. GREENE, M.C. (the chairman), presided.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—I will remind you that it is only 26 days since the close of our financial year, and the accounts were posted to the shareholders on Monday, June 16. We have always held our annual meeting within a month of closing our books, but you will realize that to get the accounts audited, printed, and circulated within 16 days of the close of the company's year entails a lot of hard work on the part of our staff.

I am glad to say our sales at all our breweries show a considerable increase, although the board much regrets that this increase in sales has also been accompanied by a considerable rise in expenditure. Our profit is therefore only £688 0s. 10d. higher than last year. It would have been more, but the board decided that in view of the collapse of the hop market it was necessary and prudent to write down the value of our stock of hops by a considerable figure. We use nothing but the choicest English hops, and it is obvious that growers cannot be expected to spend the necessary money on the production of choice hops if they cannot sell them at a reasonable profit. It will also interest you to know that we are still using 85 per cent. of English barley, all purchased locally.

HOUSES IN HIGH STATE OF EFFICIENCY

Our increase in sales is chiefly in bottled beers, and any increase in these sales necessarily entails increased expenditure in production. Repairs to licensed properties are also heavier this year, but you will agree with the board that every effort must be made to keep our houses up to the highest state of efficiency. Whilst on this subject I must refer to the success we have achieved in rebuilding the Rose and Crown Inn at Cambridge. This house has been awarded a plaque by the Royal Institute of British Architects as being the best new building erected in the counties of Essex, Cambridgeshire, and Hertfordshire in 1928, and we all congratulate Mr. Basil Oliver, the architect, most warmly on his notable achievement.

THE BALANCE-SHEET

Turning to the balance-sheet, I regret that in order to comply with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1929, it has been necessary to set out the assets of the company in a new form, which makes comparisons with previous balance-sheets very difficult. You will observe that the reserve fund has been reduced from £240,000 to £224,400. This is due to the fact that the sum of £15,600 has been put on one side as allocation for the staff pension fund started in October last. You will also remember that £10,000 was transferred from the fire insurance fund for the same purpose. The investments of this latter fund now stand at £45,785 3s. 9d., as compared with £54,162 17s. 4d. last year. I hope that with good fortune this fund will soon regain its former figure. There is nothing else to which I would particularly draw your attention, except to the fact that at all our breweries our creditors only amount to £28,423 19s. 2d., and of this sum £20,100 represents the amount due for beer duty, which has now been paid.

EFFECT OF THE NEW BEER DUTY

With regard to the future, you are aware that the Chancellor of the Exchequer imposed a further burden in beer duty of 3s. per standard barrel, and he also made it a condition that this was to be borne by the brewers and not passed on either to the general public or to the retail trade. This condition, so far as we are concerned, will be loyally observed. There are, therefore, only two ways in which this charge can be met, either by decreased expenditure or by reduced cost of production. So far as the expenditure is concerned you may rely on the board doing everything in its power to keep it down to the lowest possible figure. But there must be some limit to increasing taxation, and if it is to be the accepted policy of the Treasury to pick out and penalize by taxation any industry which for the time being is prosperous, the result must be to check all enterprise and discourage the prudent policy of building up reserves which are essential to the expansion of trade.

TRIBUTE TO STAFF

In conclusion I should like once again to express on your behalf our appreciation of the work done by the staff and employees during the year. It is always a pleasure for me to tell you that the most cordial relations exist between the board and our employees. I must also congratulate Mr. Dixon and his brewing staff upon winning the Champion Cup (which you see before you) for the Best Draught Beer at the last Brewers' Exhibition, together with four medals and diplomas.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted, and the payment of a final dividend of 6 per cent. plus a bonus of 6 per cent. (making 18 per cent. for the year) on the Ordinary shares was approved.

After the re-election of the retiring director and auditors the meeting closed with a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman.

SCRIBBANS AND CO.

PRODUCTS IN INCREASING DEMAND

MULTIPLE SHOP MERGERS

The THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Scribbans and Co., Limited, was held yesterday at the Hotel Victoria, London, W.C.

Mr. PHILIP E. HILL (the chairman of the company), who presided, said that the profit for the year of £284,410, which included nine months' profit on the investment in the biscuit business and £5,967 net profit on sale of investments after deducting depreciation, showed an increase over the previous year of £63,536. It was proposed to write off the balance of preliminary expenses amounting to £92,650, to place £35,000 to the credit of development account, and to pay final dividends on the Ordinary shares and Deferred shares at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum and 22 2-3 per cent. per annum, bringing the total distribution for the year to 7 per cent. and 19 5-6 per cent. respectively, carrying forward £17,894. The new works in Ireland had been completed, and the business showed a satisfactory return, and the new biscuit works of the subsidiary would be in full working order before the end of the year.

Considerable cuts in the prices charged to the multiple shop companies to enable them successfully to combat competition had reduced the profits of the company from that section of the business. The board had, however, increased the number of the company's lines, and had opened a large number of new accounts, and being satisfied that an increasing demand for their products existed, had decided to extend the present factory and plant. The biscuit business was also progressing satisfactorily, and undoubtedly possessed scope for expansion.

CONSERVATIVE FINANCES

The allocation of the profits proposed indicated that as against a dividend distribution of £134,666, the sum of £109,264 was being retained in the business, and he might mention that during the past three years the sum of £185,000 had been written off in respect of preliminary expenses, in addition to creating the development account of £35,000 already referred to.

Generally, the business was in a much sounder condition to-day than a year ago; the linking of cakes and biscuits had proved a wise policy, and the decision to increase the number of the company's products should add additional strength.

On the question of possible future mergers of multiple shop firms and the possible effect on their business, he would say that the price at which they were supplying the multiple shops was a very cut one. He doubted if those companies who were making their own cakes and biscuits would find on investigation that they were producing the same quality article at a price equal to Scribbans, and he was hopeful that if the proposed mergers materialized it might be possible for the company to make contracts for supply.

The report was unanimously adopted.

TWYFORDS, LIMITED

Sanitary Pottery Trade

RECORD YEAR

The THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Twyfords, Limited, was held yesterday at the Cliffe Vale Potteries, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent.

Mr. J. T. WEBSTER, J.P. (chairman and managing director), said:—Gentlemen,—The accounts and directors' report have been in your hands for some days, and the former have been presented to you in conformity with the provisions of the new Companies Act, which came into force towards the end of last year. It is a great satisfaction to your board to be able to report that the year's trading constitutes a record for the company.

SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE IN TURNOVER

The profit is £63,294, which is practically £4,500 up on our previous figure, which was the best up to then, and after deducting interest on Debenture stock (£4,183) the balance is £59,111. This result is entirely due to a substantial increase in the turnover during the period under review, the plant having been worked on an overtime basis until the depression set in, following the financial disturbances in the autumn. Up to that time it was more than we could do to cope with the demand for our goods.

Adding the amount brought in, we have £97,863 to deal with, and, as stated in their report, your directors' proposals are:—To pay a final dividend of 5 per cent. (making 10 per cent. for the year), and also a bonus of 2½ per cent., all less income-tax; to transfer £10,000 to reserve account; to place £2,500 to Employees' Pension and Benevolent Fund; leaving a carry-forward of £41,786, against the £38,752 brought in.

This increase of £3,034 in the carry-forward is one which your board feels is very desirable at a time like the present, with the general industrial outlook so uncertain.

THE BALANCE-SHEET

When we turn to the balance-sheet it will be seen that whilst our capital remains the same, the property, machinery and plant item on the assets side has increased by £15,000, which is accounted for by an additional manufacturing unit we commenced building last year, and which is now nearing completion. Trading as we do in practically all markets, our products cover an enormous range of patterns, designs, and sizes, to meet the world's requirements, and the new unit referred to has been designed and equipped for the production of specialities which will leave more room in our larger factories for standard bulk production wares and generally simplify some of our manufacturing problems.

With the additional £10,000 to be transferred to reserve, this account will be brought up to £45,000, and I am sure our shareholders will regard this building up of reserves as a very healthy feature, particularly seeing that these form part of the substantial sum (£181,401) held as investments outside the business, all in securities of the highest class, taken into account at less than market value. Stocks are a little up, but neither this nor any of the other items appears to me to call for particular comment or explanation.

CURRENT YEAR'S PROSPECTS

You will expect me, however, to say something about the current year's outlook, and I am sorry that my note must be a little less optimistic than on previous occasions. The sanitary pottery trade, in common with so many industries, is going through a rather bad period just now, due to shortage of business. For the first time in many years a number of our employees are working short time, and while it is of course impossible to estimate how long this shrinkage in demand will continue, I am bound to say I can see no signs of any immediate improvement. At a time of such universal trade depression it is only to be expected that our industry should have to face some contraction in the volume of business, but there is not the least reason to regard this as any other than a temporary lull, and with a return to days of greater confidence and business activity, we are satisfied that we shall see our plant again running briskly and to full capacity.

A more disturbing feature than the one I have mentioned has relation to serious competition between the British manufacturers in one section of our industry. This has resulted during the last few months in price cutting which, if continued, can only culminate in the inevitable selling below cost with all its attendant evils. We can only hope that before long wiser counsels will prevail among those responsible. Twyfords policy is entirely divorced from any such profitless procedure, and shareholders can rest assured, therefore, that their board will encourage and support any concerted move that might be found possible for improving the present situation, which, fortunately, as I have already mentioned, only applies to one branch of the industry—namely, the enamelled fireclay section, affecting kitchen sinks and the like.

I think it only remains for me to add a word about the high state of efficiency in which our plant has been maintained; to thank the staff, both at home and abroad, for their loyalty and good work; and to express satisfaction at the good relations existing with our employees.

The report and accounts were adopted.

CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

PARIS, June 26.—The following are closing quotations on the Bourse to-day:—

3% Perpetual Rentes, 87.55 (previous 87.25); 5% Rentes, 1915-16, 101.60 (101.55); 4% Rentes, 1917, 101.35 (101.35); 4% Rentes, 1918, 101.65 (101.60); 5% Rentes, 1920, 133.90 (133.95); 6% Rentes, 1920, 101.50 (101.47); 6% Rentes, 1927, 105 (105.05); 5% Credit National, 1919, 621 (622); 5% 1920, 546 (546); 6%, 1921, 543 (545); 6%, 1922 (1st), 532 (532); 6% 1923 (1st), 558 (555); 6% 1924, 555 (557); 4% Egyptian United, 366.30 (367); 3½% Italian Rentes, unquoted (92); 5% Brazilian 1914, 368 (369); 5% Russian, 1909, 5.10 (5.10); 4½% Russian, 1906, 3.40 (3.20); 4% Turkish Unified, 51.80 (50.60); Banque de France, 22.440 ex div. (22.515); Banque de Paris, 2.840 (2.820); Banque Parisienne, 1.870 (1.854); Comptoir National d'Escompte, 1,902 (1,900); Credit Foncier Egyptien, 3.515 (3.535); Credit Lyonnais, 3.120 (3.105); Banque d'Orient, unquoted (340); Banque Ottomane, 1.052 (1.023); Suez Canal shares, 18.060 (17.990); Chargeurs Reunis, 678 (657); Messageries Maritimes, 222 (220); Transatlantique, 798 (781); Raffinerie Say, 1.860 (1,855); Sucreries d'Egypte, 744 (705); Wagons Lits, 523 (515); Thomson Houston, 868 (855); Lautaro Nitrate, 404 (405); Ford of France, 2.275 (2.273); Rio Tinto, 4.310 (4.230); Thanin, 495 (479); De Beers Defd., 943 (942); De Beers Pref., 1.489 (1.490); Jagersfontein Estate, 213 (210); Central Mining, 2.040 (2.035); Chartered, 211 (210); Brakpan, 368 (366); Crown Mines, 438 (438); East Rand, 54 (52); Geduld, 462 (463); General Mining, 87 (88); Consolidated Goldfields, 210 (211); Johannesburg Consolidated, 239 (240); Randfontein Estate, 46 (44); Rand Mines, 380 (384); Tanganyika, 289 (283); Transvaal Consolidated, 170 (167); Union Corporation, 400 (401); Mozambique, 60 (59); West Rand Mines Consolidated, 42 (40); Canoutchoucs, 164 (154); Eastern International, 113 (103); Gula Kalumpong, 142 (139); Kuala Lumpur, 177 (172); Malacca, 182 (185); Mexican Eagle, 146 (145); Royal Dutch, 40.00 (39.60); Shell Transport, 584 (586); Platine, 1.890 (1.824); Ocean Consolidated, 14.00 (13.50). Echange on New York, 25.46⅛ (25.46¼); Exchange on London, official average, 123.76 (123.77½); Cheques, closing market rate, 123.77 (123.77). Private Discount Rate, 1⅞% (1⅞%); short money, 2% (2%).—*Reuter.*

AMSTERDAM, June 26.—Closing quotations:—6% Dutch, 1922, 103¼ (previous, 103¼); 5% Dutch, 1025/8 (102⅝); 2½% Dutch, 66½ (66⅝); 3% Dutch, 79⅜ (79¾); 4% Brazilian, 1889, 49 15/16 (49⅜); Peruvian, 6⅜ (7⅜); Peruvian 4% Cum. Pref., 44¾ (44½); Exte. 3½% (3⅜); New York Ontario, 10 5/16 (11); United States Steel, 155⅜ (154½); Southern Pacific, — (111⅛); Union Pacific, 204 (—); Royal Dutch Petroleum, 392½ (388½); Anaconda, 94 (94½); Deli Batavia Rubber, 77 (76⅞); Amsterdam Rubber, 120¼ (119); Margarine Unie, 265¼ (264½); Philips Lamps, 35⅝ (35¾). Exchange on Berlin, 59.30 (59.52½); London, 12.09¼ (12.09⅝); New York, 2.48 15/16 (2.48 15/16); Paris, 9.77¼ (9.77).

BERLIN, June 26.—Closing quotations:—Deutsche Erdoel, 91.80 (previous, 90.10); Dynamit Nobel, — (80.10); Kali Industrie Kassel, 187 (185.50); Salzdetfurth, 367 (366.50); Rheinbraunkohlen, 214 (214.50); Rhein Westfael, Elekt., 166 (168). Reuter's quotations:—German Loan Liquidation Debt, 8.75 (8.75); Mexican Consols, 18.25 (—); Reichsbank, 258.50 (285.25); Berliner Handels Ges., 158.50 (158.50); Commerz and Privat Bank, 141.12 (141.25); Darmstadter and National Bank, 207.50 (208.75); Deutsche Bank and Disconto Ges., 133 (133); Dresdner Bank, 133 (133); Gelsenkirchen Bergwerke, 127 (128); Harpener, 121 (120.50); Allgemeine Elekt., 148.50 (147.50); Farbenindustrie, 157 (156.20); Farbenindustrie 6% Debentures, 106.50 (106.37); Hamburg Amerika 102 (102.60); Norddeutsche Lloyd, 102.10 (103.10); A.E.G., 85 (86); Vereinigte Stahlwerke, 86.75 (87); Svenska Tandsticks, 300 (300); Farphoa, 221.50 (219.50); Siemens and Halske, 213.50 (211.60); Schuckert, 163 (161). Exchange on London, 20.39 (20.38½); on Paris, 16.47½ (16.46½); on Amsterdam, 168.65 (168.55); on New York, 4.19½ (4.19⅝). Short term money (30-55 days), 5½% (5½%); long (55-90 days), 5½% (5½%); call money, 2%-4½% (1¾%-4%).

FRANKFURT, June 26.—Closing quotations:—Deutsche Bank, 133½ (previous, 133¼); Darmstadter Bank, 209 (209½); Frankfurter Hypotheken Bank, 149 (149); Metallbank and Metallurgische, — (113½); Farbenindustrie, 157⅛ (158¼); Harpener Bergbau, 121 (120); Mannesmann, 94¼ (94½); Rheinische Stahlwerke, 110 (109¼); Phönix Bergbau, 87½ (87½); Gelsenkirchner Bergwerk, 127 (—); Allgemein Elektrizitäts, 148⅛ (147¾); Lahmeyer Elektrizitätswerke, 160 (159); Siemens and Halske, 213½ (214); Schuckert, 163½ (—); Deutsche Gold und Silber, 143½ (143); Philipp Holzmann, 92½ (90); Norddeutscher Lloyd, — (103¼); Hamburg Amerika, 102½ (102½); Süddeutsche Zucker, — (156½); German Liquidation Loan, 58½ (58¼); German Railroad 7% Preferred, 93¼ (94); German Protectorate Loan, 8¾ (8⅝); Anatolian Railway Loan, 14¼ (14½) Mexican Silver 5% Loan, 9⅞ (9 15/16).

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket ..	July 8	July 22	Aug. 12
Pay-day	July 10	July 24	Aug. 14

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅝ 52	Consols, 2½% ..	54⅞ 55⅛	+⅛
88 15/16 81 5/8	Do., 4% ..	86 5/8 86 7/8	..
103¼ 99 7/16	War Loan, 5% ..	102 7/8 103	..
101 7/8 99 1/2	Do., 4% ..	101 1/8 101 3/8	..
91¾ 82 1/2	Fdg. Loan, 4% ..	90¼ 90½	+⅛
95 1/2 90	Victory, 4% ..	94 5/8 94 7/8	+⅛
95 5/8 90	Do., Sm. Bds. ..	94 1/2 94 3/4	+⅛
80¼ 72 7/16	Conversion, 3½% ..	77¾ 78	+⅛
100 93	Do., 4½% ..	98 1/2 98 3/4	+⅛
— —	Do., 5% ..	104 1/8 104 3/8	..
101 5/8 97¼	Treas. 5% '33-35	102 3/4 103	..
100 96 1/2	Do. 4½% '30-32	100 5/8 100 7/8	..
98 15/32 94 7/8	Do. 4½% '32-34	101 3/8 101 5/8	..
97 1/2 93 7/8	Do., 4% '31-33	100 1/8 100 3/8	..
60¼ 55	Irish Land, 2¾%	58 59	+¼
66 60¼	Do., 3% ..	63 64	+¼
65 15/16 60	Local Loans, 3% ..	64¼ 64½	+⅛
84 3/4 80	Transvaal, 3% '23-53	81 83	..
266 239	Bank of England	251 254	..
827/8 77 1/4	Egyptian, 3% ..	82 84	..
71¼ 60	India, 3½% ..	61 1/2 62 1/2	..
61¾ 50 1/2	Do., 3% ..	52 1/2 53 1/2	..
51 1/2 44	Do., 2½% ..	45 45	..
101 7/8 98	Do., 5½% ..	99 1/2 100	..
92¾ 80 1/4	Do., 4% '50-55	85 86	+1/2
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OFFICIAL RECORD OF DEALINGS

In the following statement are shown the prices at which business in officially quoted stocks was transacted yesterday as shown in the list issued by the Stock Exchange. Appended to each section will be found prices at which business was done in securities which, under the order of the Stock Exchange Committee, are included in the Supplementary List of unquoted securities. The sequence of marking is not necessarily that in which the bargains were done.

The meaning of the signs used is as follows:—‡, Exceptional bargains, including those done free of stamp duty; A, bargains done with or between non-members; ††, bargains done during unofficial hours or on the previous day; A, the purchaser pays the accrued interest in addition to the price; ‡‡‡, income-tax free up to 6s. in the pound; ‡‡‡2, income-tax free up to 5s. 2d. in the pound; ‡‡‡3, income-tax free up to 5s. in the pound.

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

2½% Annss., 53½ 1½ 3½ 1½
2½% Cons., 55 ⅛ 5 4⅞ 13/16 5⅛ 4 13/16 ⅞ 5 4¾ 5⅛ 4¼ ½ 5⅛ 4 13/16 ⅝ 5 4¾ 5⅛
4% Cons. Ln., 87 ⅞ 7 13/16 ⅞ 8 ⅛ ¼ ⅜ ½ ⅜ ⅜ ½ ⅜ ⅜ ½ ⅜ ⅜ ½ ⅜ 7⅛ 8 ⅛ 7 13/16 ⅞ 8 ⅛ 7 13/16 ⅞ 8 ⅛ 7 13/16 ⅞

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE

EAST INDIES CRUISERS

Ships of the East Indies Squadron, commanded by Rear-Admiral Eric J. A. Fullerton, are separating from their bases in Ceylon this week for programmes of independent cruises. The flagship EFFINGHAM, Captain B. A. Fraser, O.B.E., and the ENTERPRISE, Captain H. D. Pridham-Wippell, C.V.O., will cruise in East African waters. During July the flagship will visit Mauritius, Kilwa, Kisiwani, and Mafia, while the ENTERPRISE goes to Seychelles, Lamu, Malindi, and Mombasa. The vessels will meet at Zanzibar on August 6, and remain in company until the 12th. The EMERALD, Captain H. P. Boxer, will visit Madras from July 9 to 23, and then return to Trincomalee for a week before undertaking more cruising during August.

ROYAL VISIT TO WEYMOUTH

In connexion with the visit of the Duke of York to Weymouth to open the new town bridge on July 4, the two ships of the Third Battle Squadron now in commission, the EMPEROR OF INDIA, flagship of Rear-Admiral George F. Hyde, C.V.O., C.B.E., R.A.N., and the MARLBOROUGH, Captain J. C. Hodgson, D.S.O., are ordered to leave Portland for Weymouth Bay on June 27, and will remain until July 7. A guard of honour will be furnished, half from each vessel, on the arrival and departure of the Duke, and bluejackets from the Squadron will line that part of the route from the King's Statue along the Esplanade towards the railway station.

SENIOR OFFICERS' COURSE ENDS

The term at the Senior Officers' Technical Course, Portsmouth, which began on April 28, finishes to-day. Three officers of the Royal Naval Reserve have been among the students. Some of the other members have already received new appointments, among them Captain Isham W. Gibson, O.B.E., M.V.O., who is to command the new cruiser DORSETSHIRE. Rear-Admiral F. F. Rose, D.S.O., who commanded the LAUREL in the Heligoland action, and was wounded in both legs, was the senior of the Royal Navy officers at the course.

CRUISERS IN AMERICA

Continuing her cruise up the south-east coast of America, H.M.S. DELHI, Captain W. E. C. Tait, M.V.O., is due to arrive to-day at Rio de Janeiro, and to remain until July 15. Her subsequent programme is:—Victoria, July 16-21; Sao Jorge dos Ilheos, July 22-25; Bahia, July 25-30; Maceio, July 31-August 5; Port Natal, August 9-13; and Ceara Bay, August 14-19. Between August 28 and September 19 the DELHI is to make a cruise up the Amazon. On the Pacific side of the America Station, the DONEGAL, Captain H. R. Moore, D.S.O., is due to leave Comox to-day, to visit other parts of British Columbia. She will be off Vancouver until July 2, Nanaimo until July 7, Maple Bay until July 9, and will return to Esquimalt from July 9 to 18 before making a voyage up to Wrangell Island.

REFIT OF THE FURIOUS

The aircraft-carrier FURIOUS, Captain E. J. Hardman-Jones, O.B.E., is ordered to be taken in hand for a refubing refit at Devonport in September. A reduced complement will remain on board the ship during her refit, which will include the fitting of new water pockets, as has just been done in the COURAGEOUS. The FURIOUS is now at Portsmouth, and remains there for exercises until reducing to special complement.

WING COMMANDER OLIVER

Wing Commander D. A. Oliver, D.S.O., O.B.E., who has been placed on half-pay from June 22, is one of the pre-War members of the Naval Wing of the R.F.C., which he joined in 1912. He was made D.S.O. for services in command of the R.N. Air Station at Yarmouth, especially on the morning of April 25, 1916, when he pursued out to sea the enemy squadron which had bombarded the town and flew along the line in face of intense anti-aircraft fire, dropping bombs. During 1918 he served in the Adriatic, and was awarded the Italian Military Cross. Since February, 1928, Wing Commander Oliver has been employed on air staff (operations) duties in Iraq.

A RECRUITING CAMPAIGN

The 7th (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment, are making a special effort during this week to obtain recruits, and in the first three days obtained 30 men. A recruiting depôt has been opened at 128, Moorgate, and efforts have been made to attract likely recruits. In different windows of the building are shown the regimental colours and drums, and the regimental silver. There is also a model of the camp to be held at Shorncliffe this year and a film depicting life in a Territorial Camp is shown by a portable cinematograph lent by The Portable Moving Pictures, Limited. Another window has been dressed by Messrs. Austin Reed, Limited, bringing out the sporting side of the Battalion, and the last window is used to give displays by members of the Battalion in machine gunnery, signalling, fencing, bayonet fighting, &c.

The week is being concluded by a concert by the "Roosters," of wireless fame, to-morrow at 7.30 p.m. at Battalion Headquarters in Sun-street, Finsbury-square, E.C. Tickets for this concert may be obtained at the Recruiting Depôt by intending recruits.

ARMY TRAINING

On Tuesday the programme of Army training will enter on a further stage. The units of the 7th Infantry Brigade will have battalion training at Tidworth throughout July, and the 9th Infantry Brigade will be at Lyndhurst for the same purpose. In the middle of July the 8th Infantry Brigade will be at Willsworthy. The 2nd Cavalry Brigade at Tidworth will have regimental training for a month from Tuesday, and the 1st Cavalry Brigade at Aldershot will be similarly engaged. The Aldershot Command infantry brigades will have brigade training from July 14 to 26. On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday a party of Indian Army officers will attend demonstrations on Salisbury Plain in tank cooperation, aircraft cooperation, and chemical warfare. There will be bridging camps in July at Wyke Regis and Wouldham, and machine-gun concentrations at various stations.

CHAPLAINS' NEW BADGE

The following notification regarding the new chaplains' badge appears in the current issue of Army Orders:

'Honours and Distinctions.—1. His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the Royal Army Chaplains' Department being permitted to adopt the motto "In this Sign Conquer," and to embody this motto in the badges and insignia of the department. 2. New designs of badges and insignia of the department have been approved, and details concerning these will shortly be published.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS

AMOY, June 23.—Marazion left for Pagoda Anchorage.
ARROCHAR, June 25.—Olympus arrived.
BANGOR, County Down, June 24.—Renown arrived.
BASRA, June 24.—Triad arrived.
BELIZE, June 24.—Despatch left for Canal Zone.
BUNCRANA, June 24.—Tiger arrived.
CLOVELLY, June 25.—Indian Summer left for Swansea.
ELEPHANT BAY, June 24.—Delphinium arrived.
GREENOCK, June 24.—Tedworth left.
HALIFAX, June 24.—Durban arrived.
HONG-KONG, June 24.—Sepoy, Sterling, and Sirdar arrived.
INVERARY, June 24.—Tedworth arrived.
INVERGORDON, June 25.—St. Cyrus and St. Just left for Rosyth.
LOBITO, June 24.—Delphinium left.
PAGODA ANCHORAGE, June 24.—Marazion arrived.
PORTLAND, June 25.—Snapdragon left for Devonport; and Dundalk left for Chatham.
PORTSMOUTH, June 24.—Sesame left for Belfast; Glorious left for Gibraltar; and Codrington arrived.
QUEENSTOWN, June 24.—Scythe arrived.
REVKJAVIK, June 24.—Rodney arrived.
SCILLY ISLANDS, June 24.—Forres arrived.
SWANSEA, June 23.—Wallace and Tenth Destroyer Division arrived.
TRINCOMALI, June 24.—Enterprise and Effingham left.
TYNE, June 25.—Folkestone left for Portsmouth.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments were made by the Admiralty yesterday:

COMMR.—E. A. AYLMER, D.S.C., to Marazion (July 15); R. F. MORICE, to Seawolf (Aug. 6); and J. G. BUTTON, to Cockchafer (Aug. 20).

LIEUT.-COMMR.—R. C. S. MARTIN, to Vortigern; and HARRISON, to Scarborough (July 28); H. A. M. V. Kent (July 21); P. N. WALKER, to Somme; A. McD. HARVEY, to Sutton; and W. TAYLOR, to Viscount; to Harebell (Aug. 14); F. J. DURNFORD, to Suffolk (July 26).

LIEUTS.—J. B. HERAPATH, to Tiger (July 26); W. J. C. ROBERTSON, to Suffolk (Aug. 5); S. J. GUNN, to Scarborough (July 28); A. S. BAINES, to Caledon (June 27); M. H. R. CRICHTON, to Sussex (Aug. 1); M. EVERARD, to Hawkins; and H. M. LE MARE, and R. DALRYMPLE-HAY, to Frobisher; G. F. CHAPMAN, to Furious (July 30); R. Y. BURGESS, to Rodney; C. W. DONALD, to Versatile; and A. W. C. NICHOLSON, to Wolfhound (July 26); A. C. STANFORD, to Stuart (Aug. 6); G. CAIN-FORD, to Rodney (Aug. 14); H. N. SHEFFIELD, to Barham; A. F. PURSLEY, to Tiger (July 26); C. B. PERRY, to Champion (June 28); R. F. BISHOPP, to Bee (July 26); and R. M. C. GAMBIER, to Regent (July 1).

SUB-LIEUT.—R. B. C. HUTCHISON, to Whirlwind (Sept. 2).

PAYMR. LIEUT.-COMMR.—E. M. TOTLEY, to Herald (Aug. 1).

PAYMR. LIEUTS.—A. L. TAFFER, to Tiger; and E. A. MAY, to Nelson (July 15); and H. N. SHEARBURN, to Osprey (July 25).

CH. GUNNER.—A. R. JOHNSON, to Cleopatra (Aug. 1).

WT. ENGNR.—E. T. ROBSON, to Greenwich.

ROYAL AUSTRALIAN NAVY

LIEUT.—G. S. STEWART, to Winchelsea (Aug. 27).

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE

LIEUT.-COMMR.—D. A. CASEY, D.S.C., R.D., to Marlborough (June 28).

LIEUTS.—G. T. W. MASON, R.D., promoted to Lieut.-Commr. (ret.), June 10; and T. L. OWEN, to Pangbourne (June 28). Mr. G. W. J. BLAKE, entered as Proby. Midshipman (June 15).

INTERNATIONAL BANKING

A REVIEW IN THE "TRADE SUPPLEMENT"

With to-day's issue of *The Times Trade and Engineering Supplement* is included an International Banking Section of 44 pages. Bound in a coloured cover and illustrated by numerous photographs, it contains a large number of authoritative articles on banking activities throughout the world.

The City Editor of *The Times* writes on the functions and objects of the Bank for International Settlements. Professor T. E. Gregory analyses exhaustively the working of the Federal Reserve System in the United States of America, describing the events of the past year as constituting in some respects the first decisive test of the system's efficiency. Mr. W. F. Spalding reviews the present position with regard to silver. The Presidents of the Swiss National Bank, the Netherlands Bank, the Austrian National Bank, and the Swedish Bankers' Association, and the Governors of the National Bank of Hungary, the National Bank of Czechoslovakia, the Bank of Norway, and the Bank of Finland deal with banking affairs in their respective countries. Among other interesting subjects of articles are the exchange crisis in Australia, the effect of unrest on Indian banking and finance, British banking in France, financial conditions in Japan, and recent progress in Germany.

The Times Trade and Engineering Supplement is not published as part of *The Times*, but is on sale to-day separately, price 3d., and is obtainable from all newsagents and bookstalls. The annual subscription is 17s. 4d., post free at home or abroad.

R.A.F. APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments in the Royal Air Force are notified:—

GENERAL DUTIES BRANCH

PILOT OFFICERS.—To Kenley: HINDA A. GOLDIE-STEEL and N. STRATTON, to No. 2 Squadron, Manston (June 17); G. E. AGARD-BUTLER, C. H. GLOVER, B. PADDON, H. G. J. PURCELL, and S. H. WILTSHIRE, to No. 4 Squadron, South Farnborough (June 17); E. SOLE-SOLE and J. M. WADDELL, to No. 13 Squadron, Netheravon (June 17); A. H. HOUGHTON and F. J. B. KEAST, to No. 16 Squadron, Old Sarum (June 17); D. C. HARRISON, to No. 26 Squadron, Catterick (June 17); C. CALVERT and J. T. MYNORS, to No. 12 Squadron, Andover (June 17); L. S. MCNICOL and G. E. S. WILLIAMS, to No. 58 Squadron, Worthy Down (June 17); C. E. MORSE, to No. 100 Squadron, Leconfield (June 17); M. ALEXANDER, G. BEARNE, and G. N. WARRINGTON, to No. 501 Squadron, Bristol (June 17); F. C. ALLEN and R. GRANT, to No. 502 Squadron, Aldergrove (June 17); G. M. IEVERS and L. A. CRITCHLEY, to No. 503 Squadron, Lincoln (June 17); C. A. BALL and N. J. CAPPER, to No. 504 Squadron, Nottingham (June 17).

NATIONAL PENSION FUND FOR NURSES

SIR ERIC HAMBRO presided at the 43rd annual general meeting of the members of the Royal National Pension Fund for Nurses at the Royal Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi, yesterday. The annual report stated that during 1929 the number of policies issued was 721, and that 161 nurses became annuitants. The total number of nurses drawing annuities on December 31, was 3,772, the average annuity being £30 3s. 9d. Useful work continued to be done by the bureau, 102 engagements having been secured. Moving the adoption of the report, the CHAIRMAN said that last year he announced that the council had decided to issue endowment policies, and already a satisfactory number of such policies had been issued. Mr. FREDERICK SCHOOLING seconded the motion, and the report, with the audited accounts, was adopted. Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, Lord Forres, Lord Cullen of Ashbourne, Mr. F. Schooling, and Mr. C. J. Hambro were re-elected members of the council, and Miss A. McIntosh and Miss E. E. P. MacManus representatives of policyholders.

TRANSFER BOOKS

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

ALEXANDERS DISCOUNT COMPANY, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to the 9th day of July next, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
A. K. BRUCE, Secretary.
24, Lombard-street, London, E.C. 25th June, 1930.

LONDON MIDLAND and SCOTTISH RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that in order to prepare the Warrants for the Dividends payable 20th August next, a BALANCE of this Company's GUARANTEED, PREFERENCE and ORDINARY STOCKS will be STRUCK at the close of business on Tuesday, the 8th July, and only proprietors then registered on the books will be entitled to the forthcoming dividends.

By Order,
O. GLYNNE ROBERTS, Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Euston Station, London, N.W.1.
26th June, 1930.

THE FAIRFIELD SHIPBUILDING and ENGINEERING COMPANY, Limited.

The PREFERENCE SHARE and FIRST and "A" DEBENTURE STOCK TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 15th July inclusive, during which time no transfers will be recorded.

J. L. WILSON, Registrar.
9, Victoria-street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.
26th June, 1930.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

ARGENTINE THREE and a HALF per CENT. EXTERNAL STERLING 1889 LOAN.

Messrs. Stern Brothers beg to inform the holders of the above bonds that the COUPONS due 1st July, 1930, may be presented for PAYMENT between the hours of 11 and 2 (Saturdays excepted).

The coupons must be left three clear days for examination.

6, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, E.C.2.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT 5 per CENT. REORGANIZATION GOLD LOAN of 1913 for £25,000,000.

Notice is hereby given that the COUPONS and DRAWN BONDS of this Loan due July 1, 1930, will be PAID on and after that date (Saturdays excepted) at the Office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 9, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.3, between the hours of 11 and 3.

Coupons and drawn bonds must be left at least three clear days (excluding Saturdays) for examination previous to payment, and be entered in numerical order upon Lists which may be obtained on application.

Provincial holders should forward coupons and drawn bonds through their Bankers for collection, as they will not be paid through the post.

For THE HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
H. D. C. JONES, } Managers.

9, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.3.
June 26, 1930.

CONSOLIDATED AFRICAN SELECTION TRUST, Ltd.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

Notice is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of 1s. 9d. per share, less tax at 3s. 6d. in the £ (i.e., 4s. 6d. less Dominion Income-tax Relief 1s.), in respect of the six months ending 30th June, 1930, will be PAID on 5th August, 1930, to all shareholders registered in the books of the Company at the close of business on 25th July, 1930.

On the same day the Company will pay the accumulated Dominion Income-tax Relief due in respect of the past dividends Nos. 1-7 to shareholders who received such dividends. The amounts receivable by such shareholders in respect of this relief aggregate approximately to 51d. per share.

By Order of the Board,
ROBERT D. PETERS, Secretary.

CANADIAN CAR and FOUNDRY COMPANY Limited, MONTREAL.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of forty-three cents per share on the paid-up Ordinary Stock of the Company for the quarter ending fifteenth August, 1930, has been declared PAYABLE on the thirtieth day of August, 1930, to shareholders of record on the fifteenth day of August, 1930.

By Order of the Board,
A. C. BOURNE, Secretary.

DANISH THREE per CENT. LOAN of 1897.

The COUPONS falling due on the 1st July, 1930, on these bonds may be presented for PAYMENT between the hours of 10 and 2 (Saturdays excepted) at Hambros Bank Limited, 41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, where lists may be obtained.

Coupons must be left three clear days for examination. 41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 27th June, 1930.

ITALIAN FIVE per CENT. LOAN of 1862, MAREMMANA RAILWAY.

The COUPONS falling due on the 1st July, 1930, on these bonds may be presented for PAYMENT between the hours of 10 and 3 (Saturdays excepted) at Hambros Bank, Limited, 41, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2, where lists may be obtained. In conformity with Italian law, coupons the property of Italian subjects are payable at the exchange of the day on Italy, less lire 2.50 per coupon for Italian taxes.

Coupons the property of other nationals are payable at the rate of 8s. per coupon of lire 12.50 in cases where the relative bonds bear the stamp in accordance with the announcement which appeared in "The Times" of 5th July, 1922. The coupon lists must be vised by the Italian Consul, but the bonds need not be produced as hitherto unless demanded. A declaration of ownership must be signed stating that the relative bonds all bear the stamp of the Italian Financial Commission.

41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 27th June, 1930.

NORWEGIAN SIX per CENT. LOAN of 1921.

The COUPONS falling due on the 1st July, 1930, on these bonds may be presented for PAYMENT between the hours of 11 and 2 at Hambros Bank, Limited, 41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, or at Barclays Bank, Limited, Georgeyard, E.C.2, where lists may be obtained.

Coupons must be left three clear days for examination. 41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 27th June, 1930.

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING and MINING COMPANY, Limited.

SIX per CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS).

Notice is hereby given that COUPON No. 36 for the half-year's Interest due on the 1st July, 1930, will be PAID, less Income Tax, on and after that date at the following places:—

In LONDON:

The Registered Office of the Company, 3, London Wall-buildings, E.C.2.

In BRUSSELS:

La Succursale de la Société Générale de Belgique (Ancienne Banque d'Outremer), 48, rue de Namur, Brussels.

In SHANGHAI:

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation; The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China; And others.

The Coupons must be left four clear days for examination.

By Order of the Board,
ALFRED W. BERRY, Secretary.
3, London Wall-buildings, London, E.C.2. 13th June, 1930.

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

ANGLO-CZECHOSLOVAK AND PRAGUE CREDIT BANK.

Notice is hereby given that the NINTH GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Anglo-Czechoslovak and Prague Credit Bank will be held on Tuesday, the 8th July, 1930, at 4 o'clock p.m., at the premises of the Anglo-Czechoslovak and Prague Credit Bank, Prague II., Hybernska 5.

AGENDA:

(1) Annual Report of the Board of Directors and submittal of Balance-sheet for the year 1929.
(2) Report of the Board of Control and approval of the accounts as submitted by the Board of Directors.
(3) Resolution regarding the Allocation of the Profit for the year 1929.
(4) Election of Members of the Board of Directors.
(5) Election of Members of the Board of Control and their Deputies.
(6) Any other business.

N.B.—Every 25 shares entitle their owner to vote at the General Meeting. Every shareholder wishing to attend the General Meeting and to vote must deposit at least 25 shares with the Anglo-Czechoslovak and Prague Credit Bank in Prague, or with one of its Branch Offices, at least eight days before the date on which the General Meeting is to be held. Former shareholders of the Prague Credit Bank and/or of the Bohemian Commercial Bank must deposit within the above-mentioned period with the above offices the receipt they received for shares of the Prague Credit Bank and/or Bohemian Commercial Bank lodged by them for the purpose of exchange into shares of the Anglo-Czechoslovak and Prague Credit Bank. Thereagainst will be issued to share holders an identity card entitling them to vote at the General Meeting. The identification card must contain the name of the shareholder and the number of shares deposited, as well as the number of votes to which the shareholder is entitled.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that a MEETING of the ANNUITANTS of all classes of the East Indian Railway Company (the Eighty-third Annual General Meeting of the Company) will be held at the Company's Offices, 79-76, King William-street, London, E.C.4, on Wednesday, the 9th day of July, 1930, at 2 o'clock p.m. precisely, in conformity with the terms of the Company's Deed of Settlement and the Acts regulating the Company.

By Order,
C. G. YOUNG, Secretary.
73-76, King William-street, London, E.C.4.
25th June, 1930.

DRAWING OF BONDS

4 lines 16s. (minimum)

GREEK GOVERNMENT SIX per CENT. STABILISATION and REFUGEE LOAN of 1928.

The Greek Legation in Great Britain hereby give notice that the following BONDS of the above-mentioned Loan were DRAWN in Athens on the 1st August, 1930.

Nos.:

524	574				
	2 at £1,000	..	..	..	£2,000
	Nos.:				
1476	1536	1594	1696	1900	
	5 at £500	..	..	..	2,500
	Nos.:				
2060	2065	2084	2095	2177	
2194	2202	2210	2692	2769	
2975	3153	3162	3360	3399	
3405	3641	3903	3959	4000	
4246	4736	4797	5021	5128	
5306	5609	5733	5765	6453	
6605	6634	6806	7062	7394	
7993	7995	8304	8750	8353	
8623	8685	8833	8838	8841	
9371	9518	9598	9634	9650	
9709	10009	10023	10282	10322	
10372	10404	10517	10822	10895	
11719	11866	11950	12591	12701	
12954	13048	14021	14627	15150	
15242	16541	17318	17764	19377	
20378	21653	21716	22512	22703	
22873	24111	24241	25369	26277	
26414	27223	27303	27325	27527	
27955	27957				
	92 at £100	..	..	..	9,200
	Nos.:				
28127	29392	29462	30061	30287	
31161	31310	31386	31853	31984	
32198	32206	32359	32577	33057	
33100	33109	33704	34194	34299	
34335	34694	34923	35531	35577	
35598	35715	35953	35954	36026	
	30 at £20	..	..	..	600
					£14,300

27th June, 1930.

ARGENTINE 3½ Per CENT. EXTERNAL BONDS 1889.

Notice is hereby given that under the operation of the Sinking Fund of this Loan the following NUMBERS, viz:—

142	263	397	398	490	491	492
508	541	587	608	622	635	692
786	848	867				

17 Bonds of £1,000 each £17,000

1141	1154	1162	1359	1363	1375	1403
1405	1487	1609	1610	1617	1671	1705
1783	1797	1834	1848	1856	1858	1863
1863	1864	1925	1926	2094	2179	2250
2253	2278	2342	2345	2350	2356	2504
2688	2758	2759	2760	2762	2968	2969
2973	2974	3029	3031	3033	3041	3042
3053	3067	3069	3074	3076	3081	3103
3197	3321	3322	3356	3461	3572	3662
3735	3812	3883	3913	3920	3921	3975
4146	4147	4207	4218	4277	4281	4419
4324	4330	4339	4341	4342	4462	4490
4557	4559	4560	4648	4649	4652	4658
4750	4799	4874	4921	4922	4943	4982
5040	5054	5059	5083	5168	5258	5345
5381	5836	5837	5849	5851	5852	5954
5966	5983					

114 Bonds of £200 each £22,800

6023	6046	6075	6113	6131	6144	6153
6182	6187	6325	6340	6343	6354	6384
6404	6405	6466	6483	6496	6498	6500
6511	6537	6557	6562	6574	6575	6674
6757	6850	6851	6932	6945	6953	7003
7008	7021	7047	7050	7142	7154	7158
7159	7183	7233	7242	7275	7284	7296
7330	7344	7396	7470	7494	7497	7664
7671	7726	7844	7857	7858	7882	7907
7911	7930	8027	8061	8091	8133	8134
8142	8302	8454	8464	8511	8519	8582
8611	8651	8660	8685	8687	8690	8697
8698	8699	8704	8758	8765	8773	8781
8783	8805	8810	8853	8871	8897	8898
8977	8980	9045	9080	9128	9210	9258
9279	9280	9283	9379	9392	9439	9441
9443	9447	9471	9472	9473	9607	9608
9641	9674	9679	9708	9762	9782	9868
9885	9919	9920	9952	10032	10054	10066
10076	10093	10095	10107	10124	10165	10169
10170	10174	10186	10236	10240	10268	10288
10298	10400	10401	10481	10767	10779	10781
10782	10784	10856	10963	10966	11404	11410
11802	11824	11849	11864	11892	11906	11911
11920	12005	12010	12022	12065	12071	12105
12106						

176 Bonds of £100 each £17,600

12233	12234	12246	12282	12333	12377	12385
12422	12472	12505	12508	12530	12531	12582
12652	12654	12655	12656	12663	12680	12695
12768	12797	12804	12841	12866	12873	12883
12893	12906	12908	13169	13193	13207	13375
13409	13423	13445	13462	13484	13486	13507
13519	13523	13535	13589	13594	13597	13604
13652	13661	13787	14071	14072		

54 Bonds for £20 each £1,080

£58,480

were this day DRAWN by lot for redemption at the Offices of Messrs. Stern Brothers, Agents for the Loan, in the presence of Sir Edward Dadd Stern, Baronet, a partner in that Firm, and Dr. Ricardo G. Blamey Lafone, of the Embassy in London of the Argentine Republic, and of Edwin Courtney Walker, Notary Public, and the same are payable on and after the 1st day of July next at the Offices of the said Messrs. Stern Brothers.

The Bonds, with their respective Talon attached, must be left three clear days for examination between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m., Saturdays excepted.

London, the twenty-sixth day of June, 1930.

STERN BROTHERS.

Countersigned:—E. Courtney Walker, Notary Public. Firm: Grain and Sons, 9, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

CHANNEL ISLANDS.—WANTED, HOUSE; three reception, six bed rooms; acre garden.—Write Box J.355. The Times, E.C.4.

FURNISHED HOUSE REQUIRED in ST. JOHN'S WOOD or HAMPSTEAD; five bed rooms, 2-3 reception rooms. From early September for six months or longer. Nice self-contained flat or maisonnette might be considered.—Please write, sending all details and rent required, to Commander R. N., Box K.1057, The Times, E.C.4.

URGENTLY WANTED TO PURCHASE.

MESSRS. WILSON and Co. are acting for a client who has recently sold his estate in Sussex and wishes to PURCHASE at once another ESTATE in Berks, Bucks, Oxon, or Surrey. Residence must be in first-rate order; modern house if of some character not objected to; about 15 bed rooms; at least four cottages; main water particularly desired; well-timbered gardens and park, 100 to 300 acres. A price up to

£20,000

will be paid for the right place.—Owners or Solicitors are requested to send full particulars and photos to Sir H. D., 14, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

OLD COTTAGES.

Within 30 miles of London; with four-six bed rooms and a little land.

PRICE up to about £2,000.

Messrs. NORFOLK and PRIOR have a number of urgent inquiries for properties answering the above description.

Owners and Solicitors desiring a speedy sale should send particulars and photographs to the Agents, 14, Hayhill, W.1.

REQUIRED, an attractive COUNTRY HOUSE of CHARACTER 20 to 35 miles south of London, good train services advantage; five or six bed rooms, one to three acres land. Price about £5,000. Applicant viewing at once.—Full details marked "S." care of J. EWAN GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3, Sloane 6148-9.

NEWBURY DISTRICT.

REQUIRED to PURCHASE at once First-class ESTATE of 50 to 100 ACRES, having thoroughly up-to-date RESIDENCE, on high ground, extensive views and parkland surroundings; five bed rooms, three or four bath rooms, &c. A good price will be paid by a wealthy City gentleman for a really attractive property of character and distinction.—Owners contemplating selling are requested to write in first instance to BENTALL, HORSLEY and BALDRY, 88, Brompton-road, S.W.3.

HAMPSTEAD HEATH, KEN WOOD, or HIGHGATE. SEVEN or EIGHT BED-ROOMED HOUSE. Garage. Good garden. Immediate inspection. Price about £12,000.—Capt. M. WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., 137A, Finchley-road, N.W.3, and at Sloane-square, S.W.1. Primrose 2284.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED (continued)

UNFURNISHED HOUSES with about five-six bed rooms at about £3,000 conveniently near Finchley-road Station are wanted for genuine applicants by SAUNDERS, 150, Finchley road, N.W.3. Hampstead 0108.

WANTED, PURCHASE, COMFORTABLE HOME, Southern Counties or near London, with small business; petrol station, tea garden, &c.; near good schools; furnished preferable; gas, electricity advantage. Price £400-£700.—Full particulars, accommodation, inside and outside, rates, &c., Occupier, 28, Pingle-avenue, Millhouses, Sheffield.

WANTED, within 45 minutes of London, but not East, a HOUSE of CHARACTER, with four to six bed rooms; not more than one mile from station, and must have rural surroundings; up to £3,000. No Agents.—Mrs. Moore, 31, Finborough-road, S.W.10.

WANTED to BUY, for an applicant who has recently sold his Estate, RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, Oxon, Berks, or Glos.; eight-ten bed rooms, and a few ACRES of land required.—Reply to JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 140, High-street, Oxford.

WANTED, SUSSEX, UNFURNISHED COTTAGE or convenient good train service. Country or small village.—Mrs. Powell, 9, Manson-place, S.W.7.

TOWN HOUSES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

FURNISHED RESIDENCE, GREAT CUMBERLAND-PLACE.

TO be LET for any term up to three years, a remarkably choice RESIDENCE, fully up to date, latest central heating and other conveniences; four large reception rooms, three bath rooms, and seven or eight bed rooms. From end of July. Rental of about 225gns. a week would be accepted.—Agents, MARTIN, CLARKE and Co., 20, Seymour-street, W.1.

REGENT'S PARK (close to).

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, FOR 12 MONTHS.

A Very charming ADAM RESIDENCE, beautifully decorated and beautifully furnished throughout; some 10 or 11 bed rooms, three bath rooms, and five reception rooms. Rent about 25gns. a week, including an excellent garage with four rooms over.—Agents, MARTIN, CLARKE and Co., 20, Seymour-street, W.1.

SEYMOUR-STREET (Portman-square end of street).—LEASE for SALE of a RESIDENCE suitable for private or professional occupation; excellent hall and ground-floor reception rooms, two large drawing rooms, six bed rooms, bath room, &c. Ground-rent only £60. PRICE £2,850. Redecorated and ready for occupation.—Agents, MARTIN, CLARKE and Co., 20, Seymour-street, W.1.

HAMPSTEAD.

GARAGE. TWO FLOORS ONLY.

£2,300 (or near offer).—Most attractive NON-BASEMENT SEMI-DETACHED RESIDENCE; every modern convenience; four good bed rooms, tiled bath room, two large reception rooms, large hall with fireplace, tiled domestic offices; large and well-stocked garden. Lease 96 years, ground-rent £14 per annum.—Sole Agents, ERNEST OWERS, Ltd., 200, Finchley-road, N.W.3 (Hampstead 4910), and at West Hampstead and Golders Green.

GARAGE, CENTRAL HEATING, WASH BASINS IN BED ROOMS, PARQUET FLOORS, ELECTRIC POWER, BACKING ON TO TENNIS COURTS.

£3,150.—HAMPSTEAD.—An IDEAL RESIDENCE on two floors only, fitted with all modern conveniences; four bed rooms, tiled bath room, two reception rooms, good hall, excellent bright kitchen, &c.; large garden. Lease 98 years; ground-rent £16 per annum.—ERNEST OWERS, Ltd., 200, Finchley-road, N.W.3 (Hampstead 4910), and at West Hampstead and Golders Green.

A DWARF RESIDENCE in HOLLAND PARK for SALE; FREEHOLD, semi-detached; good rooms, no basement; nice garden, room garage.—Particulars of Sole Agents, SLADDEN and STUART, 44, Royal-crescent, Holland Park-avenue, W.11. Park 7511.

CONNAUGHT-SQUARE, W.

For Doctor, Dentist, or Private Occupation.

A RESIDENCE in this desirable position with baths, offices; £2,500 secures. Lease at low rental.—ARMY and NAVY STORES, Estate Dept., 105, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

12, GLOUCESTER-SQUARE and 25, DEVONSPORT-MEWS.

A Magnificent TOWN RESIDENCE with Garage, comprising 11 bed rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms and domestic offices. Lease 47½ years at £225 per annum. For sale privately or by AUCTION on July 14th next.—Auctioneers, DEACON & ALLEN, 37, Connaught-street, Hyde Park-square, W.2. Telephone, Ambassador 1066-7-8.

A DETACHED FREEHOLD, NON-BASEMENT HOUSE, with Garden entrance, modern Garage, and other amenities, close to the Park.

THREE FLOORS ONLY.

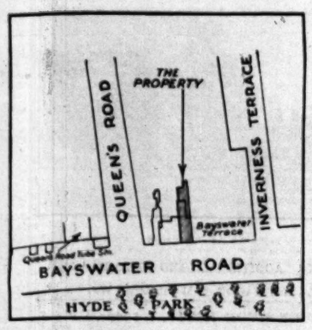
Six bed rooms, three excellent reception rooms, concealed domest

ALLSOP & CO.,

15, SOHO SQUARE, W.1, AND 141, PARK ROAD, N.W.8.

HYDE PARK.

OCCUPYING A MOST IMPORTANT POSITION OVERLOOKING THE PARK AND A FEW YARDS FROM THE JUNCTION OF QUEEN'S ROAD AND BAYSWATER-ROAD.



THE VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY,
known as
20-21, BAYSWATER-TERRACE, W.2,
comprising
A commanding building with the following accommodation: Magnificent shop premises with depth of 120ft. (about), basement, and four upper floors. Total floor space 7,000 sq. ft. Frontage 27ft. Depth 120ft.

SITE AREA—3,000 SQ. FT.
(approx.).

VACANT POSSESSION OF THE WHOLE
(except the top two floors).
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION (unless previously sold by private treaty), by Messrs.
ALLSOP & CO.,
at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4 (Room H), on Tuesday, July 1st, 1930, at 2.30 p.m.
Auction particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from the Solicitors, Messrs. Gray and Dodsworth, 1, Bank-buildings, Princes-street, E.C.2 (Metropolitan 8787). Auctioneers' Offices, 15, Soho-square, W.1 (Regent 3721-2), and 141, Park-road, N.W.8 (Primrose 5411).

12 MINUTES FROM PICCADILLY-CIRCUS. 15 MINUTES FROM MANSION HOUSE.
ATTRACTIVE NON-BASEMENT
LABOUR-SAVING HOUSES,
WITH GARAGES. ERECTED AROUND A CHARMING GARDEN.

BARON'S COURT.

Adjoining Baron's Court Station and Queen's Club.

The HOUSES are being erected in a delightful setting around a garden in this most convenient situation.
Each house has its own garage, and comprises hall with cloak room, dining room, charming drawing room overlooking garden, four bed rooms, tiled bath room, tiled kitchen, &c. A larger house could be built if required. An additional bath room is built in some of the houses.
Small private garden, with use of large garden. Decorations, fireplaces, and minor alterations to suit purchaser's requirements.
LEASES of 99 years at ground-rents of £50 per annum each for disposal at moderate price.
Full particulars from ESTATE OFFICE, Baron's Court-road, Tel., Fulham 7083. Houses on view ALL DAY, including week-ends.

Managing Agents, ALLSOP & CO.,
15, SOHO-SQUARE, W.1. Tel. No., Regent 3721-2.

THE BEST POSITION FOR THE BEST TRADE.
SUTTON—SURREY.
NEXT TO GENERAL POST OFFICE.
SHOPS TO BE LET
IN THE FINEST BLOCK OF SHOP PREMISES IN SUTTON.

Exceptional Openings for LARGE STORE, GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS, CHEMIST, HIGH-CLASS GOWNS, MILLINERY, FRUIT STORES, FLORISTS, &c.

LARGE FRONTAGES and DEPTHS. Garage and Stabling by arrangement. Ample space at rear for Warehouses, Garages, Workshops, Cinema, Halls, &c.

EARLY OCCUPATION ADVISED: APPLY SOLE AGENTS:
MORGAN BAINES & CLARK,
Auctioneers and Estate Agents, OPPOSITE THE STATION, SUTTON. 'Phones, Sutton 2229-1.

A SPECIAL PAGE
OF PROPERTIES FOR DISPOSAL IN
HERTFORDSHIRE, BEDFORDSHIRE AND CAMBRIDGESHIRE
WILL APPEAR IN "THE TIMES"
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY)

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES
(Continued from Page 26)

FAMOUS PEAK DISTRICT.
THE PENNINES, GOYT VALLEY and CHESHIRE PLAINS.
OLD STONE and FLINT HOMESTEAD with oak beams; three bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c.
Garage or stable. Spring water. 9¼ ACRES. Delightful week-end cottage. 1,000ft. above sea level.
PRICE £750 FREEHOLD.
WARING and GILLOW, Ltd., 164-182, Oxford-street, W.1. (9760.)

CAMBERLEY (Near).
CHARMING secluded pre-War detached wisteria-clad RESIDENCE, surrounded by pines.
Six bed and dressing rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, usual offices.
Lovely grounds, including tennis and other lawns, flower beds, natural strip of woodland, in all about ONE ACRE.
Garage. Stabling for two. Company's water, gas, main drainage. Telephone. Electric light will be connected.
PRICE ONLY £2,700 FREEHOLD.
Early inspection advised.—Apply the Agents, WARING and GILLOW, Ltd., 164-182, Oxford-street, W.1. (9746.)

UNSOLD AUCTION LOTS.
BURNT STUB, CHESSINGTON.—Freehold Residential Property, with three cottages and 37 ACRES. PRICE £15,000.

THE LODGE, SUTTON, SURREY.—Unrestricted Freehold Corner Residence, with 1½ ACRE of grounds and valuable frontage. PRICE £2,600.

Further particulars of WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., Sloane-square, S.W.1. (Sloane 8141.)

TO BE LET OR SOLD.
BEAUTIFUL FARNHAM and FRENSHAM DISTRICT, occupying a delightful position in the country.—Picturesque, pre-War, COUNTRY COTTAGE RESIDENCE, in perfect order throughout; four bed, bath, two reception, offices; gas, water, and main drainage connected; electric light available; nice secluded grounds, half-acre. PRICE ONLY £1,080, or rent £60 per annum.—Recommended by EDWARD BURRAGE, A.A.I., Farnham, Surrey. 'Phone 473.

BOGNOR REGIS, near.—Delightful RESIDENCE in secluded old-world garden of half-acre; four bed, bath, three reception &c.; tennis court; must be SOLD. —GENTLE and GREEN, Aldwick-road, Bognor Regis.

BOURNEMOUTH (Branksome Park).—Beautifully appointed FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, standing in an Acre of ground, and containing six bed rooms (four with lavatory basins, hot and cold), two bath rooms, two reception rooms, sun lounge, cloak room and lavatory, and excellent offices; central heating, electric light, &c.; two garages; charming garden. The whole property in perfect order throughout. Within easy reach of golf, shops, bowling and tennis clubs, &c. £4,250.—JAMES and SONS, Estate Agents, Station-approach, Parkstone, Dorset.

BOURNEMOUTH AGENTS,
A. V. WELCH and Co. Est. 1893.

BOURNEMOUTH DISTRICT. Good sea views. Detached, bed, bath, &c. £750.—MAGGS and MAGGS, Parkstone, Dorset.

BY Order of Exors.—In the pick of first-class Hunting Country, within a drive of Banbury. 450ft. above sea level. To be SOLD, a gentleman's HOUSE, standing in its own grounds with a home farm. House contains 14 bed rooms, four bath rooms, four reception; model hunting stables, garage; ground for cottage, lodge, and several cottages; model farm buildings; over 160 acres grass in convenient paddocks; excellent water supply piped to nearly every field. About 200 ACRES in all. Full particulars and plans of Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court-yard, Piccadilly, W.1.

CAMBERLEY, SURREY. Near Golf Links.—Delightful FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, own grounds about 2 acres; 12 bed rooms, three bath rooms, four reception rooms, good offices; cottage; stabling; garage; all main services; central heating. Very low price to Sole Agents HANKINSON and SON, Camberley. Telephone 81.

CAMBRIDGE 11 miles.—OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE secluded in THREE ACRES lovely grounds; nine bed rooms, two bath rooms, w.c., three reception rooms, good offices, cottage, stabling, &c. £2,950 the whole or £1,450 Freehold with 2½ ACRES.—Apply JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 146, High-street, Oxford.

CHILTERN HILLS.
25 MINUTES FROM LONDON.
A FASCINATING OLD RESIDENCE
originally a farmhouse, restored and modernised regardless of cost. Lounge hall, four reception, nine bed, two bath rooms, perfect offices. Oak panelling.
Main water; electricity, independent plot water, central heating, modern drainage.
Garage for three cars, chauffeur's quarters. Fine old Elizabethan barn converted and used for dancing. Delightful old-world gardens, matured cherry orchard and pasture.
ABOUT EIGHT ACRES.
For SALE privately or by Auction July 17th.—Auctioneers: NORFOLK and PRIOR, 14, Hay-hill, Berkeley-square, W.1.

CORNWALL.—Charming SMALL HOUSE, Freehold; every convenience, electric light; mains; garage; near golf, beach; rent £170, or sell.—Whytock, Castle Bay.

CORNWALL.—VILLA at FLUSHING, FALMOUTH, for SALE; two reception, six bed rooms; wonderful outlook; South aspect; garden to beach; davits and landing place; fine anchorage.—Write Captain Reddie, Flushing, Falmouth.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES (continued)

DAILY REACH of PADDINGTON, between Henley and Reading.—To be LET, Gentleman's FAMILY RESIDENCE in splendid repair; 10 bed rooms, three reception rooms, two bath rooms; garden and meadow land; in all SEVEN ACRES.—Apply Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Station-road, Reading.

RENT £150 P.A. UNFURNISHED.

DEVON (East).—Gentleman's COUNTRY RESIDENCE; two floors; two reception, six beds, bath, and offices; own lighting; two garages; nine acres, including pleasure and kitchen gardens and meadow; lovely views. PRICE £2,950. Low rates.—HART and BRAY, 25, Queen-street, Exeter.

DEVON COAST, near famous golf course, and within easy reach of first-class trout fishing.—To be SOLD, choice ELIZABETHAN MANOR HOUSE, with 11 bed rooms, two baths, three reception; avenue drive and lodge; lovely grounds; tennis lawn, fruit garden, orchards, meadow, and a little arable; two cottages. 50 ACRES in all, or with less land. A low price will be accepted for quick sale.
Particulars of Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court-yard, Piccadilly, W.1.

DURLEY CHINE, DINTON, near SALISBURY.—Attractive small COUNTRY RESIDENCE; pretty views; electric lighting; company's water. To be SOLD by AUCTION (if not sold previously) on 8th July next.—Particulars of Mr. ROBERT THAKE, Auctioneer, Salisbury.

TO SCHOOLS AND INSTITUTIONS.
EASTBOURNE-SOUTH LYNN.—This particularly fine FREEHOLD PROPERTY, occupying a splendid position, standing high in grounds of about three acres, and containing ample accommodation for 40 pupils and staff, for SALE with possession.—Apply to Messrs. CHESTERTON and SONS, 116, Kensington High-street, W.8, or to the Local Agents, Messrs. KILLICK and DAVIES, 95, Terminus-road, Eastbourne.

TWYFORD.—Charming detached pre-War FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, near Downs and College; lounge, two reception, kitchen, five bed rooms, box room, bath room; well-matured garden, fruit trees, excellent tennis court; ample room for garage. Price £2,200.—Write Box J.363, The Times, E.C.4.

EASTBOURNE HOUSE AGENTS,
ROSE and DENNIS. 'Phone 1597.

ESSEX, near BRENTWOOD.—Attractive MODERN RESIDENCE; nine bed and dressing rooms, three reception rooms, two bath rooms; central heating and hot water service throughout; garage and cottage; beautiful garden, with boating lake and waterfall; 6½ ACRES. PRICE FREEHOLD, £7,000.—Sole Agents, ALFRED RAYER and SONS, Chartered Surveyors, 62, Brook-street, W.1.

FARNBOROUGH, HANTS.—Ideal COUNTRY HOME for City man, in shady old garden; only 38mins. walk from main-line station, 45mins. Waterloo; seven bed, bath, hot and cold; three reception (large), three w.c.'s; central heating, electric light, gas, water, and main drainage; garage, stabling; man's bungalow; TWO ACRES garden with tennis court and fine old trees; excellent condition. FREEHOLD £3,500 or near. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—Sole Agents, ALFRED PEARSON and SON, Fleet, Hants. Tele. 118.

SALISBURY.
FINE OLD RESIDENCE in beautiful grounds with running water; carriage drive; hall, three reception rooms, billiard room, eight bed rooms, three bath rooms, main water; electric light; central heating. THREE ACRES of lovely gardens. FREEHOLD.—NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court-yard, Piccadilly, W.1.

PELHAM, BOGNOR REGIS.—BUNGALOW to be SOLD for occupation in July; 20 years from sea sold.—Apply "Wave Crest," First-avenue, Summerley Estate. No agents.

FOR SALE, well-built LABOUR-SAVING HOUSE on private seaside resort; every modern convenience, gas, electric light, mains water, and drainage; two reception, four bed rooms, usual offices.—All particulars from New City Estate Office, near Bognor.

THE IDEAL SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE.
HAYES, Kent. 7mins. station.—A perfect detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; four good beds, bath, separate w.c., two excellent receptions, large kitchenette; ideal boiler, &c.; electric light and gas; good garden; room for garage; beautifully built; surveyor's inspection invited; genuine bargain; £1,400 only. Sole Agent, W. BASIL YOUNG, Bingham Halt, Addiscombe. 'Phone 1611.

HOUSE FOR SALE, JERSEY, CHANNEL ISLANDS.—A delightful house in quiet locality. Three bed and principal beds; three reception rooms, small study, four bed rooms fitted with lavatory basins, and dressing room, bed rooms fitted with lavatory basins, and dressing room, bath, hot and cold, usual domestic offices; small garden and greenhouse; taxation about £6 per annum. Price and garage £2,500. Would let furnished at £150 or, with furniture, £2,850. Would let furnished for a long period at four guineas per week.—Apply, in first instance, to Foord, Dewar House, Haymarket, S.W.1.

INVERNESS-SHIRE, on the shores of Loch Linnhe, amidst beautiful Highland scenery, 10 miles from Fort William.
To be SOLD, attractive RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY with sunny aspect and fine views; three reception rooms, eight bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, two servants' rooms, &c.; garage; laundry; conservatory; two cottages; grounds of 7 ACRES, including lawn tennis court; private foreshore and anchorage. (R.16884.)
Apply Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. Telegrams: Identity, Wesdo, London. Telephone: Mayfair 3771. Or Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, 90, Princes-street, Edinburgh.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR INSERTION IN
The Times
may be sent by post or handed in at THE TIMES,

Head Office: 162, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4; 72, Regent-street, W.1.; 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.; 2, Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, Paris; or will be received by any of the following

COUNTRY AGENTS

BARMOUTH.	Barmouth and County Advertiser.
BATH.	Messrs. Cater, Stoffell and Fortt, Ltd., 26, High-street.
BEXHILL.	Bexhill Observer.
BLACKPOOL.	Blackpool Gazette and Herald, Temple-street.
BOGNOR.	Bognor Observer, Lennox-street.
BOURNEMOUTH.	Messrs. W. Single and Son, The Square (The Times Bureau).
BRIDLINGTON.	Bridlington Free Press, Prospect-street.
BRIGHTON.	Messrs. Murdoch and Murdoch, Ltd., 164, Western-road (The Times Bureau).
BRISTOL.	Messrs. Blanford and Co., Ltd., 29, Queen-square.
CHICHESTER.	Chichester Observer, Little London.
DEAL.	The East Kent Advertiser, Oak-street.
DOVER.	Dover Express and East Kent News, 184, Snargate-street.
EASTBOURNE.	Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, 104, Terminus-road (The Times Bureau).
FALMOUTH. FOLKESTONE. HASTINGS.	Cornish Guardian, 13d, Church-street. Folkestone Herald, The Bayle. Hastings and St. Leonards Observer, 21, Claremont.
HYTHE. ILFRACOMBE.	Straughan and Co., 81, High-st. Ilfracombe Chronicle, Northfield-street.
LITTLEHAMPTON.	Littlehampton Gazette, 22, Beach-road.
LIVERPOOL.	Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, Hornby House, Whitechurch-st.
MANCHESTER.	Messrs. Lee and Nightingale, 15, North John-street. Charles Birchall, Ltd., 17, James-street. Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, Blackfriars-street.
MINEHEAD. RAMSGATE.	Minehead Advertiser, 2, Park-st. Kentish Express, Branch Office, 26, High-street.
SANDGATE. TEIGNMOUTH. TORQUAY.	Sandgate Library, 98, High-st. Teignmouth Gazette, Station-rd. Torquay Directory and South Devon Journal.
WALLASEY.	Stear's Station Service, Wallasey, and Wallasey Village.
WHITBY.	Whitby Gazette, Bridge-street.

And at all Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son's Branches and Bookstalls.
All advertisements must be authenticated by the name and address of the actual advertiser, but not necessarily for publication.

RYE, SUSSEX.—Delightfully situated in quaint old world, cobbled corner, TUDOR COTTAGE RESIDENCE; four bed, bath, two reception, studio, &c.; attractive secluded garden; electric light, company's water and gas, main drainage. POSSESSION. FREEHOLD £2,050. GEERING and COLYER, Rye, Sussex.

A CHARMING LITTLE HOUSE ACTUALLY ON THE RIVER BANK.
SONNING-on-THAMES.—FREEHOLD specially built BUNGALOW HOUSE designed to allow two extra bed rooms in roof if wanted; present accommodation: two large bed rooms, bath room, large lounge, 20ft., with charming verandah, kitchen, &c.; central heating; electric light available; double garage; delightful gardens, ¼ acre, river lawn, two tennis courts, kitchen garden; nominal rates.

£1,500 OR NEAR OFFER.
A GENUINE BARGAIN.
Sole Agents, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

SOMERSET.
NEAR THE DORSET BORDER.
HUNTING WITH TAUNTON VALE AND OTHERS.
In the same family since its erection.
now for urgent Sale on most attractive terms.
SOLID STONE-BUILT HOUSE ON A SOUTHERN SLOPE.
Near charming small Country Town.
Magnificent views.
The Residence is exceptionally well-built, well equipped with town water, gas, and drains, and contains fine hall and staircase, four reception rooms, billiard room, 10 or 11 bed rooms, two bath rooms, and good offices.
Model stabling for eight horses. Garages for five cars. Two cottages.
FINE OLD WALLED GARDENS and small range of glass. Beautifully sheltered pleasure grounds, dropping from in terraces to the South to valuable timbered parkland, about
57 ACRES IN ALL.
The Property would be Sold as a whole for far less than the cost of stable block, or might be divided.
THE WHOLE PLACE IS BEAUTIFULLY MAINTAINED.
Inspected and strongly recommended.
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (W.7883.)

SOUTHAMPTON & S. HANTS.
SAWBRIDGE & SON, High-street, SOUTHAMPTON.

STAINES (Waterloo 31 minutes).—Semi-detached NEW HOUSES, good position; three bed, bath, two reception (or 4/5), FREEHOLD (£25 down).—Apply JOHN ANDERSON, Estate Agent, 25, Clarence-street, Staines. Tele. 614.

£2,950 Will PURCHASE a charming little RESIDENCE, near village, in a DELIGHTFUL PART of the Downs, within easy reach of Tidworth and Bulford; five bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, small wide hall with oak beams and double staircase; electric light, hot water, &c.; garages, stables, cottage; paddock. DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS. OLD WORLD HOUSE. 4½ ACRES.
Particulars of NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court-yard, Piccadilly, W.1.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES (continued)

SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE.
Off the Beaten Track. Immune from Traffic.
KENT AND SURREY BORDERS, 400ft. up; South aspect. Fine views. Five-six bed rooms, bath room, three reception. Double garage. 2½ ACRES with paddock. For SALE, by AUCTION or privately.—Strongly recommended by MOSELY, CARD and Co., Reigate. (Tele. 938.)

AT BARGAIN PRICE.
KENT, between Ashford and Rye, elevated position with fine views. Well-built COUNTRY RESIDENCE; three reception, six bed and dressing, bath room and offices; garage and stable; timbered gardens and paddock, 2½ ACRES. POSSESSION. FREEHOLD £1,250.—ALFRED J. BURROWS, F.S.I., Ashford, Kent.

WONDERFUL SOUTH VIEWS.
KENT, Hawkhurst, near.—Attractive MODERN COUNTRY RESIDENCE; five bed, bath, three reception; company's electric light and water; garage; delightful gardens nearly ONE ACRE. FREEHOLD £2,500.—GEERING and COLYER, Hawkhurst, Kent.

LIMPSFIELD.
ENJOYING ONE OF THE FINEST VIEWS IN THE HOME COUNTIES.
Retired Position on Sandy Soil.
FOR SALE,
A BEAUTIFUL MODERN HOUSE,
having just reached the matured stage.
Centrally heated. Electric light. Company's water.
Hall 24ft. by 16ft., drawing room 30ft. by 21ft., dining room 22ft. by 18ft., study, 11 bed rooms, four bath rooms.
All the best rooms face full South.
Garage. Two cottages. Chauffeur's quarters.
DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS,
with rare flowering shrubs, double tennis court, flower and kitchen gardens, in all about
10 ACRES.
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (K.39380.)

MIDHURST.—Small HOUSE for SALE, on high ground, ½ mile from Midhurst; two sitting, five bed rooms (fitted basins), bath room; company's water and electric light; central heating; telephone; garage; extensive views of South Downs. £2,000.—Write Box K.1045, The Times, E.C.4.

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apply JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, Oxford and Chipping Norton.

PEDIGREE DOG KENNELS for SALE, including attractive MODERN HOUSE with four bed rooms, bath room, two living rooms, kitchen, &c.; every convenience and in perfect order; extensive range of Modern Kennels thoroughly well fitted. Over FIVE ACRES. WEST SUSSEX, between Horsham and Guildford. VACANT POSSESSION. Only 2,000 guineas. A genuine Bargain.—Sole Agents, WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1. Grosvenor 1440.

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RESIDENTIAL and AGRICULTURAL ESTATE, of 300 ACRES, all good pasture.—Sound stone-built FARM HOUSE; two reception rooms, six bed rooms, attics, bath (hot and cold), w.c.; telephone; buildings &c. Lowest price £30 per acre.—Apply JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 140, High-street, Oxford.

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Particulars of Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court-yard, Piccadilly, W.1.

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EASTBOURNE-SOUTH LYNN.—This particularly fine FREEHOLD PROPERTY, occupying a splendid position, standing high in grounds of about three acres, and containing ample accommodation for 40 pupils and staff, for SALE with possession.—Apply to Messrs. CHESTERTON and SONS, 116, Kensington High-street, W.8, or to the Local Agents, Messrs. KILLICK and DAVIES, 95, Terminus-road, Eastbourne.

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EASTBOURNE HOUSE AGENTS,
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FINE OLD RESIDENCE in beautiful grounds with running water; carriage drive; hall, three reception rooms, billiard room, eight bed rooms, three bath rooms, main water; electric light; central heating. THREE ACRES of lovely gardens. FREEHOLD.—NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court-yard, Piccadilly, W.1.

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FOR SALE, well-built LABOUR-SAVING HOUSE on private seaside resort; every modern convenience, gas, electric light, mains water, and drainage; two reception, four bed rooms, usual offices.—All particulars from New City Estate Office, near Bognor.

THE IDEAL SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE.
HAYES, Kent. 7mins. station.—A perfect detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; four good beds, bath, separate w.c., two excellent receptions, large kitchenette; ideal boiler, &c.; electric light and gas; good garden; room for garage; beautifully built; surveyor's inspection invited; genuine bargain; £1,400 only. Sole Agent, W. BASIL YOUNG, Bingham Halt, Addiscombe. 'Phone 1611.

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INVERNESS-SHIRE, on the shores of Loch Linnhe, amidst beautiful Highland scenery, 10 miles from Fort William.
To be SOLD, attractive RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY with sunny aspect and fine views; three reception rooms, eight bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, two servants' rooms, &c.; garage; laundry; conservatory; two cottages; grounds of 7 ACRES, including lawn tennis court; private foreshore and anchorage. (R.16884.)
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INCORPORATED WITH HALL PAIN & FOSTER, WINCHESTER.

THE CHILCOMB ESTATE, NEAR WINCHESTER

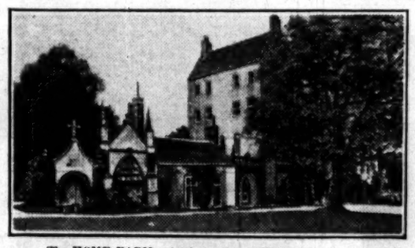
This Estate comprises the
RURAL VILLAGE OF CHILCOMB
together with a delightful
MANOR HOUSE
AGRICULTURAL FARMS
of various acreages.

THE MANOR HOUSE.

Ideally situated for
PEDIGREE STOCK, STUD FARMS
or a
TRAINING ESTABLISHMENT.
SMALLER RESIDENCES,
COTTAGES
AND DOWN LANDS,
the whole extending to an area of
ABOUT 873 ACRES.

To be offered by AUCTION on July 25th, 1930, as a whole or in Lots by Messrs. GUDGEON & SONS, Winchester, in conjunction with Messrs. JAMES HARRIS & SON, Jewry Chambers, Winchester, incorporated with Messrs. HALL PAIN & FOSTER.

SCOTLAND.
DELGATY CASTLE, ABERDEENSHIRE



FOR SALE.
The Ancient and Historic CASTLE of DELGATY (2½ miles from Turriff), with extensive and well-laid-out policies, woodlands, lake, garden, home farm and three lodges.
THE CASTLE is a very comfortable residence, is lit by gas supplied by the Turriff Gas Company, and there is an abundant supply of excellent water.
A telephone service is installed in the Castle.
The HOME FARM extends to 170 ACRES or thereby of good arable land mostly laid out in grass. There are several belts of thriving young plantations and in addition some matured timber. Assessed rental of the subjects of Sale, £407 4s. There is no feu-duty.
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HIGH AND SUNNY. GOLF.
BEAUTIFUL HOME
full of
CHARACTER and CHARM.
Hall, three reception rooms, six bed rooms, two bath rooms.
Large garage. Delightful gardens. Main drainage, water. Electric and gas.
FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.
Recommended by Messrs.
NICHOLAS,
1, STATION-ROAD,
READING.

BERKS, 40 MINUTES LONDON.
£5,000 FOR THIS CHOICE ESTATE 58 ACRES.

IDEAL HOME.
Surrounded by well-timbered park. Approached through long drive with two lodges.
Oak panelled lounge hall, four reception rooms, billiard room, 12 family bed rooms, servants' rooms, three bath rooms.
Electric light. Main water and gas. Beautiful, old, and grandly timbered gardens.
LAKE OVER 12 ACRES.
Stables, garages, cottages and farmery.
28 years' lease at low ground-rent for sale.
Recommended by
SOLE AGENTS, NICHOLAS, 1, STATION-ROAD, READING.

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PRICE £4,000 or near offer.
SOUTH DEVON COAST.
Glorious views. Delightful climate.
Close to Golf Course.
High up, overlooking beautiful river valley and sea.
DELIGHTFUL and WELL-BUILT COUNTRY HOUSE
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Ready for immediate occupation.
The accommodation is most conveniently planned and includes lounge hall, cloak room, drawing, dining, and morning rooms, sun parlour, seven bed rooms, bath room, offices.
Central heating. Electric light. Gravitation water.
GARAGE FOR TWO CARS.
Very attractive gardens and grounds.
Tennis lawn. Orchard. Grassland.
ABOUT FOUR ACRES.
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SURREY (London 27 miles).—Charming MODERN HOUSE; lounge, two reception, five bed; electric light; ½ acre. Freehold £1,300.—"Carlton," Bagshot, Surrey.

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a House to meet your exact requirements in the district of your choice? Our complete and exclusive building service operates in all districts.—Write for brochure "A," with plans and prize-winning designs.
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3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

KENT, NEAR MAIDSTONE.
TO BE LET FURNISHED FOR THE SUMMER.
A HISTORIC RESIDENCE, dating back to A.D. 1240, having many features of archaeological and architectural interest, occupying a choice position on a bend of the River Medway, and standing in beautiful old grounds which form a delightful setting, two hard courts, walled gardens, moat garden, &c.; a fine suite of reception rooms, 17 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms.
Electric light. Central heating.
Ample stabling and garage accommodation.
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Electric light,

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20 MINUTES WATERLOO.
FIRST-RATE GOLF.

CHOICE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.
Containing vestibule, lounge hall, three handsome reception rooms, billiard room, seven principal bed and dressing rooms, servants' rooms, two bath rooms, and usual offices. Co.'s electric light, water and gas. Main drainage. Central heating. Telephone. Two Cottages. Two garages. Stabling. Glasshouses. Outbuildings.
BEAUTIFUL GARDENS AND GROUNDS,
including tennis and ornamental lawns, hard court with pavilion, herbaceous beds and borders. Fine specimen trees and shrubs, orchard, productive kitchen garden well stocked with fruit trees. The whole property extending to an area of about
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For SALE Privately or by AUCTION in July.
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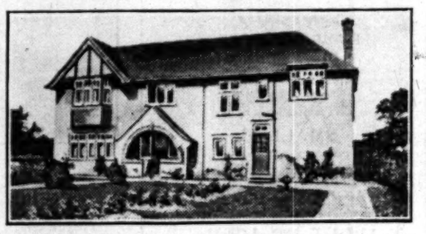
On high ground. Delightful views. Well removed from noise and traffic.



UNIQUE LABOUR-SAVING RESIDENCE, in first-rate order, having every convenience installed. Lounge hall, two reception rooms, five bed rooms (two with lavatory basins), bath room and good offices.
Central heating. Company's water. Modern drainage. Electric light. Telephone. Good garage. Greenhouse.
VERY CHARMING GARDEN,
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IN THE CENTRE OF THE HEYTHROP HUNT.
FOR SALE.
A VERY CHOICE RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE
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The magnificently placed STONE-BUILT OLD ENGLISH HOUSE contains some 17 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, five reception rooms, complete offices. *Electric light. Central heating. Telephone.*
EXCELLENT STABLING. GARAGE. THREE LODGES.
TRULY LOVELY OLD GROUNDS.
FINELY TIMBERED PARK AND WOODLANDS. MODEL HOME FARM.
The remainder consists of four capital farms and the pretty village; the estate possessing some 35 cottages in all.
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VERY STRONGLY RECOMMENDED BY THE SOLE AGENTS,
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NEAR THREE BRIDGES AND CRAWLEY.
COUNTRY HOUSE FOR CITY MAN.
To be SOLD a most charming little COUNTRY PROPERTY of about
16 ACRES,
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Electric light. Company's water. Central heating in every room.
Garage and chauffeur's quarters. Stabling and farm buildings.
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Hunting with three packs. Golf (18 holes) two miles.
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TO-DAY'S PRICE (WITH ABOUT 80 ACRES), £7,000.
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A FEW MILES SOUTH OF DORKING AND REIGATE.
A fascinating old-world House with many pleasing features, including old oak beams, open fireplaces, &c., and every up-to-date convenience. Lounge hall, two or three reception rooms, eight or nine bed rooms, two bath rooms, two staircases, capital offices. Electric light, central heating, telephone, main water, modern sanitation, running water and hand basins in principal bed rooms. Two garages, stabling, capital farmery, bailiff's house, and buildings, two bungalow cottages, inexpensive gardens, swimming pool, orchard, rich pasture and woodland. ROUGH SHOOTING. GOLF AND HUNTING.
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UNSPOILT SITUATION WITH GLORIOUS VIEWS.
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IN THAT UNSURPASSED AND EXQUISITE COUNTRY IN HAMPSHIRE BETWEEN THESE TWO FAVOURITE CENTRES.

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A most complete little property with this delightful old-world long-low house of exquisite character and fascination, with all modern conveniences, including electric lighting; and in first-rate order. It is approached by a drive and contains wide entrance hall, three good reception rooms; excellent offices, six bed rooms, bath room, splendid stabling; garage for two cars; two model cottages, each with five rooms; charming gardens, pastureland, &c. The cottages can be let off at substantial rentals if not required.
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Exquisite XVIth Century House, with modern conveniences.
Nine bed and dressing rooms, bath room, three reception rooms. Co.'s electric light and gas. Main drainage. Constant hot water. Large garage. Stabling. Cottage. Lovely old-world gardens with tennis lawn, walled kitchen garden. Numerous fruit trees, paddock, grassland, in all about
13 ACRES. £3,500.
INCOME FROM LAND AND SALE OF FRUIT £80 PER ANNUM.
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300ft. above sea level. Gravel soil. South aspect.

In splendid order throughout. Beautifully appointed, with choice fireplaces and parquet floors. Central heating; main water supply; new drainage. Hall with charming staircase, four reception rooms, very complete domestic offices, ten bed rooms, two bath rooms.
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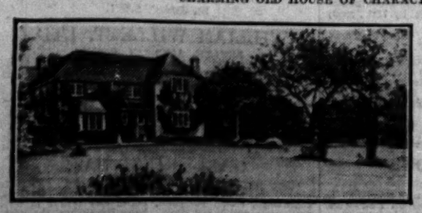
OVER 400 FEET UP. NEAR HENLEY AND READING.
CHARMING OLD HOUSE OF CHARACTER.



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Hall, loggia, three reception rooms, with oak beams, ten bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms.
Electric light. Company's water. Telephone. &c.
Two garages. Cottage.
BEAUTIFUL GARDENS, EN-TOUT-CAS tennis court, prolific orchard, paddock, in all about
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ASHDOWN FOREST DISTRICT.
300 FEET UP.
GLORIOUS SOUTH VIEWS. LIGHT SOIL.
In a perfect sun-trap.
Well built FAMILY HOUSE. Six bed, bath, two reception, large lounge. Charming loggia. Electric light, good water supply; double garage; chauffeur's cottage.
Unusually charming garden.
ABOUT THREE ACRES.
In excellent order throughout.
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In perfect country, 45 minutes from London.
FREEHOLD for SALE at BARGAIN PRICE.
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A most attractive MODERN HOUSE, 325ft. up, with fine views. The whole place in splendid order. Ten bed rooms, two baths, three good reception rooms, billiard room, complete domestic offices with servants' sitting room; central heating; main water and electric light; garage for two cars; stabling; modern cottage; exceptional gardens with very fine trees; tennis court, kitchen garden, orchard.
Over THREE ACRES.
More land if required.
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RYDES HILL HOUSE
GUILDFORD.
SUMPTUOUSLY FITTED THROUGHOUT
WITH EVERY CONCEIVABLE COMFORT.
ON THE HIGH GROUND JUST OUTSIDE THIS OLD-WORLD AND MUCH-FAVOURED TOWN.
A MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE OF GREAT CHARM SURROUNDED BY DELIGHTFUL GARDENS AND PASTURE LAND AND APPROACHED BY A LONG DRIVE.

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THREE COTTAGES. MODEL FARMERY. LARGE GARAGE.
Beautifully kept grounds containing some fine trees, rose and rock gardens, herbaceous walks, small range of glass, and prolific kitchen garden. IN ALL ABOUT 15 ACRES. ADDITIONAL LAND UP TO 239 ACRES IF REQUIRED.
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ONLY 14 MILES FROM HYDE PARK CORNER.
EIGHT MINUTES FROM STATION. 25 FROM WATERLOO.

At a price which must appeal even in these depressing times.
AN EXCEPTIONALLY WELL-BUILT MODERN HOUSE.
Lounge hall, two reception rooms, eight bed and dressing rooms, bath room, usual offices, with servants' hall.
Electric light and power, company's gas and water.
Main drainage. Telephone.
Excellent garage for two cars. Usual outbuildings.
Charming gardens, with tennis court, paddock with small lake, about
1 1-3 ACRE.
Sole Agents, CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

FINEST POSITION IN THE SOUTH. VIEWS FOR MILES. 500FT. UP.
SUSSEX.
"THE RIDGE."
CHELWOOD GATE, FOREST ROW.
The type of property which everyone is looking for at a really moderate price.
In real country yet not isolated. Easy to maintain. Adjacent to the wide expanse of Ashdown Forest.
Four reception, nine bed and dressing, two baths.
Really lovely old-world gardens; a mass of colour, fine old yew hedges, tennis court, wild garden, vegetable garden of 10 acres

FREEHOLD for SALE privately or by AUCTION on July 23rd next. Apply for full particulars to CONSTABLE and MAUDE, Sole Agents, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES. Eight minutes from Claygate Station.
SURREY.

WINGHAM, CLAYGATE.
Containing oak panelled lounge hall, billiard and three reception rooms, eight principal bed and dressing rooms, servants' accommodation, two bath rooms, white-tiled domestic offices.
Company's gas and water, main drainage, telephone, and central heating.
Garage for three. Squash Court. Six loose boxes. Lodge. Beautifully timbered grounds of about
SIX ACRES.
For SALE privately, or by AUCTION on the 23rd July next.
Solicitors :—Messrs. Stones, Morris and Stone, 41, Moorgate, E.C.2.
SOLE AGENTS :—Messrs. CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

By Direction of Sir Philip Bourchier Wrey, Bart., C.B.E.
ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL GARDENS IN KENT.
About 1 mile from Brenchley Village, 3 miles from Paddock Wood Junction, 8 miles from Tunbridge Wells.
"TAWSDEN," BRENCHLEY.
Containing lounge hall, three reception rooms, 11 bed rooms, two bath rooms, capital offices, with servants' hall.
All modern conveniences. Garages. Two Cottages. Outbuildings.
UNIQUE GARDENS of GREAT BEAUTY, containing a remarkable collection of rare specimen trees, tennis and croquet courts, orchard, kitchen garden, parklands, in all about
27½ ACRES.

For SALE by AUCTION, at the London Auction Mart, on Wednesday, July 23rd, next.
Solicitors: Messrs. Toller, Orton and Baldon, Barnstaple.
Auctioneers: Messrs. CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

NORTHANTS BORDERS.
FASCINATING TUDOR RESIDENCE.
partly dating from Queen Anne's reign.
approached by drive, surrounded by characteristic pleasure grounds and well-timbered parklands.
Contains billiard and four reception, four bath, 19 bed and dressing rooms, &c.; stabling, garages, cottages; home farm and buildings with an area, mainly pasture, of about
170 ACRES.
A PERFECT HOME. For SALE.—Inspected and confidently recommended by the Agents, CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

NORTH HEREFORDSHIRE.
CHARMING POSITION. FOUR MILES FROM AN OLD MARKET TOWN.
DELIGHTFUL OLD HOUSE, THOROUGHLY MODERNIZED AND IN EXCELLENT ORDER.
APPROACHED BY TWO DRIVES.
Lounge hall, four reception rooms, eight principal and ample servants' bed rooms, four bath rooms.
Electric light; lavatory basins in bed rooms; good water supply.
Capital stabling and garages, four cottages; lovely well-timbered garden with two tennis courts, walled kitchen garden, yew hedges, &c.
Farm and 120 acres of woodlands if required.
For SALE with from 16 up to 235 ACRES.

Good hunting, shooting and fishing in neighbourhood. Strongly recommended.
Apply the Agents, CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 42, CASTLE-STREET, SHREWSBURY.

ONLY £11,000 WITH 400 ACRES.
(OPEN TO OFFER.)
NORFOLK.
THE RESIDENCE. SURROUNDED BY CHARMING GARDENS AND WELL-TIMBERED PARK.
CONTAINS lounge, three reception, two bath, 14 bed rooms, &c. Two farms with good houses and buildings. Several cottages. Well-placed coverts affording
EXCELLENT SHOOTING.
Inspected and confidently recommended by the Agents: CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

'PHONE: REGENT 6773.

F. L. MERCER & CO.

7, SACKVILLE-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1.

ON A SPUR OF THE CHILTERNS.
GLORIOUS UNDULATING AND RICHLY WOODED COUNTRY WHERE NATURE REIGNS SUPREME AND UNSPOILED.
600 FEET UP. 34 MILES LONDON.
Between West Wycombe and Aylesbury. A locality where there are no ugly villas or bungalows. Charming old XVIIth CENTURY RESIDENCE, added to, modernized, and in excellent order. Three reception, six bed rooms, two bath rooms, maids' sitting room, &c. Plenty of cupboards. Tiled offices. Electric light, central heating. District water supply. Spacious garage, stabling. An unusually good Bungalow-cottage (five rooms, bath, and electric light). Surrounded by exquisitely pretty gardens, orchards, woodland, and paddocks.
14 ACRES. £4,000 FREEHOLD.
GENUINE BARGAIN.
Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

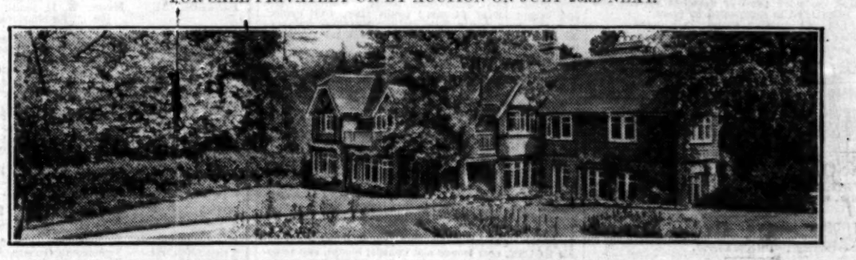
NEAR WINCHFIELD, HANTS.
OVERLOOKING MAGNIFICENTLY TIMBERED COMMONLAND.
On the verge of an extremely pleasant country village.
A good social and sporting district. Hunting. Shooting, Fishing, Golf.
38 MILES LONDON.
A substantially built Modern RESIDENCE of artistic elevation. Spacious hall with galleried staircase, three reception rooms, covered loggia, six bed rooms, bath room. Main water and lighting. Sandy soil. Two garages. The gardens lie wholly on the south side of the house. They are diversified in character and form a most appealing feature, including a well-shaded tennis court; choice variety of trees, herbaceous beds; exceedingly well stocked. (No difficulty in keeping maids; near bus route.)
FREEHOLD WITH
1¼ ACRE. £2,850.
Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel. Regent 6773.

EARLY GEORGIAN PERIOD.
BETWEEN MAIDENHEAD AND WINDSOR.
High up. Real Country. 35 minutes London.
Over £4,000 spent on improvements in recent years; lounge hall, three reception, billiards room (all large and lofty), oak parquet floors, ten bed rooms, four beautifully equipped bath rooms; central heating; electric light; main water; large garage; cottage; fascinating old walled-in gardens, orchards and meadowland. The whole generously timbered and in exceptionally good order. (The orchards let for over £40 a year).
FREEHOLD FOR SALE.
11 ACRES. LOW PRICE.
Illustrated brochure from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tele., Regent 6773.

WEST SUSSEX, NEAR MIDHURST.
IN THE MIDST OF REALLY EXQUISITE SCENERY 3½ MILES FROM MIDHURST AND WITHIN EASY REACH OF GOODWOOD AND THE COAST. 56 MILES FROM LONDON.
A PARTICULARLY FAVOURITE AND SOUGHT-AFTER CENTRE
WHERE PROPERTIES OF THIS TYPE RARELY COME INTO THE MARKET.

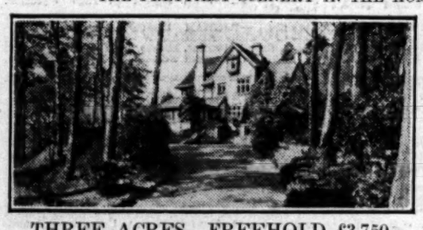
A modern HOUSE of extremely attractive character. Large lounge hall with beamed ceiling and open fireplace. Three excellent reception rooms, first rate offices with maids' sitting room, 10 bed rooms, dressing room, two bath rooms. Conveniently planned on two floors only. Electric light, central heating, adequate water supply, modern drainage. Spacious garage, stables and chauffeur's flat above. Detached cottage and various other outbuildings. Surrounded by most fascinating gardens and grounds which are profusely timbered and a most appealing feature. Masses of rhododendrons, rock and water gardens, stream; over three acres of woodland and three paddocks. The property is bounded by a pretty river.
10 ACRES. PRICE FREEHOLD ONLY £7,750.
AT WHICH FIGURE IT IS CERTAIN TO COMMAND A READY SALE.
PERSONALLY INSPECTED AND ENTHUSIASTICALLY RECOMMENDED BY THE SOLE AGENTS, F. L. MERCER and CO., 7, SACKVILLE-STREET, W.1. TEL.: REGENT 6773.

BETWEEN DORKING AND GUILDFORD.
"STOWE MARIES," WESTCOTT. TWO MILES DORKING AND 40 MINUTES LONDON.
FOR SALE PRIVATELY OR BY AUCTION ON JULY 23RD NEXT.



An unusually charming, medium-sized COUNTRY RESIDENCE of pleasing character, completely modernized, with an interior imparting a delightful old-world atmosphere. Right away from main road traffic, on the fringe of a picturesque old village, 300 feet above sea level, on sand soil. In an extremely favourite and much-sought-after location, overlooking Ranmore Common and Leith Hill. Excellent riding country, gorgeous scenery, facilities for bathing in large private lake. Golf and other attractions. Accommodation: Lounge hall, four reception rooms, beamed ceilings, parquet floors, &c., maids' sitting room, ten bed rooms, dressing room, two bath rooms; central heating throughout; company's electric light, gas and water; main drainage; spacious garage, stabling and cottage. Together with really exquisite gardens, plenty of trees, hard and grass tennis courts, orchard and paddocks.
EIGHT ACRES, FREEHOLD.
AVAILABLE ON TERMS WHICH WILL QUICKLY ATTRACT A PURCHASER.
THOSE INTERESTED AND ANXIOUS TO AVOID COMPETING AT AUCTION SHOULD ARRANGE FOR A PROMPT INSPECTION.
INFORMATION WILL THEN BE GIVEN AS TO THE TEMPTING PRICE WHICH WILL BE ACCEPTED FOR AN IMMEDIATE SALE.
Illustrated particulars from the Auctioneers, F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1 (Tel., Regent 6773), or the Solicitors, Messrs. Tucker, Hussey and Pengelly, 2, South-square, Gray's Inn, W.C.1.

SOUTH OF THE HOG'S BACK.
THE PRETTIEST SCENERY IN THE HOME COUNTIES.



SURREY.
60 MINUTES LONDON.
A modern RESIDENCE of pleasing architectural style; comfortably appointed, thoroughly up-to-date, labour saving and in excellent repair. Pretty situation facing south. On the slope of a hill with charming views. A beautifully bright and sunny house. Fine enclosed sun lounge, three reception, seven bed rooms, dressing room, two bath rooms. Fitted basins in main bed rooms. Electric light, co.'s water, central heating, two garages. Delightful woodland gardens, naturally formed and very inexpensive to maintain.
THREE ACRES. FREEHOLD £3,750.
(Reduction of £400 or £500 might be made for quick sale.)
Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tele., Regent 6773.

GLOS. AND WORCESTER BORDERS.
BETWEEN BROADWAY AND CHELTENHAM.
A FINE OLD GEORGIAN HOUSE.
Thoroughly up-to-date and of exceptional character.
Close to an unspoiled old-world village; in an excellent social and sporting district, surrounded by lovely country. Three beautiful entertaining rooms (one 40ft. by 20ft.). Genuine Adam features. Eight bed rooms, two dressing rooms and two bath rooms. Co.'s electricity and water, main drainage; Garage, Stabling, &c. The Residence, which is actually of Tudor origin with Georgian additions, is approached by a long drive and stands in the midst of lovely old gardens that are naturally attractive and profusely timbered. Orchards and paddocks.

12½ ACRES. £4,500 FREEHOLD.
A RECOMMENDED BARGAIN.
Particulars and photos from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

FARMS AND NURSERIES
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

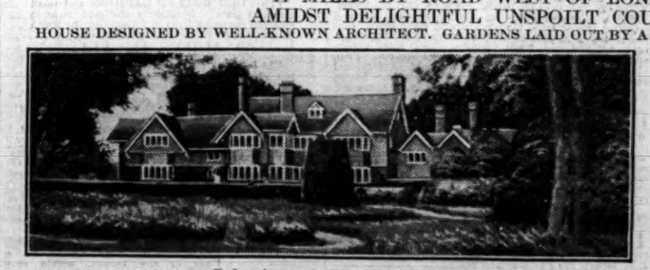
OXON and BERKS BORDERS, 40 miles London, high ground, eight miles Reading.—To be SOLD, a very genuine POULTRY FARM, with modern, up-to-date plant for 1,000 head. Gentleman's small HOUSE; 4½ ACRES in all. Price to include Freehold.—Apply Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading.
£1,600 for GENTLEMAN'S POULTRY FARM.

SHOOTING AND FISHING
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

TO be LET, excellent GROUSE MOOR, situated in the North Riding of Yorkshire, extending to 3,500 ACRES; bag limited to 500 brace, which will be easily obtainable.—Full particulars from R. MARSHALL BUCHAN, Gisborough Estate Office, Gisborough, Yorks.

TO BE LET, WELL-KNOWN SHOOT, about 2,000 ACRES, 12 miles from NORWICH. Mansion could be rented furnished if desired.
Apply ALFRED SAVILL and SONS, Land Agents, 51a, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London, W.C.2.

44 MILES BY ROAD WEST OF LONDON.
AMIDST DELIGHTFUL UNSPOILT COUNTRY.
HOUSE DESIGNED BY WELL-KNOWN ARCHITECT. GARDENS LAID OUT BY A CELEBRATED LANDSCAPE GARDENER.



300FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL.
THIS BEAUTIFUL HOUSE
WAS THE SUBJECT OF AN ARTICLE IN A WELL-KNOWN JOURNAL,
and contains
LOUNGE, THREE RECEPTION ROOMS.
A FINE BILLIARD ROOM
(two of the rooms panelled).
12 BED AND DRESSING ROOMS.
GRANDLY TIMBERED GROUNDS.
Splendid cottages, stabling and farmery.
THE WHOLE 28 ACRES.
Sole Agents, Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading.

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